ember 28 1978

ience

THE TIMES

Glasgow is not dead yet, page 14

Teng says e will not e over post Premier

iao-ping, the Chinese Vice-Premier, nied that he was to be appointed er in place of Mr Hua Kuo-feng, the Party Chairman. He told an rnalist that the Chinese leadership to discuss policy as the wall poster ntinued and a demonstration took ng.

nese leadership secret session

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siao-ping, the emier, today d reports that ly be named replacing Mr he Communist who is also ent. iew with the nnist Robert rrespondent of *Post*, Mr Teng ate Chairman nd said that ere would have ina".

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Peking are cur- or the rehabili- ormer President his experience, d the usefulness for China now.

pproved of the ent to stick up posters and ex- demands. But inions had been particular one an Mao to have er cent good and d. Chairman Mao n that, Mr Teng self being praised ver Peking while ere even making anding that he e Minister and e Chairman Hua, main at the head inist Party.

The New China news agency reporting on the interview quoted Mr Teng as saying that "Marxism-Leninism Mao Tse-Tung thought is the guiding ideology of China." Chairman Mao's great contributions in Chinese history were beyond the description of words and "every Chinese knows that without Chairman Mao there would have been no new China".

Mr Teng said that an important political meeting was taking place in Peking. He did not say whether it was a plenary session of the Communist Party central committee, as is generally believed here, an enlarged politburo meeting, or something else.

But he did say that the meeting had the "primordial" aim of examining the policy of the *four modernizations (of agriculture, industry, national defence, science and technology)* and would "sort out some much less important problems".

Meanwhile thousands of people hailing "freedom" and "democracy" today took part in what they said was the first completely spontaneous demonstration held in Communist China. The demonstrators marched for over half a mile from Changan Avenue to the Monument to Heroes of the People in Tien An Men Square.

One of them shouted slogans quickly taken up by the others, including "Long live Chairman Hua", "Long live Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiaoping", "Long live democracy", "Long live freedom" and "Long live the people".

The demonstrators, numbering between 3,000 and 4,000, passed the entrance to the former resident of Chairman Mao, without even uttering the name of the once-adored leader.

The joy and enthusiasm among the demonstrators had rarely been seen in Peking. Before the march the excited young people had a meeting with foreign correspondents who gave them the outline of Mr Teng's interview with Mr Novak.

Tokyo – A Peking wall poster indicated today that Mr Liu Shao-chi and Mr Peng Teh-huai are dead.

The poster said that despite their contributions to the state and Communist Party they had been cruelly treated and died unhappy deaths, according to a Japanese journalist. It said that even after death they were not buried in a respectful way.

There had been reports that Mr Liu, who would be 80, was still alive. Mr Peng, also 80, has not been heard of in years. Amnesty accuses China, page 10

Leading article, page 17

Ulster jail staff hit back after murder

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

Pressure is to be put on the Government to improve security for leading Ulster prison officials in the wake of Sunday night's murder of Mr Albert Miles, deputy governor of the Maze prison at Long Kesh. He was in charge of the controversial H blocks, where convicted IRA terrorists are refusing to use lavatories or wear prison clothing.

Yesterday terrorists struck again, near the centre of Belfast, when a man was shot dead at the wheel of his car during the early evening rush hour.

The police said he was shot at pointblank range through a side window. The area was cordoned off and army experts, with the body still slumped over the steering wheel, fired at the vehicle from a robot bomb disposal machine for fear of booby traps.

It emerged yesterday that Mr Miles, aged 50, a widely respected prison administrator, had no protection at his home in north Belfast, where he was killed by a single Provisional IRA gunman who did not even bother to wear a mask.

Mr Miles was offered the opportunity to carry a gun two years ago, but he is understood to have refused.

His wife, Renee, and his son, Alan, witnessed the murder, which took place after the gunman had knocked at the front door of the family's house.

Mrs Miles said that her husband had been planning to leave the district. More than 30 doorstep killings have been carried out in the area during the present troubles.

The Northern Ireland Public Service Alliance, which represents al prison governors in the province, and the 2,000-member Prison Officers' Association said last night that they are to demand that the proposed Home Office inquiry into the prison service should pay particular attention to the dangers to prison staff and their families in Ulster.

In a statement Mr James McCusker, secretary of the alliance, said: "One would regard a person in Mr Miles's job as being specially at risk, and therefore he should have had special police protection".

The prison officer's anger at the murder became apparent earlier in the day when a ban was imposed on visits, parcels, or letters at any of the province's four jails until after Mr Miles's funeral tomorrow.

Mr Miles was the most senior of the seven prison officers who have been killed by terrorists and his death has had a profound psychological effect on the service.

Responsibility for the killing was claimed by the Provisional IRA in a statement sent to correspondents from the offices of the organization's political wing in the republican Falls Road district. It accused Mr Miles of personal responsibility for ordering solitary confinement and dietary punishments for IRA prisoners who are demanding the return of special treatment for "political" prisoners.

About 330 convicted Provisional IRA men are involved in the eight-month-old protest in three of the new H blocks at the Maze prison. All are refusing to wash, shave, use lavatories or wear anything but a blanket.

Officials are adamant that the privileges will not be given back to the terrorists, who are being treated as ordinary criminals.



The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Donald Coggan, in the city's streets with barrow and brush yesterday for an anti-litter campaign.

Japanese Premier to quit after unexpected defeat in party poll

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Nov 27

Mr Takeo Fukuda, the Japanese Prime Minister, suffered a stunning defeat in a party election today and is expected to be replaced both as president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and as Prime Minister by Mr Masayoshi Ohira, a 68-year-old conservative politician.

Conceding defeat shortly after the results of a primary election indicated that the rank and file of the party had rejected his leadership, Mr Fukuda told journalists that he would withdraw from the second phase of the poll on Friday.

This will leave Mr Ohira, the secretary general of the party, as an unopposed candidate in the second phase of a biennial election battle for the leadership of Japan's ruling conservative alliance.

An estimated 378 Liberal Democratic MPs are now expected to endorse Mr Ohira as president of the party, and subsequently as Prime Minister.

Mr Ohira is expected to take over as Japan's 13th postwar Prime Minister next month when Parliament convenes for the winter session.

The leader of a powerful faction within the ruling party, Mr Ohira won a clear victory over Mr Fukuda tonight, scoring 748 points in the primary election in which an estimated 1,500,000 paid-up members of the ruling party cast their ballots by post.

Mr Fukuda secured 638 points, representing 472,501 votes; Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the chairman of the party's executive council, 93 points, and Mr Toshio Komoto, the Minister for International Trade and Industry, 46 points.

Apparently shaken by the result, Mr Fukuda, who is 73, called an emergency meeting of his supporters within the party tonight and later announced his withdrawal.

He told a press conference in Tokyo: "To be frank with you, I was very surprised by the result. In the past I said that defeated candidates should abide by the will of the party I will not stand for the second part of the election. I do not have to say anything more today, do I?"

Mr Fukuda refused to analyse his defeat: "I have some thoughts on tht subject but I will not express them today. A defeated general should not talk about his battles."

It became abundantly clear, however, that Mr Ohira owed much of his victory to the disgraced but still powerful Mr Kakuei Tanaka, a former Prime Minister. Having resigned from the ruling party because of a business affair two years ago, Mr Tanaka was subsequently brought to trial in connexion with the Lockheed briber case.

Mr Tanaka was returnid to

Continued on page 10, col 5

Thorpe case witness says gun he aimed had safety catch on

From Michael Horsnell
and Trevor Fishlock
Minehead

Andrew Gino Newton, a former airline pilot, said at the Thorpe case hearing at Minehead Magistrates' Court, Somerset, yesterday that he tried to lure Mr Norman Scott to a London hotel, where he planned to bludgeon him with a steel chisel hidden in a bunch of flowers.

Mr Scott failed to keep the appointment in the room that he had booked for him at the Royal Garden Hotel in Kensington. Later Mr Newton, said by the prosecution to have been hired for £10,000 to kill Mr Scott, persuaded the former male model to drive with him to Exmoor.

There Mr Newton drew out a .32 Mauser pistol loaded with six bullets. He said he shot Mr Scott's dog. Then he pointed the gun at Mr Scott "who just froze like a sausage".

In his evidence yesterday Mr Newton said he changed his mind about murdering Mr Scott. On the moor the gun he pointed at Mr Scott had the safety catch on. The intention, Mr Newton added, was simply to frighten Mr Scott who, *according to the prosecution*, had been pestering Mr Thorpe after an alleged affair

Mr Newton, aged 31, told the court that two of the accused, George Deakin and David Holmes, had directed him to Mr Scott. He said that after the shooting incident on Exmoor, which he termed "a deliberate bungle" by him, he was told by Mr Holmes that Jeremy Thorpe was among important people involved in the murder conspiracy.

Mr Newton, who the court was told has profited by £15,850 from his involvement in the Thorpe-Scott affair, was sent to prison for two years in 1976 *for having a firearm with intent* to endanger life.

He said that the question of a contract to murder arose at a dinner in Blackpool when he asked Mr Deakin if it was true that someone wanted somebody "bumped off".

Subsequently Mr Newton alleged, he and Mr Deakin met in a car park on the M4 near the Severn Bridge, where Mr Deakin indicated pictures of Mr Scott and said that he was "the gentleman who had to be disposed of".

There followed a mix-up. Mr Newton said he was told to look for Mr Scott in Dunstable, whereas Mr Scott was living in Barnstaple. He said that being *unable to find his man in Dunstable*, he asked to be put in touch with the person directly concerned with the murder plot.

Mr Deakin, he said, gave him Mr Holmes's name and *telephone number and he and Mr* Holmes later arranged a meeting, talking over coffee in the Royal Court Hotel, London. A fee of £10,000 was agreed and, according to Mr Newton, Mr Holmes, when asked how he *wanted Mr Scott disposed of*, said he would prefer that he vanished from the face of the earth.

Some time later, he said he met in a Barnstaple hotel, where Mr Scott "poured out his *heart*" to him.

Mr Newton said he was driven to a hilltop rendezvous in South Wales, where he met Mr Le Mesurier, another of the accused. As they stood there someone drove by and took pictures of them. Pictures were produced in court. He said he and Mr Le Mesurier drove to a factory yard, where he received an envelope containing £5,000.

Last year, Mr Newton said, it was suggested by Mr Holmes that he should go to Africa, and a ticket for Rhodesia was bought for him. In Rhodesia he could not find a man who, he had been told, would give him a job. He returned to Britain to be "welcomed by the police".

Later he was guaranteed immunity from prosecution.

He admitted that he found it difficult to distinguish *between fact and fantasy in that* case, and had told lies to save his skin and for money. He admitted that at his trial in Exeter he had committed perjury, had persuaded a woman witness to do the same, and had made false statements saying Norman Scott was a blackmailer.

When asked if he had told a fair number of lies over the year concerning the case, Mr Newton replied: "I am as good as any politician." He agreed he had told lies.

He said that the London *Evening News* had put prices on the heads of important people, including Jeremy Thorpe, meaning that he would benefit if their alleged involvement in conspiracy could be proved.

Report, page 4

Hopes of avoiding 'Times' shutdown fade

By Christopher Thomas

Lingering hopes of avoiding a shutdown of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* faded further last night as the unions and the management entrenched their positions.

The main board of Times Newspapers reaffirmed support for the executive board in its objects and its actions in achieving them. It said: "We are convinced that the proposals being put forward are in the interests of all the newspapers' readers and advertisers, and particularly in the interests of the staff."

The National Graphical Association (NGA) the craft printing union, which has withdrawn from negotiations with Times Newspapers, said it had "no intention of relenting".

Mr Max Madden, Labour MP for Sowerby, asked in the Commons yesterday whether the Secretary of State for Trade agreed that many employees of Times Newspapers had alleged that efforts were being made by management to secure fundamental changes in working practices under duress.

He asked what consultation there had been between the minister and the management, and whether the minister would intervene to avoid suspension of publication and allow proper negotiations to proceed.

Mr John Smith, Secretary of State for Trade, said the Government was watching the situation closely, but there were no plans to intervene. Later Mr George Thomas, the Speaker, said in response to a written note from Mr Madden seeking adjournment of the House for an emergency debate: "I cannot allow him to do it because all the facts were well known before 12 o'clock. I would be stretching the rules if I allowed him to do so in such a way, as they would no longer have any significance."

Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham, West, will ask in the Commons today what Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, proposes to do about the threatened suspension on Thursday.

Mr Leslie Dixon, general secretary of the NGA, said last night that despite the suspension threat, the union had no intention of agreeing to journalists "inputting" directly into the computer on terminal keyboards under the management's new technology plans.

He also said that NGA members on regional newspapers owned by the Thomson Organisation, which owns Times Newspapers, might be asked for support. "I cannot say at the moment whether this will be in the form of an all-out strike".

Times Newspapers said yesterday that continual stoppages were a recipe for bankruptcy. If they continued the company would bleed to death.

An advertisement under the heading, "What forces us to consider suspending publication of some of the best newspapers in the world?" appears today in *The Times, Financial Times, Daily Telegraph, The Guardian, Daily Express, Daily Mail, Daily Mirror, The Sun, Evening News* and *Evening Standard*. It was rejected by the *Morning Star*.

Ford chief's pledge on price rises

By David Felton

The Ford Motor Company yesterday launched a counter-offensive to stave off threats of government sanctions for breaching the phase four guidelines by claiming that its 17 per cent pay deal was not inflationary.

Sir Terence Beckett, the Ford chairman, had a two-hour meeting with three ministers, and afterwards said that he had not been given any indication that the Government was drawing up sanctions which could cost the company up to £200m.

He said that the ministers asked for time to consider the points he made, and that a further meeting would probably be held soon. However, it was understood in Whitehall last night that a government statement on the Ford settlement, which led to a resumption of production yesterday, was expected shortly, but it was not clear if the announcement would contain any details of sanctions.

Sir Terence said that he had *told Mr Eric Varley*, Secretary of State for Industry, Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, and Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, that the agreement with the unions was not in contradiction with the Government's aim of keeping down inflation.

Referring to the supplementary payments plan, part of the settlement, Sir Terence said that if it was only half successful in stopping unofficial strikes, it would pay for all of the excess costs of the settlement above five per cent.

He said that last year these disputes cost the company about £100m, while the cost of this section of the deal was about £31m.

The second plank of his argument was that Ford was prepared to give an undertaking not to allow more than 5 per cent of its labour costs in any future increase. He revealed that the company already had a 4.9 per cent price increase application with the Government, but this did not reflect any of

Continued on page 23, col 6

US mayor shot dead in his office

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, Nov 27

Mr George Moscone, the mayor of San Francisco, and Mr Harvey Milk, a member of the city's board of supervisors, were shot dead in their offices this morning.

Thirty-five minutes after the killings, which happened about 11 am, police arrested Mr Dan White, a former fireman and policeman who recently resigned from the board of supervisors.

A spokesman in the mayor's office said that the distraught Mr White had arrived at the mayor's office this morning to try to reverse his resignation. Mr White left the elected post on November 10, citing "money problems, and other family problems".

However, the mayor told Mr White that he did not accept his change of mind, and planned to announce the name of a new supervisor, the spokesman said. Mr White then pulled a pistol *from his pocket* and shot the mayor dead as stunned secretaries looked on in horror, he said.

Mr White crossed the hallway into the office of Mr Milk and shot him as well. There was confusion about the reasons for Mr Milk's murder.

Mr Milk, aged 47, was a camera store owner, and well-known as a leader of San Francisco's homosexual community.

Mr Moscone, aged 49, a lawyer, was elected mayor in 1975. He had been a political ally of Jim Jones, head of the People's Temple cult, who died with *hundreds of followers in* a mass suicide in Guyana on November 18. It was Mr Moscone who appointed Mr Jones to the San Francisco Housing Authority in 1976.

At first it was believed that the mayor and Mr Milk might have been victims of People's Temple assassins, but police have discounted this.

ern region trains may be normal

gion train drivers recommended to industrial action ncome of national n pay, a delegate cided yesterday. ites, members of d Society of Loco- cers and Firemen d that if no satis- ment was reached 6, their district ld call on the tive committee to ffective industrial

The conference of 39 representatives of drivers throughout the region, decided not to repeat the one-day strikes that have affected thousands of commuters.

After the meeting, Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of Aslef, welcomed the decision as strengthening his negotiating team's hand in talks with the British Railways Board.

The dispute arises from the recommendation of the Railway Staff National Tribunal that only drivers of high-speed trains should get a £3.14 bonus, in recognition of extra responsibility.

Southern Region drivers have been taking action in support of their union's demand that bonus payments should be paid to all drivers, a comparable system to that for pay-train guards.

Aslef is expected to support the setting up of a working party to discuss ways of assessing and improving drivers' "productivity" at a meeting of the Railway Staff National Council today.

nd ready it alone MS entry

repared to enter the Euro- ary System without Britain resources are made avail- hion the cost of participa- Government sources said sh Government hopes this would sever the traditional en the Irish and British k not become necessary. nd related issues were the cts discussed yesterday by an and Mr Jack Lynch, the Minister Page 23

blames judge

as accused judges of whitt- nion immunities. The charge a document on the impact egislation which is going out eaders for their comments. ses are expected to form the esh TUC representations to o tidy up labour law Page 4

Shah shops around for riot gear

Faced with continuing riots and arson, the Shah of Iran's Army is making urgent purchases in the West of CS gas, rubber bullets, riot shields and water cannon. Last week's advice from President Brezhnev to keep out of Iran has triggered of fa similar counter-warning from President Carter Page 12

Secrets trial attack

The Law Society condemned the Attorney General's decision to continue prosecuting the two journalists in the Official Secrets Act trial after the more serious charges had been dropped, saying it "struck at the very foundations of journalism" Page 4

More leave Rhodesia

The number of white emigrants from Rhodesia has reached the highest monthly rate for 15 years. The net emigration figure for October was 1,582. Britain, South Africa and Australasia are the most favoured countries for the departing whites Page 10

Nixon Paris tour

Mr Richard Nixon walked among a Paris crowd shaking hands, laughing and waving, recalling his last visit in 1974 as President. He is to appear on French television tonight in a programme in which he will answer questions put to him by French viewers Page 9

UN's hottest post

"The Times" correspondent in Lebanon has visited the sandbagged United Nations outpost in the south of the country, where Irish soldiers face assorted Christian militias and their Israeli supporters. *It is the most* dangerous 40 square yards of territory in south Lebanon Page 12

Battle of Britain: A two-page Special Report on the Hendon museum, which is being opened today by Queen *Elizabeth the Queen Mother* 20-21

Letters: On cathedral cities, from Mr Marcus Binney, and Mrs A. S. Hall; on hormone treatment in prisons, from Mr David Green, and others
Leading articles: April 5th movement; Ford
Arts, page 15
John Percival on Flemming Flindt's ballet *Salome*; Stanley Reynolds and John Higgins on television
Features, pages 14, 16
Charles Douglas-Home considers the future of the Shah of Iran; Bernard Levin on the unholy passions aroused by Oberammergau; Steve Biko, on fighting back
Sport, pages 12-14
Football: Ron Greenwood makes six changes in England team; Cricket: England beat Queensland by six wickets
Birmingham
Business News, pages 22-27
Stock markets: Buyers returned to ordinary shares and the FT Index rose 5.0 to 484. Gilt edged remained listless
Business features: Paul Fabra of *Le Monde* on the French economy; Maurice Corina on the Government's attitude to the Ford wage settlement

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HOME NEWS

EMS against vital British interests, Labour critics say

By Michae lHatfield
Political Reporter

Labour's anti-Marketeers yesterday launched a strong offensive against the possibility of Britain's joining the proposed European Monetary System when members of the national executive committee met Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The most vociferous opponent was a left-winger, Mr Dennis Skinner, MP for Bolsover, who mounted a characteristically unrestrained attack on the system and the Chancellor, but Mr Healey was said to have given as much as he got.

There were exchanges about "bullying" attitudes, Mr Skinner suggesting that the Chancellor had forgotten the working-class interest, but Mr Healey at one point suggested that Mr Skinner was talking proletarian humbug.

Apart from those exchanges, the meeting between the Chancellor and the executive's home and international committees were said to have been good-humoured, though the Government was given fair warning that it would have trouble with a large section of its backbenchers if Britain accepted even the halfway house stage of joining the EMS.

After Mr Healey had left the meeting the NEC representatives (and many who weer entitled to be present did not attend) approved a resolution oposing the EMS, and called on the Government, at the appropriate time, to veto any EEC regulation to bring it into effect.

The resolution argued that it would be damaging to Britain's vital interests, would mean a move towards a federal Europe, and would be directly contrary to Labour Party policy.

It also directed a request to government business managers that ministers as well as backbenchers should be allowed to have a free vote when the promised debate takes place, a suggestion that Mr James Callaghan, would find unacceptable on the grounds of ministerial collective responsibility.

A special meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party today is to discuss the EMS. The anti-marketeers are expected to be out in full force, although pro-Europeans, who suport the Government position, are expected to fight their corner.

Mr Healey attended the meeting after a Downing Street lunch Mr Callaghan gave for Mr Jack Lynch, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic. There had been discussions between the two Governments during the morning over the question of the EMS.

Ireland in talks, page 23

Judge seeks inquiry over aid to £12,000 man

Mr Justice Payne in the Family Division of the High Court yesterday asked the Law Society to investigate and give a full explanation of the circumstances in which a man, now a prosperous car sales director, who is in dispute with his former wife over maintenance, is still receiving aid from the state. The judge said the situation was extremely puzzling. "I only hope there are not thousands of other similar cases of this sort."

Mr Hashim Patel was a relatively poor man when he was granted a civil aid certificate in 1968 to contest his wife's divorce suit. Mr Patel, now prosperous, is still on the Law Society's files as having a disposable income of only £693 a year and assets of £2.

The costs of his maintenance dispute with Mrs Yasmin Patel continues to be paid largely by the Legal Aid Fund, it was stated.

Mr Patel, aged 42, lives at a £27,000 house in Harlequin Avenue, Brentford, London, and earns £12,480 gross, £8,000 net, it was added.

The judge said Mr Patel's solicitors informed the Law Society of his increased wealth five years ago and asked the Supplementary Benefits Commission to consider reassessment. The Law Society replied that any changes in Mr Patel's income would not affect the determination of his means in the case.

Mrs Patel, aged 50, of Broad Lane, Tottenham, London, also raised the matter through her solicitors. The Law Society told her: "Your husband was granted legal aid as long ago as 1968 and in these circumstances the computation period set by the Department of Health and Social Security has long since expired.

"Accordingly the department would not take into account or recognize any subsequent change in the financial circumstances of Mr Patel after the expiration of that period."

Costs against the Legal Aid Fund to April, 1976, had been put at £2,363 and after that estimated at a further £1,000, the judge said.

"The question must arise", the judge added, "whether, as it appears, the Law Society and the Supplementary Benefits Commission have misinterpreted the regulations."

He rejected an appeal by Mr Patel against a registrar's refusal to allow him to file further affidavits and an order that he should pay his wife £1,500 a year.



Margaret Thatcher by Tricia Murray: The two women and the biography at its launching yesterday in London.

BBC scra a play on footba coverage

From Christopher Walk
Belfast

The BBC in North land has made sure th ers to its schools serv not hear a play, o scheduled for tran next Thursday, the which bears embarras semblance to events corporation would ap prefer to forget.

Several Ulster act prominent broadcaste preparing to record t *The Last Analysis*, by Carson, when script withdrawn. The staff the decision directly new £5m deal betwe Football League and Weekend Television.

The play depicts a ined situation in 198 government control licence fee hamper sports coverage.

As a result of inde television's securing bi ing rights for all Irish and Gaelic football ga BBC invents a viole sport called "fighting back viewers.

In the original scri of the BBC's loss is gi fictional Radio Ulster "Spokesmen for th Football Association a lic football have revea all broadcasting rights year will be sold to t pendent authorities".

The scenario switc Broadcasting House in where a memorandu BBC chiefs in London read: "The programm troller said action was Football was the bigge in sport. The region formulate alternativ vanish altogether fr weekend ratings."

Then "fighting", a mixture of all-in w rugby, Association footl boxing, gains cult stat the corporation's ratin cuities are resolved.

The BBC said last "The strips received editorial consideration programme, in the which it was propos cancelled".

Investigations start on why divers drowned

Investigations began yesterday into the deaths of the two divers who drowned on Sunday when their damaged diving bell flooded as it was pulled from the bed of the North Sea.

The Department of Energy's Diving Inspectorate is making an investigation, and Star Offshore Services, of Aberdeen, which provided the bell's support vessel, Star Canopus, said they were making their internal inquiries, which would be coordinated with those of the Department of Energy. Grampian police also are investigating the incident.

The bodies of the men, Mr Tony Prongly, aged 28, of Heather Way, Stanmore, Middlesex, and Mr Michael Ward, aged 25, of Dibden Purlieu, near Southampton, were taken to Aberdeen in the Star Canopus.

The divers became trapped when the 10-ton bell plunged to the bottom as it was being raised at the end of a pipe-connecting operation alongside a Mobil production platform in the Beryl field, 200 miles north-east of Aberdeen.

During the lift the Star Canopus was blown off its position by a heavy squall; the bell's life-line was severed as it dragged across the anchor chains of an accommodation vessel, and it plunged to the sea bed, damaging its door.

For eight hours rescuers worked to bring the bell to the surface. When it was raised, it was flooded, and the door was found to be leaking.

The two divers worked for Northern Divers, of Aberdeen.

Bakers' union leaders to review action

The Bakers', Food and Allied Workers' Union has called a meeting of its full executive for tomorrow to review the three-week-old strike, which has had much less impact on the public than on the two main companies affected.

There is, however, no immediate sign of a break in the deadlock over the pay claim by the union, which has rejected an offer of 11 per cent, for total increases worth on average 26 per cent.

There was wide disagreement yesterday between the union and the Federation of Bakers, the employers' body, over how many of the 26,000 workers originally called on strike had since returned to work.

Mr Samuel Maddox, the union's general secretary, maintained that not many more than 2,000 of his members had returned; while Mr Michael Rogers, the federation's director, gave a figure of 7,556.

Mr Maddox said the employers' figure was part of a propaganda campaign, but Mr Rogers retorted: "This is not a figure which we have plucked out of thin air, but it may not be a very comfortable one for Mr Maddox."

There was less argument, however, over the decline in the market share held by Rank Hovis McDougall and Allied Bakeries, who usually bake between 65 and 70 per cent of the nation's bread supplies.

Mr Maddox said yesterday that their share of the market had declined to 30 per cent, with smaller independent bakeries accounting for 50 per cent, leaving a bread shortage amounting to 20 per cent of total production.

Mr Rogers, while not accepting Mr Maddox's figures, said: "If he is only half right, what should concern the union is the effect on jobs of a decline in the market share." Mr Rogers said it was inconceivable that a company would close all its bakeries, but there remained a real risk to bakery workers' livelihoods.

Despite country-wide picketing, Rank Hovis McDougall said yesterday that only one bakery was producing no bread at all. Of 59 others, 15 were manned by their normal labour force, 23 by management and supervisory staff with some strike-breaking bakers, and 21 with management staff only.

Talks foundered two weeks ago on the union's insistence that employers should grant a £10 increase on base rates before they began talks on the productivity element of the employers' offer.

A typical bakery worker on alternating day and night shifts, including Sundays, and on a 48-hour week, would, under the employers' offer, get £78.22 a week instead of the present £70.85.

Teachers in court over stolen parts

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

Part payment for car parts stolen by four boy pupils was made to them by a teacher during a rehearsal on the school stage of the musical play, Oliver, it was alleged yesterday.

Mr Peter Stretton, for the prosecution, claimed at Dudley Crown Court, held at Sedgley, West Midlands, that the boys received £12, which they shared between themselves, for wheels, tyres and a battery valued at £99 which they had stolen from a garage at Wadnesbury, West Midlands.

John Lea Bowden, aged 23, of Manor House Road, Wednesbury, a metalwork teacher at the local Wood Green High School, was accused of handling stolen goods and dishonestly assisting in the retention, removal or disposal of them. Barry John Harper, aged 24, of Booth Street, Wednesbury, also a teacher, was accused of dishonestly receiving four stolen car wheels, tyres and a battery. Both pleaded not guilty.

Mr Bowden, in an alleged statement, said he first gave the boys £7 after they told him they put the tyres in a garage, and later then gave them another £5. Mr. Stretton claimed the evidence was overwhelming and that both men knew "that you do not get property like this for that sort of price honestly".

A boy aged 16 told the court he had been sent to a detention centre for three months after admitting theft and causing damage. He had told Mr Bowden the parts would be stolen. After putting them in the garage they returned to school.

"We gave Mr Bowden the key. We were doing the play, Oliver, and he was on stage. He gave us about £10". Later at a night class "he slipped us about £2. He gave it to me."

Cross-examined by Mr Henry Graham, for the defence of Mr Bowden, the boy said: "We would not have taken the tyres if he had not asked us."

The hearing continues today.

Death-crash fine

Desmond Salmon, of Slade Road, Stokenchurch, Buckinghamshire, a firemen, who drove through a red traffic light while on an emergency call, killing a motorist, was fined £50 at Knightsbridge Crown Court yesterday and disqualified for a year. He admitted causing death by dangerous driving.

Prime Minister opposes city's litter fines plan

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

The Prime Minister has told Cardiff City Council that he cannot support a scheme for the formation of a squad of anti-litter wardens with powers to impose on-the-spot fines, as it would be "contrary to the laws of natural justice".

In a letter to the council, Mr James Callaghan, one of the city's MPs, says that such a "regime of litter wardens would be both judges and jury in their own case".

The Government, he said, favoured a policy of education and persuasion. In addition, Mr Callaghan said, there would be substantial practical difficulties in enforcing on-the-spot fines.

Mr Callaghan's letter did not please Mr Stefan Terlezki, chairman o fthe council's environmental services committee. Cardiff, he said, was under attack from vandals.

Police see Mr Markov's brother for clues to killing

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

The brother of Mr Georgi Markov, the murdured Bulgarian defector, has been interviewed in Italy by Scotland Yard detectives trying to discover motives for the attack.

Anti-terrorist squad officers have been to Italy twice as part of an investigation in Europe since Mr Markov died in September. He had been attacked in a London street by a man with a poisonous pellet hidden in the tip of an umbrella.

Mr Nikolai Markov defected from Bulgaria in the 1960s, some time before his brother fled to the West. Last summer he is reported to have been visited by a Bulgarian and asked to pass a warning to his brother that he was being blamed for the defection of a senior Bulgarian journalist.

That man, Mr Vladimir Kostov, was also attacked with a poisoned pellet. In August he was hit in the back as he stood on an escalator in the Paris Metro.

He was a former head of the Paris bureau of the Bulgarian radio and television network and his defection is thought to have angered the Bulgarian regime because of his close connexions with political circles.

Scotland Yard detectives have spoken to Mr Kostov and were present when the pellet was removed from his back. It was later found to match one taken from Mr Markov's thigh.

Officers have also been to West Germany three times to talk to Bulgarian defectors living there. In the next few days a chief inspector and an inspector are expected to return from Munich after questioning a doctor.

It is not thought that he had any connexion with the attack on Mr Markov, but his description is similar to a composite picture produced in Paris by the police after the attack on Mr Kostov.

Scientists are still trying to identify the substance on the 1.77mm pellet which killed Mr Markov.

Teams at the Metropolitan Police forensic science laboratory and the Government's Porton Down laboratory, which specializes in biological warfare, are trying to match traces of the substance with details of known poisons, bacteria and viruses.

Mr Markov left Bulgaria in 1969 after establishing himself as a novelist and playwright. He fled first to Italy and then came to Britain. At the time of his death he was working for the BBC World Service.

Newspaper stopped by strike

East Anglia's provincial morning newspaper, the *Eastern Daily Press*, will not appear today because of a dispute involving 65 members of the National Graphical Association (NGA), who are seeking better rates for night work. It is the fourth issue lost by the paper. The NGA said no further talks are planned with the management, Eastern Counties Newspapers.

Press Association journalists, who are imposing sanctions in support of a claim for an improved house agreement and productivity deal, last night went on strike for five hours.

NUJ members at the news agency walked out after Mr David Chipp, the editor in chief, instructed a senior executive to process a foreign report. One of the sanctionsis that staff should not do work they are not usually expected to do.

Mr Chipp said that the strike, which was intended to last from 6 pm till 11 pm, was the third of its type in five days. He said that there had ben no one elyse available to handle the report in question. A skeleton service was maintained by a handful of senior executives, including Mr Chipp, while the stoppage continued.

Four gypsy sites for Powys

Powys County Council plans to created four gypsy caravan sites in the country, one at Welshpool, another at Machynlleth, and two in south Powys.

Members of Montgomery District Council agreed at Welshpool yesterday that the first site should be established at Welshpool despite local objections.

Council presses lawsuit against oil companies

From Our Correspondent
Lerwick

The Shetland Islands council is to take legal action in the Court of Session in Edinburgh today against the oil companies involved in the Sullum Voe project unless they agree to sign a temporary operating licence for the £800m terminal.

Fears are growing that unless they sign, the first flow of North Sea oil into the terminal may have to be shut off.

The oil industry representing the 34 companies is unhappy about a pollution liability clause.

The deadline for signing expired at noon yesterday. Failing last-minute agreement early today, the council will seek an interim ruling that the industry is not entitled to occupy the terminal site except under the terms of the licence.

Oil from the Dunlin field is arriving at the rate of 150,000 barrels a day. The flow started through the Brent pipeline early on Sunday. Failing agreement, it will stop by the end of the week, once the storage tanks are full.

Mr Ernest Urquhart, the council's chief executive, said yesterday that a lagoon was polluted at the weekend with the arrival of the first crude oil.

A councillor, Mr Henry Stewart, said it was excellent that the council was holding a pistol to the heads of the "oil people".

Changes in working of Community Land Act

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Changes in the working of the Community Land Act were announced yesterday in a guidance note from the Department of the Environment to local authorities. They will be seen as a further Government admission that the Act has failed to fulfil expectations.

From now on authorities will be given block loan sanctions up to a year ahead for approved land-acquisition programmes. They will no longer have to seek approval for each separate project, and will be free to vary their programmes provided they keep within agreed financial targets.

They have also been granted a generous concession in being allowed to keep half the interest instead of 30 per cent on land accounts.

For an experimental years the distribution plus funds will be hal authority concerned, cent to a "consolidated (that is to say the 7 and 20 per cent to be by authorities still in the respective approp before were 30, 40 and cent.

The block sanction sc similar to the new arra for housing programme gives authorities more to determine their pr The financial incentiv simply to persuade t implement the Act, for so far they have show enthusiasm.

Body found in bu

The body of Ja Smith, of Gartocharn, clyde, a civil servant was found early yester burn in the village of Central Scotland.

Two sentenced to 'life' for murder at club

Two men who punched and kicked a man to death at the Bar Royal Club, in Liverpool, were jailed for life at Liverpool Crown Court yesterday.

28, of Gwendoline Street, Toxteth, and Carl Anthony Williams, aged 21, of Rockwood Way, Everton, had both pleaded not guilty to murdering Roy Phillips.

Mr David McNeill, QC, for the prosecution, said the men and a third man had punched and kicker Mr Phillips about the head and face, perhaps using a knuckle-duster, and had thrown him into the street, causing injuries from which he died.

Mr McNeill said the club had the reputation of being a meeting place for homosexuals.

Decision later on 'Gay News'

The House of Lords appeal committee rserved judgment yesterday on appeals by the publishers of Gay News, the homosexuals' newspaper, and Mr Denis Semon, its editor against their convictions of blasphemous libel.

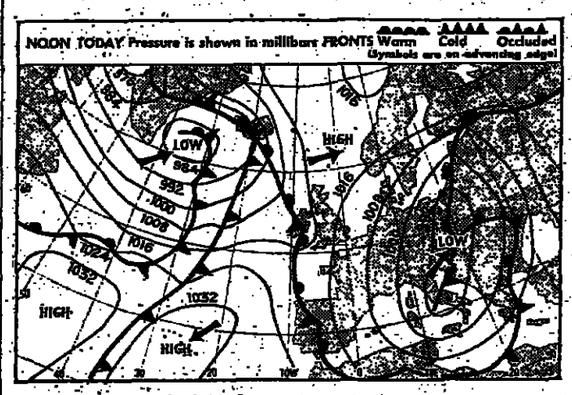
In July last year a jury at the Central Criminal Court found Gay News and Mr Lemon guilty over the publication of a poem about and an accompanying drawing. Last March the Court of Appeal upheld the convictions.

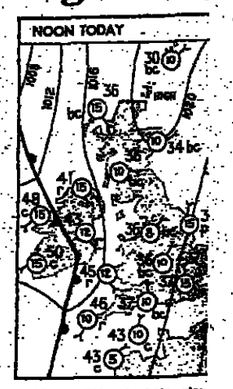
Mr Day's son has operation

Alexander Day, aged four, son of Mr Robin Day, the broadcaster, underwent a brain operation yesterday, nine days after falling 25 feet on to a concrete path at London Zoo. Mr Day said: "His condition is as satisfactory as possible".

Mr Day had postponed taking over the BBC radio news programme *The World at One*, until January 2.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises 7.39 am Sun sets 3.58 pm
Moon rises 4.55 am Moon sets 3.17 pm
New moon: November 30
Lighting up: 4.28 pm to 7.11 am.
High water: London Bridge, noon, 6.7m (21.9ft). Avonmouth, 5.21 am, 12.0m (39.5ft); 5.39 pm, 12.4m (40.7ft). Dover, 9.14 am, 6.3m (20.7ft); 9.42 pm, 6.3m (20.8ft). Hull, 4.6 am, 6.8m (22.2ft); 4.40 pm, 7.0m (22.9ft). Liverpool, 9.28 am, 8.7m (28.7ft); 9.44 pm, 8.8m (29.0ft).

The cold N airstream will persist over E England, but a ridge of high pressure will move slowly across Scotland, with frontal troughs close to W areas.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, Central S and Central N England, Midlands: Dry, sunny spells; wind N, light or moderate; max temp 4°C (39°F); frost in morning.

SE and E England, East Anglia: Sunny intervals, snow showers, especially near coast; wind N, fresh or strong, moderating slowly; max temp 3° or 4°C (37° to 39°F); frost.

Channel Islands: Dry, sunny intervals, more cloudy later; wind NW or W, light or moderate; max temp 6°C (43°F).

SW England, Wales: Mostly dray, sunny intervals at first, cloud with rain or sleet spreading S, snow on high ground; wind N, light, becoming variable or SW; max temp 5° to 7°C (41° to 45°); frost inland at first.

NW England, Lake District, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Dry, sunny spells, becoming more cloudy; wind N, backing S, light; max temp 4°C (39°F), frost at first.

Isle of Man, Ireland: Mostly cloudy, rain or drizzle at times, hill fog, snow on mountains; wind variable, becoming S, light; max temp 6°C (43°F).

NE England, Borders: Sunny spells, isolated coastal snow showers; wind N, light or moderate; max temp 3°C (37°F); frost.

Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny spells, mostly dry; wind N, moderate, becoming S, light; max temp 3°C (37°F); frost.

Argyll, NW Scotland: Rather cloudy, a little rain or drizzle, snow on mountains, especially later; wind variable, Nght becoming S, moderate; max temp 5°C (41°F).

Outlook for tomorrow Thursday: Mainly dry with frost at night; cloudy rain at times but less cold W.

Sea passages: S North Strait of Dover: Wind N locally gale at first; sea very rough.

English Channel (E): moderate, becoming light; sea slight, smooth.

St George's Channel, Irish Wind variable, becoming sea smooth.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 pm, 6°C (43°F); min 6 am, 0°C (32°F). Rain pm, 57 per cent. Rain, 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 7.4hr. Bar. mean sea level 1,010.4 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

	C	F		C	F		C	F							
Aberdeen	r	7	45	Cologne	r	6	43	L Palmas	c	21	70	Nice	r	12	54
Alders	r	12	54	Copenhagen	r	2	36	Lisbon	c	19	66	Oslo	sn	1	34
Amsterdam	c	4	39	Dublin	r	4	39	Locarno	c	9	48	Paris	r	6	43
Barcelona	c	12	54	Edinburgh	r	2	36	London	r	6	43	Perpignan	r	11	52
Beirut	s	30	86	Florence	c	14	57	Luxembourg	c	3	37	Rome	r	14	57
Belfast	r	5	41	Funchal	c	16	61	Madrid	c	11	52	Salzburg	c	3	37
Berlin	c	3	37	Geneva	c	8	46	Majorca	c	14	57	Stockholm	r	0	32
Biarritz	r	7	45	Gibraltar	r	18	64	Malaga	c	14	57	Tel Aviv	s	30	86
Birmingham	r	6	43	Guernsey	c	9	48	Malta	c	17	63	Tenerife	c	22	72
Bristol	r	6	43	Helsinki	sn	1	34	Manchester	r	6	43	Venice	sn	1	34
Brussels	s	5	41	Innsbruck	sn	0	32	Moscow	sn	-1	30	Vienna	sn	1	34
Budapest	r	5	41	Istanbul	r	15	59	Munich	c	1	34	Warsaw	r	3	37
Cardiff	r	5	41	Jersey	r	7	45	Naples	c	9	48	Zurich	c	1	34

b—blue sky; bc—half cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—hail; m—mist; r—rain; Th—thunderstorm; s—showery; periodical rain with snow.

Overseas selling prices
Austria, Sch 18; Belgium, Canaries, Pes 60; Denmark, Finland, Fmk 3.50; France, Germany, Dmk 2.00; Greece, Holland, Gl 2.00; Hongkong $6.00; Italy, Lire 700; Luxembourg, Fr 25; Madeira, Esc 25; Malta, Norway, Kr 3.50; Portugal, Spain, Pes 60; Sweden, Switzerland, SFr 2.50; USA $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 25.

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Is your kitchen full of jugs?



This red earthenware West Country jug with cream slip under a golden lead glaze was sold at Sotheby's on 24th October for £1,700. It is decorated with a rhyme above a continuous hunting scene.

If you have a similar jug, or any English pottery or porcelain which you think might be of value, telephone or write to PAUL MACK

Sotheby's
FOUNDED 1744

Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co. 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA *Telephone:* (01) 493 8080 *Telegrams:* Abinitio, London *Telex:* 24454 SPBLON-G

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Ford fined a total £650 after two accidents

The Ford Motor Company was fined a total of £650 yesterday after a court was told that two workers were injured in accidents in the company's foundry at Dagenham, Essex.

In the first case Mr Samuel Josephs, a supervisor, of Harold Hill, Essex, had his right hand amputated after it was trapped in a milling machine, Barking magistrates were told.

He was trying to test the mixture when an automatic door on the machine slammed shut. The company admitted having a dangerous machine not securely fenced and was fined £250.

In the second case the magistrates were told that Mr Albert Healy, a fitter, was dragged along fast-moving conveyor belts and traped under a cooler machine.

He told the court he did not know the machine was about to be switched on as he stepped across the conveyor. The company denied failing to provide a safe working system but was found guilty and fined a maximum of £400, with £45 costs.

£90,000 jewels theft

Police are investigating the theft between Saturday and early yesterday of jewelry valued at more than £90,000 from T. W. Martin & Sons, Ltd, jewellers, in High Street, Ware, Hertfordshire. The thieves opened a number of safes.

BBC denies excessive drinking on TV

A survey published yesterday by the Church of Scotland blames all three television channels for showing excessive drinking, although MMC 2 is said to have a "relatively clean bill of health".

The BBC 1 programme, *All Creatures Great and Small*, is singled out for criticism. The survey says of the series, about a country veterinary surgeon: "Many reports were received about this programme, which not only shows a drunken scene, but also drinking before operating."

The survey, which was carried out in April by volunteers from Scottish women's groups, is particularly critical of advertising, on television, on posters and in newspapers.

The BBC yesterday denied that *All Creatures Great and Small* showed excessive drinking.

"It is the first time we have ever had a criticism like this", a BBC official said. "In fact, I can only remember one occasion on which any of the vets got drunk—and that was in the first series, when James was given some home-made wine. And that showed, if anything, that he could not hold his drink."

The Independent Broadcasting Authority, which controls advertising standards an independent television, said none of the advertisements complained of in the survey broke any rules. "If they did, we would be the first to complain."

Of a claim that a lager advertisement by Morecambe and Wise encouraged under-age drinking, the BBC official said: "When I cast my mind back to the days of my youth I do not recall needing Morecambe and Wise to persuade me I needed a drink."

E NEWS



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Underwater hose for supertankers repaired

By John Chartres

The controversial Shell "single buoy mooring" for supertankers off the north-east tip of Anglesey should be back in full operation this week after the refitting of two suspect swivel joints in the vast underwater hose system that brings crude oil ashore from quarter-mile-long ships moored two miles from the former fishing village of Amlwch.

The joints, which gave trouble a few weeks ago and have been under severe pressure tests at Shell's Stanlow refinery, were refitted yesterday whilst the 336,000-ton tanker, of the Kristina Maersk, awaited final safety checks before discharging cargo.

The ship has been at the moorings for more than a week awaiting clearance from Shell engineers, who have been worried by minor incidents at the terminal. Local residents had been assured that nothing could go wrong there.

Lord Anglesey, who opposed the Shell proposal at the outset, still wants an independent, if not full public inquiry into two incidents during the past six weeks. In the first, a hundred tons of oil was spilled, and in the second a small quantity, a shell executive described it as "about a pint".

Lord Anglesey told *The Times* yesterday that he thought it was unsatisfactoy for only Shell to conduct internal inquiries. The temptation for a "cover up" was great, he said.

He like others who are concerned with the preservation of vast stretches of recreational coastline along the Menai Strait, around the Isle of Anglesey any right across Liverpool Bay to the resorts of Blackpool, Morecambe and Southport, fear that another mishap could be serious.

Lord Anglesey has written to Mr John Morris, Secretary of State for Wales, about the last spill, which went almost unnoticed by the public because it coincided with the big one off Sosuth Wales from the tanker, Christos Bitas.

He said yesterday he could not understand why Shell did not install on the pipelines between the 500,000-ton mooring buoy off Amlwch and the white terminal monitoring devices which would automatically shut off the flow the moment any drop in pressure was recorded.

Ironically, much of the slick from the 100-ton spillage in late October came ashore near the home in Deganwy of Mr Stor Hughes, Shell's "trouble-shooter" in the whole of the pipeline project, who is a amateur yachtsman and a former officer of the Royal Naval Volunteer reserve.

Mr Hughes maintains that Shell is keeping the safety pledges it made to the local community from from the outset. He pointed out that only last week his company had increased its contribution to the Anglesey community from about £210,000 a year in royalties to £500,000.

Scientist contests redundancy terms

From Our Correspondent
Brighton

A university research scientist who was refused redundancy payment after his dismissal at the end of a project took his case to an industrial tribunal yesterday.

Dr Desmond Turner, aged 39, of Lancaster Road, Brighton, was represented by the Association of University Teachers in a hearing regarded as a test case for researchers working on fixed-term projects at universities. The association says they make up 17 per cent of all university staff.

Dr Turner had been working at Sussex University with Professor A. J. P. Martin, a Nobel prizewinner, on a project to control diabetes and obesity. He was dismissed from his £6,000-a-year post last May when the project, funded by the Medical Research Council, ended.

Mr Patrick Talbot, counsel for the university, told the tribunal at Brighton that Dr Turner gave up his right to redundancy pay after agreeing to a waiver clause in his contract. Dr Turner, through Dr Brian Salter, a representative of the association, said the waiver clause was invalid.

The tribunal reserved its decision.

Woman dies in crash

Mrs Michele Moore who was pregnant, died after a car driven by her husband, Mr Patrick Moore, aged 28, overturned and hit a brick wall at Arlesey, Bedfordshire, yesterday.



Paddington Bear comes to Paddington: Admiring children from Colerne School, Chippenham, yesterday with their hero's creator, Michael Bond, after an unveiling on the station concourse.

Miss Pam Ayres accepts libel damages

Pam Ayres, the writer of light verse, accepted substantial damages in the High Court in London yesterday in settlement of libel actions over a Sunday Express article quoting an allegation by Mr Daniel McNabb, who writes poetry in the Oxfordshire dialect, that Miss Ayres had taken his ideas.

Miss Ayres, of Abingdon Road, Standlake, Witney, sued Beaverbrook Newspapers, Mr John Junor, editor of the Sunday Express, and Lady Olga Maitland, who wrote the article. In a separate action she sued Mr McNabb, of Green Cottage, Combe, Oxfordshire.

Announcing settlement of both actions, Mr David Eady, her counsel, told Mr Justice O'Connor that Miss Ayres had never read any of Mr McNabb's poetry, although she had heard it on two occasions. The allegation of plagiarism was completely false. "All her work is completely original", Mr Eady said.

The defendants agreed to pay her legal costs. Mr Geoffrey Shaw, their counsel, said they withdrew the allegations unreservedly and apologized to Miss Ayres for the distress she had been caused.

Budget gives better tax concessions in Guernsey

From Our Correspondent
St Peter Port

Guernsey taxpayers may receive improved personal and other allowances worth up to £86 a year for a married couple if the island Government's budget proposals published yesterday are approved by the local parliament on December 13.

No changes are proposed in the local rates of indirect taxation and the standard rate of income tax, which has been 20p in the pound since 1960.

The improved tax allowances would particularly benefit taxpayers with assessable incomes below £6,500 a year and are expected to cost the island Government £1.5m next year.

However, income tax receipts, which in 1974 were £8m and this year £19m, are expected to rise to £22m.

The only note of warning in the budget is of excessive pay settlements in the public sector, which could push the amount spent on salaries, wages and superannuation above the projected £14m, which is £1.1m more than this year's figures.

Protester cleared

Stephen Wright, aged 30, an Anti-Nazi League supporter, was cleared on appeal at Knightsbridge Crown Court yesterday of threatening behaviour during a protest in Brick Lane, London, against a National Front meeting. Mr Wright, of Cranes Dwellings, Stepney, was awarded costs out of police funds.

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Correspondent

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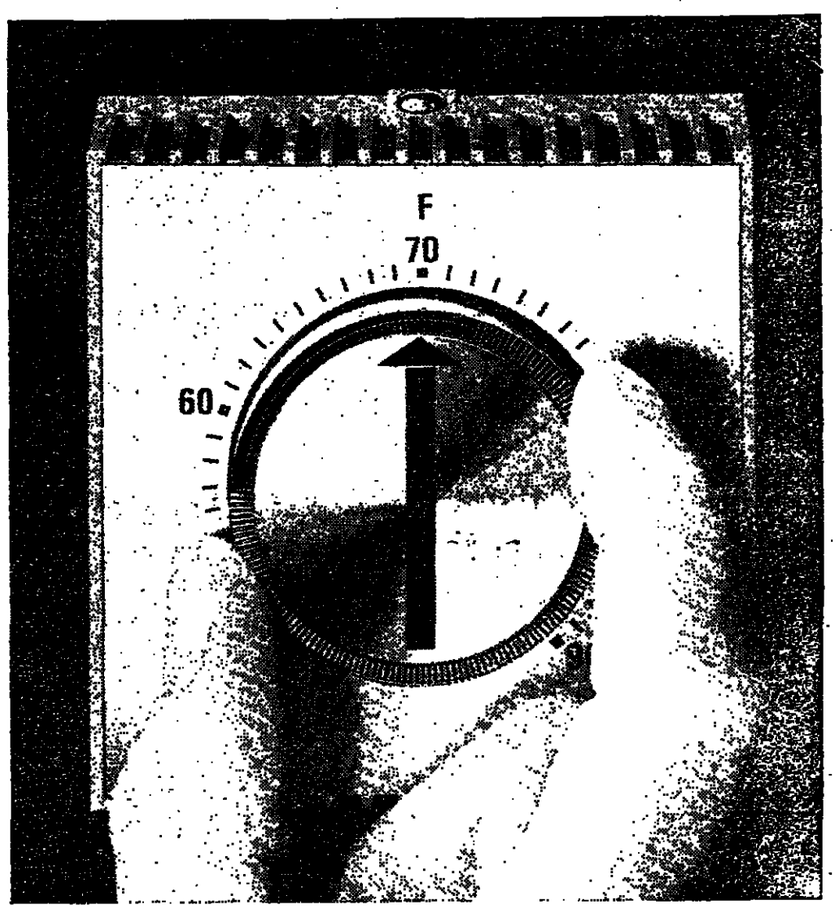
Mr Gildener said that before *the incident Mrs Holmes had* pleaded with the Thornleys to stop. She had been to the police, the local authority and the Citizens' Advice Bureau, but no one had given her any help.

"It was so bad at times that her semidetached house vibrated." Mrs Holmes, aged 63, and her husband, Robert, aged 66, had moved out of the bedroom when Mr Thornley started fitting a wardrobe at the other side of the dividing wall. "Then they had to move back again when he started doing the same thing in another bedroom. They moved to the lounge when he started pulling out a fireplace, and twice switched the television room because of work going on continually next door."

Mr Thornley, aged 31, a design engineer, was away yesterday, but his wife, Pamela said: "David is one of those husbands who just cannot sit still for five minutes. He must be always doing something. Since we moved in six years ago we have gone through every room, one at a time, ripping out fireplaces, fitting cupboards, wardrobes and kitchens.

We have just about finished *apart from the double-glazing*, but now David has started building a boat—outside."





eter Hall over accident

er Hall, director of the Theatre, was sued in Court in London yes-
y Mr Patrick Hobson, dge blue.
bson claimed damages ries which ended his as a public school when his car was struck Peter's Rolls-Royce in r Hobson, aged 53, of lak Road, Woldingham, also alleged that his wrecked his marriage e him to drink. He sued r, aged 48, of Monge-k, Wallingford, Oxford-d Sir Peter's chauffeur, man Wild, of Erleigh Reading. They deny

avid Barker, QC, for Mr told Mr Justice Kilner Wild reversed out of er's drive. Mr Hobson and bit a tree. The left him with head-nental deterioration and ed personality.
as unable to teach, his e collapsed in 1973, and he was treated in hos-r alcoholism. He re-l in 1976 and was now dsman and caretaker for gham parish council.
case continues today.

Large mental hospital may be closed

One of London's largest mental hospitals may be closed, it was disclosed yesterday.

Kensington, Chelsea and Westminster Area Health Authority believes it may be possible to close either Banstead Hospital, near Sutton, or Horton Hospital, in Epsom, Surrey. Between them the two establishments, built in Victorian times, have more than 2,000 beds.

The authority wants to provide services in small units attached to general hospitals so that patients can be treated near their homes.

A working party will decide which of the two hospitals might close, and is investigating staffing and the expected numbers of patients. Any closure would be planned over several years.

Mr Richard Meara, area general administrator, said: "We want to move care into central London, where our patients live. Horton and Banstead are too large and there is the risk of patients being institutionalized."

He said the number of "acute" admissions was falling. Bed occupancy at the two hospitals was only 70 to 80 per *cent of capacity.*

ctor back on register er plea over drugs

pplication by Dr Harvey ter Jackson to have his restored to the medical r was granted at a meet-the General Medical disciplinary committee lay.

Jackson, of India Street, was struck off last after admitting in court ng stolen property, fail-produce a register of and failing to enter of controlled drugs in a r. He was found guilty ious professional miscon-by issuing false prescrip-for drugs other than used in the course of ide treatment.

Jackson said that he had trying to wean "hard-" off heroin. "Most were ers coming back from n who were hooked on heroin. They were really in a mess. I got 17 lads completely off."

Petition succeeds: A doctor struck off the medical register in 1976 presented a 780-signature petition to the General Medical Council when he successfully applied yesterday to have this name restored.

Dr Deb Narayan, of Station Street East, Coventry, was struck off after two separate court appearances in 1976. In the first he admitted a charge of unlawful possession of pethidine and unlawfully supplying pethidine, and received a suspended three-month prison sentence with a £200 fine.

In the second appearance he admitted failing to provide a sample of blood or urine and was disqualified from driving for three years and fined £100.

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1. Where you have only a thermostat on your boiler try turning this to a lower setting. Alternatively you can set your room thermostat 3°F (2°C) below last year. This could trim as much as 15% off your bill. And if you take the odd weekend away, you could turn down to 50°F (10°C).

2. Reset your time-switch to save an hour's heating every day. And if you're planning a Sunday lie-in, why not change the time-switch so that it wakes up the boiler a couple of hours later.

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SAVE IT

Department of Energy

THORPE CONSPIRACY CASE

Ex-pilot says he got a £10,000 offer to kill

From Michael Horsnell and Trevor Fishlock
Minehead

Andrew Gino Newton, an airline pilot, agreed to "bump off" Norman Scott for a fee of £10,000, the magistrates at the Thorpe conspiracy case hearing were told at Minehead, Somerset, yesterday.

Mr Newton, who gave his address as that of his mother at Abinger Road, Chiswick, London, said he was directed to Mr Scott by two of the accused, George Deakin and David Holmes. Mr Holmes, he said, told him he would prefer that Mr Scott "vanished from the face of the earth".

Mr Newton said he bought a chisel, and some flowers to conceal it in, and tried to lure Mr Scott to a room in the Royal Garden Hotel, Kensington, where he intended to murder him. Mr Scott failed to keep their appointment.

Mr Newton, aged 31, recalled that in February, 1975, he was working as a pilot for British Island Airways at Blackpool. He went to a charity dinner in Blackpool with his friend, Mr David Miller, of Cardiff, whom he had known for about 12 years.

At the dinner was Mr George Deakin, whom he had met earlier in Cardiff. "I spoke to Mr Deakin during dinner and asked if it was true that he wanted somebody. I think 'bumped off' were the words I used. Mr Miller had said something to me which led me to say that. I said words to the effect of, 'I am your man'. His reaction was just casual interest".

He met Mr Deakin four or six weeks later at Mr Miller's premises and Mr Deakin asked if he was still interested in the proposition. Mr Newton said he was and was informed that £15,000 would be the price.

Some time later he and Mr Deakin met in the car park at the Aust service station on the M4, near the Severn Bridge. Mr Newton said he got into Mr Deakin's car and saw a catalogue containing photographs of Norman Scott. (A brochure with a picture of Norman Scott on the front, dating from Mr Scott's modelling days, was produced in court in evidence.)

Mr Newton continued: "He said that was the gentleman who had to be disposed of. I asked questions about him, the normal questions you would expect a professional hit-man to ask".

Mr Peter Taylor, QC, for the prosecution, asked him what he meant by professional hit-man, and Mr Newton replied: "Somebody who gets remuneration for killing somebody".

Mr Newton said he asked Mr Deakin if Mr Scott lived alone, if he had a dog, if his home had a burglar alarm, if anyone else had tried to kill him, if it was necessary to steal anything, and who wanted Mr Scott's death, and why. Nothing, however, was said about those who were interested in having him killed, except that "someone else wants it done".

The price, Mr Newton said, was now put at £10,000, to be paid in cash afterwards.

At the end of the meeting, he said, he took the Scott catalogue. On it was a partial address and two telephone numbers. Mr Deakin had named Dunstable as the town where Mr Scott was to be found. Mr Newton said he went to Dunstable, bought a map, tried the telephone numbers and the electoral roll, and tried to get in touch with Mr Scott.

Having no success, he telephoned to Mr Deakin and, after making more attempts to find Mr Scott, suggested to Mr Deakin that he, Mr Newton, should deal directly with the person concerned. Mr Deakin, he said, gave him the name and telephone number of David Holmes in Manchester.

Over the telephone, in conversation with Mr Holmes, Mr Newton said, it was established that Norman Scott was living in Barnstaple, and he and Mr Holmes agreed that they should deal directly with each other and have a meeting to prevent more mistakes.

They arranged to meet at the Royal Court Hotel, in Sloane Square, London. He wore a red anorak so that Mr Holmes would recognize him.

Over coffee they discussed the matter. Mr Newton continued. Payment of £10,000 was agreed and "the brief was that I should kill Norman Scott. When I asked him, in one of many questions, how he wanted Norman Scott disposed of, he replied he would prefer if he vanished from the face of the earth and 'never see him again'. As to how it should be done was left to me."

Mr Newton said he telephoned to Mr Scott in Barnstaple, saying he represented an Italian company which wanted to employ Mr Scott as a model.

He added: "I invited him to London to stay at the Royal Garden Hotel in Kensington, where we could meet and discuss terms. He seemed quite excited at the idea, and I recall mentioning the sum of £600. We arranged to meet, and I booked a room at the hotel with his name, and as the day approached I bought a chisel and some flowers."

Mr Newton identified a heavy steel chisel, about a foot long, as the one he had bought. He said: "The chisel was to bend over his head. I was going to kill Norman Scott. I put it with the rest of my tools in my shed at the bottom of the garden at my mother's house at Chiswick.

"I had another purpose in buying the chisel, to break some bricks up. But I think I was going to do Norman Scott first. The idea of buying the flowers was to conceal the chisel. I checked the hotel frequently on the day appointed. Mr Scott did not arrive.

"I breathed a sigh of relief. If he had turned up, I have asked myself on many occasions what I would have done. When I bought the chisel I had the intention to kill him. I got in touch with Mr Holmes and told him that Mr Scott had not turned up, and he said: 'Leave it to me'."

Mr Newton said that Mr Holmes telephoned to him saying he had arranged for Mr Scott to be in the Holiday Inn, Bristol, to be interviewed by a Reuter reporter. Mr Newton said he went to Bristol but Mr Scott did not turn up at the Holiday Inn.

Eventually Mr Newton said, he went to Barnstaple and met Mr Scott, accosting him in the Pannier Market. He told him he wanted to talk about "this blackmail". They met in the Imperial Hotel in Barnstaple where, Mr Newton said, "Mr Scott poured his heart out to me. It was about his pathological hatred of the Liberal Party, his dislike for Mr Thorpe and everything connected with the Liberal Party.

"He showed me letters written, I presume, in Mr Thorpe's hand, told me that he and Mr Thorpe had had a homosexual affair. He said he was being poisoned by a doctor."

He said that he told Mr Scott that he, Mr Newton, was being paid by a woman to protect Mr Scott. He took down notes as Mr Scott spoke to him and tried to win his confidence. He wanted to get Mr Scott on his own and bungle a murder attempt.

He added: "I wanted to bungle it because I knew too much already; that I could not simply frighten Scott and put my own position in danger with the conspirators."

Mr Newton said that after that meeting with Mr Scott, he returned to Blackpool, got in touch with Mr Holmes and later met him in Manchester. He told Mr Holmes he had seen letters in Mr Scott's possession for which someone had paid £2,500 to hurt for themselves. Mr Holmes responded: "Oh, Christ."

He and Mr Holmes parted, with him saying he would keep Mr Holmes informed.

Mr Newton said that Mr Scott told him he was going to Coombe Martin and that he could get in touch with him at the Pack of Cards.

He said he borrowed a Mauser .32 automatic pistol from his friend, Mr Denis Meighan, a collector of antique firearms, to frighten Mr Scott in what would appear to Mr Scott as a bungled murder attempt.

Asked by Mr Taylor about the choice of a gun rather than a knife, Mr Newton said: "I had a plan of action in my mind. It was to try and frighten Norman Scott in a bungled murder attempt.

"If I put a knife to your throat it would be very difficult to not cut your throat without half killing you. With a firearm it was different, you could pretend the thing had jammed and it would give the victim an opportunity to escape."

After the meeting with Mr Holmes in Manchester, Mr Newton said, he telephoned to Mr Scott and arranged to meet him outside the Deldes Hotel, in Coombe Martin, on October 24, 1976.

He continued:

I went to Coombe Martin and waited for Scott to arrive. He eventually arrived alone, except for an enormous dog. I said I had a client to see in Porlock, and suggested that we drive down together and that he also leave this dog behind.

He was not willing to do that. I wanted him to do it because it was not part of the plan. He got into the car with the dog, and we went to a pub in one of the villages up along the coast. The place could be Porlock.

I dropped him off outside a pub and suggested that he wait in there until I picked him up. The object of taking him in the car was part of the plan to frighten him. The reason for leaving him in Porlock was for me to try and think of another way of trying to resolve the problem of the dog.

It could have been about 8 pm when I arranged to pick him up. I waited outside the hotel when I came back, and he reemerged. He got back into the car with the dog and we drove on the road back towards Coombe Martin. The conversation on the way was nebulous, a bit about nothing. He suggested how tired I looked and invited me to stay the night with him at Coombe Martin. He also offered to drive the car. I was feigning tiredness more than necessary. On the second occasion he volunteered I pulled over on to the side of the road and he got out of the car followed by his dog. They walked round the front and positioned themselves by the drivers' door. I got out of the car and the dog immediately leapt on to the drivers' seat.

I had the gun with me in my pocket. It was loaded with possibly six rounds. I wanted the gun to go off. I walked round the back of the door, stopped, pulled the automatic out of my pocket, walked back to the driver's side of the car again and shot the dog.

I shot the dog because I could not be sure in my own mind that the dog would run away on nearing the crack of a firearm. As Norman Scott said to me in the car, he would only have to click his fingers and the dog would rip my throat out. He was referring generally to people.

I pointed the gun at Scott and said "Right, it's your turn". I pretended the gun had jammed and said: "the gun has jammed". I jerked it a few times in my hand and said: "Oh, it's jammed." I waited for Norman Scott to make a move, but all he did was just look at the dog. I had expected him to have a go at me or to run. What would you do? I walked behind him and stood in front of the car headlights, pretended to unjam the gun.

From the time I fired the gun Scott only said: "What have you done, what have you done?" I walked back into the position I was in, levelled the gun at him again and said: "Oh, it's still jammed", but the catch was on, the safety catch. I had put it on while I was in the headlights. He just froze like a sausage. The dog was still on the driver's seat, half in and half out of the car.

I walked back to the headlights again and when I realized that Norman Scott was not going to run, in frustration I just went back to the driver's seat, pulled the dog out, got in the car, and said: "I'll get you some other time."

Mr Newton said he drove back to Cardiff, where he met Mr Miller, who handed him on request a screwdriver, some pliers, rags and water.

"I 'repaired' the gun, and I say repaired with inverted commas. There was nothing wrong with it. However, I cursed the firearm for jamming. I took the automatic apart, cleaned it, pointed to some grit, and said that was the cause, put it back together again, and fired it into a piece of wood on the wall inside the building.

"I washed the side of the car. There were a few drops of blood on the rust on the sill of the car. In the morning I cleaned the inside. I wanted to get rid of some of the dog hairs."

Mr Newton said he left the gun for the time being at the business premises of his friend.

On October 31, he said, he, his girl-friend, Miss Eleanor Rooney, and Mr Miller went on holiday to the Far East. Before leaving he telephoned to Mr Deakin from Heathrow airport.

He added: "I told him that I had seen Norman Scott and tried to shoot him, but that he ran away because the gun jammed. He said: 'Oh, it was you who shot the dog.' Deakin did not express any other reaction to what I told him."

Mr Newton said he returned to Britain on November 18 and was met by the police, who questioned him about the shooting of the dog and later recovered the firearm in London.

He was charged with possessing a firearm with intent to endanger life, and while on bail spoke again to Mr Deakin, who gave him the telephone number of Mr Holmes.

Mr Newton then told the hearing of six meetings he said he had with Mr Holmes at St Peter's Parish Church, in Bolton, at Victoria station in Manchester, and at Paddington and Euston stations in London.

On an occasion in Chelsea, Mr Newton said, he showed Mr Holmes a copy of a statement he had made to the police in which, he said, he had concocted the story that Norman Scott had tried to blackmail him and that he had sought to frighten Mr Scott on Exmoor.

Mr Newton added: "Mr Holmes was very interested in the statement and he wanted to try to keep the copy of it but I said 'no' and retained it. He seemed more concerned than I did about the alibi I had made, and on a subsequent meeting at Victoria station, in Manchester, he said he was going to America with a view to helping my alibi and that a letter would be sent substantiating my story.

"By my alibi, I mean, I was in an awkward position. I could not say to the police 'Look, I was briefed to murder somebody', so I had to take any option that was soft at the time, and bearing in mind what I had learnt of Norman Scott I decided to try and force the story of blackmail, which was in keeping with what I reckoned was going on after talking with Norman Scott."

Twice, he said, Mr Holmes, who was said to be anxious that Mr Newton keep him fully briefed, gave him some money, £100 and later £300.

On another occasion Mr Holmes had told him that a number of important people were engaged in the exercise which led to the shooting. He added: "He said Jeremy Thorpe was involved."

Mr Holmes had also indicated that Mr Newton would probably have to go to prison for six months, and he agreed that half of the agreed £10,000 contract for the murder of Mr Scott would be paid when Mr Newton came out of prison.

On March 19, 1976, Mr Newton was convicted of possessing a firearm with intent to endanger life and sent to prison for two years. He was released on parole on April 6, 1977, and between three and four weeks later arrangements were made for him to be driven by Mr Miller to a place near Bridgend, mid-Glamorgan.

On a hilltop near Bridgend on April 18 last year, Mr Newton said, he had a rendezvous with Mr Le Mesurier. While they were talking a car went by and from the window a woman was taking pictures with a telephoto lens.

Mr Newton looked at some colour photographs which were produced in evidence and said they looked as if they were pictures of himself and other men.

He added that he and Mr Le Mesurier got into Mr Le Mesurier's car and drove off to a brick factory yard, where Mr Le Mesurier said there was an envelope for him under the car seat.

Mr Newton said: "I did not know whether I was going for a halo count at the time, that is whether I myself was going to be bumped off, so I prerended I had a firearm in my jacket and told him to keep his hands on the wheel."

He said Mr Le Mesurier told him there were "five G's" (£5,000) in the envelope. He took it, drove with Mr Miller to Cardiff, caught the train to London, counted the money in the train lavatory, and subsequently concealed it at his home.

He said he recorded telephone conversations between himself, Mr Holmes and Mr Le Mesurier. Conversations between April, 1977, and October between the three men were, he said, about confirming a conspiracy to murder.

It was suggested later, he said, that he should be sent to Africa. A ticket that was bought for him he cashed for £683 and bought a cheaper ticket, which took him to Rhodesia via Johannesburg.

He tried to find a General Peter Walls, who, he had been told, would find him a job. He could not find him and returned to Britain to be "welcomed by the police".

Answering Mr Gareth Williams, QC, for the defence of Mr Deakin, Mr Newton said: "I do find it difficult to distinguish between fact and fantasy regarding this case. I have told a number of lies quite deliberately for my own purposes, partly financial purposes, partly to save my own skin."

He agreed that last August the Director of Public Prosecutions' office told his solicitors that he could have immunity from prosecution. The letter said: "It is not the director's intention to institute proceedings against Mr Newton for any offence of (1) conspiracy to murder Mr Norman Scott; (2) attempted murder of Mr Scott; (3) perjury during his trial at Exeter Crown Court which concluded on March 19, 1976."

Mr Newton agreed that at his trial at Exeter he had committed perjury and had procured perjury in a witness, a Mrs Faulkner. He agreed he had induced her to give false evidence.

He also agreed that he had raised and pursued false allegations against Mr Scott by making a false witness statement, under the Criminal Justice Act, against Mr Scott that he was a blackmailer.

Asked about plans to kill Mr Scott, Mr Newton said he had agreed to kill him but did not know whether he intended to in my mind to kill him." It stopped the night Norman Scott did not turn up at the Royal Garden Hotel. He had not done "this sort of work" before.

Mr Williams asked Mr Newton about the money he had made out of the affair so far. Mr Newton said that Mr Le Mesurier had given him £5,000 and Mr Holmes £400. The London *Evening News* had paid £3,000 and the German magazine *Der Spiegel* £4,000. The American Broadcasting Company had paid £2,000, CBS £500 the *Daily Express* £600 and Canadian television £350.

Mr Williams read from a transcript of a television interview that Mr Newton gave to the American Broadcasting Company. In it Mr Newton said: "The London *Evening News* had a price on the heads of various people: £150,000 for Harold Wilson, the Prime Minister; $200,000 for Jeremy Thorpe and £120,000-£130,000 (or dollars) for David Holmes if I could prove to them that they were involved in conspiracy to murder."

Mr Newton agreed that that was true after Mr Williams had warned him that the immunity he had did not extend to the committal proceedings.

Mr Newton said that the London *Evening News*, through Mr Stuart Kuttner, who said he was out to get David Holmes, drew up a list of prices on various people's heads. "And as I said on television they had a price on Jeremy Thorpe's head of £100,000, to prove a conspiracy to murder."

Mr Williams asked: "Is it true that if Mr Holmes is convicted you can get £100,000 from the London *Evening News*?"

Mr Newton replied: "No I think that the London *Evening News* is also living in a fantasy world."

The hearing continues today.



Mr Andrew Newton: "Bought flowers to hide chisel".

HOME NEWS

TUC accuses judges of whittling away trade union immunities

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The TUC has accused judges of whittling away the powers and immunities granted under labour law passed since Labour took office nearly five years ago.

In a confidential review of the impact of labour legislation being circulated to affiliates the TUC General Council says: "Although trade union immunities remain basically intact, and cover for the most part the whole range of normal trade union activities, there remains the worrying disposition on the part of important elements of the judiciary to limit their scope".

That is the main element of a lengthy document prepared by TUC staff, who originally raised doubts about whether their views should be made known before the general election.

The document is going out to union leaders for their comments with a warning that they should emphasize the positive aspects of the legislation to unions, not concentrate unduly on the difficulties, as that would "encourage employers who are generally hostile to much of the legislation".

The TUC's employment policy and organization committee took the view that certain provisions were working well, while others were having little effect and none was proving seriously detrimental to union interests in general.

Union leaders said when they discussed the paper that the concern was not the legislation "but the dangers posed by the judges' interpretation of this legislation".

Looking at the safeguards implemented under the Wilson Administration, the TUC paper argues that the main provision was the restoration of the traditional union immunities in trade disputes in an improved form that extended immunity from actions in tort to cover secondary industry action, ie, blacking and sympathy strikes.

"By and large", the TUC concludes, "the trade union immunities established by the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act have held up well in the face of a small number of attempts by employers to find ways around them".

It names three cases that have given "cause for concern": *Gouriet v The Union of Post Office Workers*, in which the Lords held that postal workers who wilfully detained letters or parcels could be prosecuted either by the police or by complaint to the civil courts with the consent of the Attorney General; the *BBC v Hearn* case, where a threat black the coverage of the F Cup final was found not to action in furtherance or co Justice Phillips, who recent and *Beaverbrook Newspapers Keys*, which held that t Society of Graphical and Alli Trades did not have the leg power to prevent extra copi of one newspaper being print when another was in dispu with the union.

But the document add "The tendency of the Court Appeal to limit the scope a meaning of 'trade dispute' worrying. Lord Dennin Master of the Rolls, h recently commented that tra union immunities might not appropriate in respect unofficial or unconstitution strikes.

"He was not suggesting this stage that his court had t power to declare according but rather that it would appropriate for Parliament act. Nevertheless, it is indic tive of what his own approac is." The TUC paper al criticises in similar vein M ustice Phillips, who recent retired as president of t Employment Appeal Tribunal.

The responses of unions a expected to form the basis fresh TUC representations ministers on tidying up labo law so as to remove the judge "incursions".

Scottish devolution Bill 'not linked to minimum support in referendum'

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

A hint that the Government would press ahead with the devolution Bill for Scotland even if the 40 per cent minimum support in the referendum was not reached came yesterday from Mr Harry Ewing, Under-Secretary of State at the Scottish Office responsible for devolution.

Speaking in Edinburgh after a progress inspection by reporters of the former Royal High School, Carlton Hill, which is being converted as a home for the Scottish assembly, Mr Ewing persistently refused to say what the building would be used for if the Scotland Bill failed at the referendum.

The campaign for a "yes" vote, he said, would be at a high level and the Government were confident Scotland would approve the Bill to set up the assembly. If fewer than the required 40 per cent voted in favour then the Government would "seriously consider what kind of voting pattern there was".

He reminded journalists that the referendum was only advisory. That was taken to mean that if the "Yes" vote reached a lower level than 40 per cent, the Government would still feel justified in setting up the assembly.

If the proposals failed at the referendum the Secretary of State would be obliged to put before Parliament the draft of a repeal order, but Parliament would not be obliged to approve it.

No firm dates were given for the assembly elections but the feeling is that they will be held next summer after the March 1 referendum and that there would be a handing over period of about six months, when devolved functions would be transferred from the Scottish Office to the assembly.

It is expected that the Scottish assembly would start work in the early spring of 1980.

Workmen are well ahead with the £3.75m conversion of the Royal High School. The depredations of schoolboys over 124 years meant that much of the pitch pine woodwork had been replaced, but the geometric sprawl of buildings is being refurbished to within a brush stroke of its original elegance, with fine cornice work and ceiling decoration.

The oval tiers of benches in the debating chamber, where 150 assembly men will deal with the issues devolved to them, have clearly emerged. The place where the chief officer (or whatever name the assembly decides for him) is to sit is at present a sturdy plyboard step.

The assembly will have about 1,000 extra civil servants added to the 11,000 who work for the Scottish Office. It will cost about £13.5m a year to run and will be allocated a block grant from Westminster of about £2,000m.

Mr Ewing justified the early start on the conversion ahe of the referendum because, I said, if they had waited un after the vote there would ha been a two-year delay.

Voting "crucial": Voters Strathclyde, Scotland's bigge region, were urged yesterday t check the new voting registe to make sure they have not lo their chance to vote at lea three times next year (the Pre Association reports).

When the register comes int force on February 16 it wi be used for the assembl referendum, the EEC election and a general election.

Mr Stephen Jack, the ele toral registration officer, sai in Glasgow that he could n remember a time when th register containing more tha 1,750,000 names in Strathclyd was so "crucially important to the democratic process.

Labour campaign launched with denial of disloyalty

Labour arty anti-devolution-ists launched their campaign at a press conference in Glasgow yesterday.

Flanked by Mr Tam Dalyell, MP, and Mr Archibald Birt, both vice-chairmen, Mr Brian Wilson, the chairman said that many Labour MPs in Scotland shared the campaign's views and would vote "No" in the referendum on March 1.

But the campaign did not have substantial funds, Mr Wilson added. "There are no back-handers from the captains of industry. We are the poor relations of the referendum."

The new organization, which emphasizes its independence from other bodies opposed to devolution, is aiming mainly at Labour voters.

There was no disloyalty to the Labour cause in voting "no", Mr Wilson said. Indeed, the Labour Party had to face the fact that the most enthusiastic supporters of devolution were the Scottish National Party.

Constitutional tinkering wi an easy way out, he adde which the "vote no" campaig rejected. "In this case no not negative. We stand fo positive change, the econom and social advancement of wor ing people throughout th United Kingdom.

"The fact is that devolutio will not create one new jo will not build one extra house will not contribute one iota t the wealth of the nation.

"On the other hand, it wi be a beanfeast for the lawyer another stepping stone fo political careerists and a focu for discontent among those wh seek easy solutions to the pr blems within our society".

Mr Dalyell prophesied that Scottish assembly as propose could not last.

"Either it will prove unwork able and unwanted, ending in a expensive fiasco, or it will be successful in demanding mor and more powers until anything that distinguishes devolution from the creation of a separat state disappears".

Law Society journal blames Mr Silkin in secrets case

By Craig Seton

The decision by Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, to continue the prosecution of the two journalists in the recent Official Secrets Act trial after the Crown had withdrawn more serious charges, and their subsequent conviction under section 2 of the Act, struck at "the very foundations of journalism", according to a leading article in The Law Society's *Gazette*.

It suggests that Mr Silkin should have exercised powers of discretion which allowed him to refuse consent to a prosecution "when it would be oppressive".

The article says he should not have allowed the trial of Mr Duncan Campbell and Mr Crispin Aubrey to go on under section 2 after charges against them under section 1 had been withdrawn by the Crown with his consent.

It agrees that in the case of the third defendant, Mr John Berry, a former corporal in the Intelligence Corps, it was proper to continue against him under section 2 only because, as a Crown office-holder, he had communicated information without authority.

Mr Berry was convicted of communicating information to Mr Campbell and was given a six-month prison sentence suspended for two years. Mr Campbell was found guilty of receiving the information and, with Mr Aubrey, who was convicted of abetting him, was conditionally discharged for three years. Both the journalists have to pay heavy costs.

The *Gazette* says the position of the two journalists was entirely different from that of Mr Berry. They had held no office under the Crown and at no time did the prosecution suggest that they had communicated secret information to anyone.

"All that was ever alleged was that they had received such information, and it is this bringing of the mere receipt of information within the ambit of section 2 which raises serious doubts about the propriety of the decision to prosecute them under section 2 alone, or to continue their prosecution once it was decided that the charges against them under section 1 could not be sustained."

The article says political and defence journalists could be expected to receive, by perfectly acceptable and above-board means, information which came within the ambit of the Official Secrets Act.

Asking how the journalists could be convicted for merely receiving information, the article says that after the Franks committee report in 1972 the Government had acknowledged the need to repeal section 2. The journalists therefore were convicted under a provision of the law "which no one is prepared to defend".

If even the limited government proposals for replacing section 2 had been implemented, there would have been no basis in law for the prosecution of journalists or anyone else merely for receiving secret information.

It says: "It was a reasonable assumption that the Attorney General would refuse his consent to prosecutions which clearly fell within those particular aspects of the section which the Government had undertaken to repeal."

That was the impression government spokesmen had given and it would have been reasonable to expect that such a policy would be applied in the circumstances of the secrecy case. "But no such policy was applied in that case. There is, moreover, no guarantee that such a policy will be applied in future cases either, should they arise before the law is changed."

In brief

Credit card pla for Servicemen

The Naafi is co launching a credit card sc for Britain's Servicemen officers are complaining they will be responsible collecting any bad debts.

Naafi runs a small budget system largely credit-card lines with a 5,000 accounts. Subject approval, it will be adapte credit card operation.

TV programme captions for dea

Captioned television progra mes for the deaf should beco available in the next 12 mo Mr Alfred Morris, Minister the Disabled told Mr Geo Janner, Labour MP for Le ter, West, in a letter yeste

Mr Morris said: "Using next Teletext system and ably adapted sets, televis programmes can be subtitled such a way that only those wish to receive subtitled tra missions do so."

Car plunge kills four

Mr Patrick Guinan, aged 32, a farmer, his sons Joseph, aged seven, and Mervyn, aged five, and Mr David Sinnamore, aged 38, died when their car plunged into a canal near Tullamore, co Offaly, in the Irish Republic, on Sunday night.

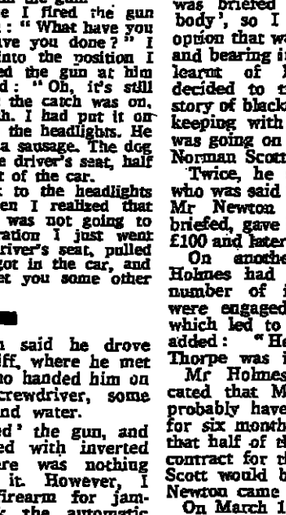
Bus services cut

A work-to-rule over a long-standing grading claim by 51 shift foremen in the 10 depots of the Merseyside Passenger Transport Board curtailed bus services on both banks of the river during teh peak morning and evening commuter periods yesterday.

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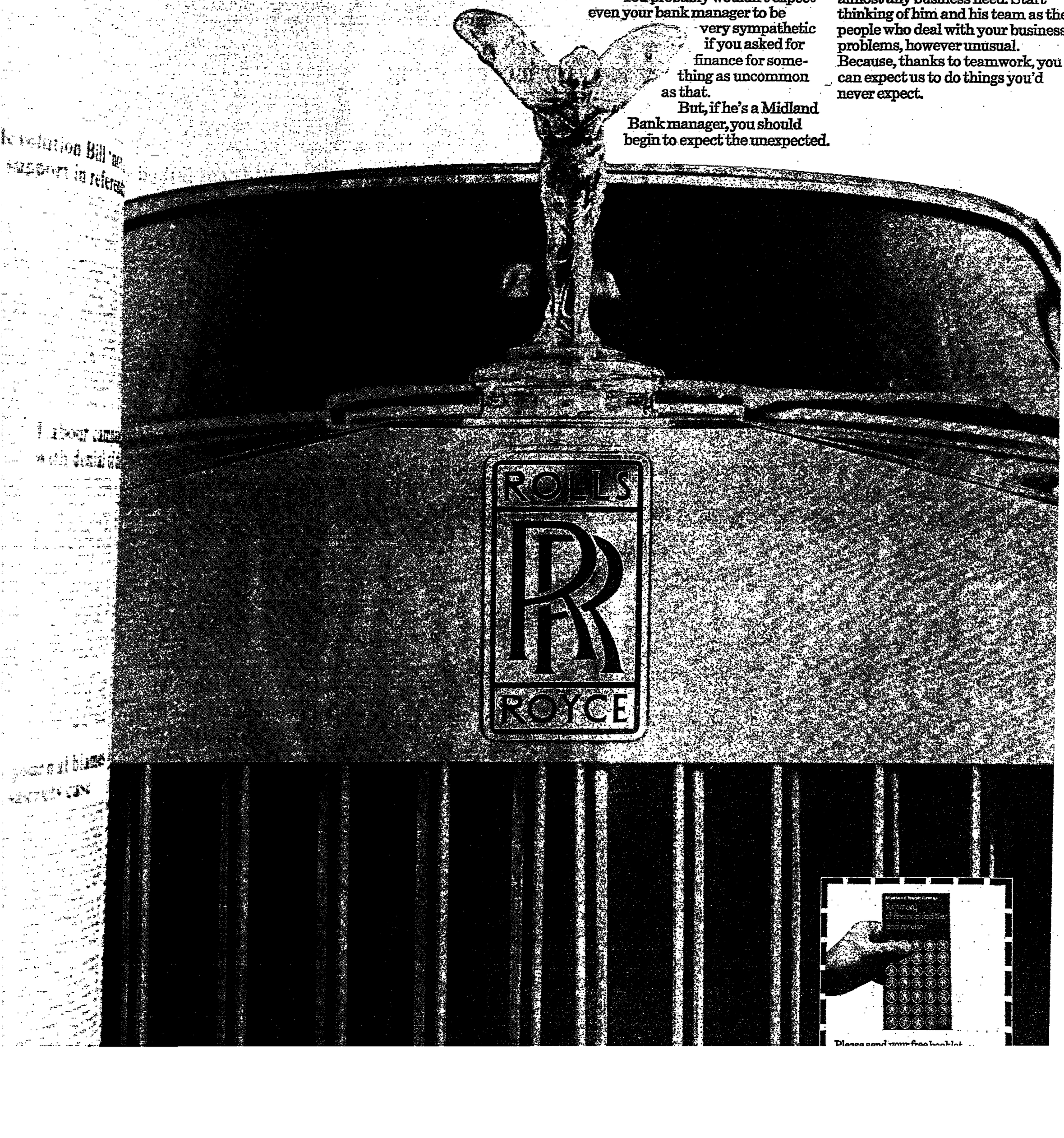
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PARLIAMENT, November 27, 1978

EEC's long-winded way of dealing with Soviet shipping threat

House of Commons

A decision by the EEC Transport Ministers' Council merely to monitor liner activities for evidence of unfair competition from Soviet shipping was "a long-winded way of going about things", Mr Clinton Davis, Under Secretary for Trade, said during questions.

Mr Peter Blaker (Blackpool, South, C) had asked what recent discussions the Secretary of State for Trade had undertaken with other EEC ministers about the difficulties caused to British merchant shipping by unfair competition from shipping of the Soviet bloc.

Mr Clinton Davis (Hackney, Central, Lab)—The Transport Ministers' Council last week adopted a decision limited to monitoring all liner activities on the trade routes from the EEC to East Africa and central America.

Regrettably, there was no disposition to proceed at present with the development of countermeasures to meet unfair competition, such as the Soviet threat. I expressed our disappointment and urged further consideration on this issue.

I have no plans for further discussions with the Soviet minister. There is no point in this until progress has been made in resolving some of the specific issues of concern to us.

Mr Blaker—The House will share his disappointment that the ministers have limited themselves to gathering further information about unfair competition, which is clearly already taking place and has been for some time.

It is likely that the shipping companies of member countries are going to suffer further damage before a decision is taken to take action to stop this threat.

Mr Davis—This is the point I made because the evidence already is overwhelming, but my EEC colleagues take the view that monitoring is an essential pre-condition to taking any defensive measures, if they find defensive measures are called for as a result of this procedure.

This is a long-winded way of going about things.

Mr Alastair Goodlad (Northwich, C)—When the time for measures is right, what measures will he recommend should be taken?

Mr Davis—We would be ill-advised at this stage in advertising to the Soviet Union the precise steps we would want to take, if we can persuade our EEC colleagues to recognize the threat that exists, but we have the powers.

Mr David Hunt (Wirral, C)—He should explain why the decision makes no reference at all to the Soviet threat. He should accept our welcome of some of the issues he has raised. He should explain his reference to further consultation. What further consultations has he in mind?

Mr Davis—The omission of the specific Soviet threat is not of our intending to serve.

There is a large shipper element in these discussions. If they felt unfair advantage was being taken by shipowners in the operation of the conference system, they would be the first to complain.

Consultation is a matter that will proceed before the next Transport Ministers Council.

I hope to persuade the Commission to undertake a study of the defensive measures that need to be taken. Unless we have that ready there will be no chance of securing an accommodation with the Soviet Union which is what I want.

Mr Tom Litterick (Birmingham, Selly Oak, Lab)—What, if anything, does the department know of the relationship between the cartelized freight charges now being made by our shipping organizations, and the actual costs to them of running their ships?

Mr Davis—The conference system he is seeking to impugn is something that meets with the approval not only of the shipowners, but also of the shippers they are for us to adopt a unilateral design on this matter.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, an Opposition spokesman on trade (South Hertfordshire, C)—Mr Davis has already admitted that difficulties are being caused to our shipping industry by the Soviet bloc.

He claims it is difficult for us to take unilateral action, but there is one unilateral action we could take and that is to cancel the Polish shipping order. This is going to result in damaging cut-price competition for our shipping industry and is a decision taken exclusively by his Government.

Mr Davis—Uncharacteristically, he has taken a totally irrelevant point. I am talking about the Soviet threat. By and large the Poles, when they are members of conference, adhere to the rules and there is much less difficulty in this regard. He also wishes to promote further unemployment in the shipping industry which is a view we on the Labour side do not share.

Cheap imports cause concern: minister to meet blanket makers

Mr John Smith, Secretary of State for Trade, said he would be glad to meet a deputation from the British Blanket Manufacturers' Association to discuss their concern about imports of cheap blankets from eastern Europe and elsewhere.

Mr Max Madden (Sowerby, Lab) had asked if the Secretary of State was satisfied with the operation of the multi-fibre arrangement.

Mr Smith—There were bound to be some problems in the first year of operation of new and complicated arrangements, but I am satisfied that they are broadly now operating as was intended.

Mr Madden—In particular concerned about the present and potential imports of blankets and other textile products from eastern Europe, Spain, Portugal and Greece?

As there are to be separate quotas for the first time next year for blankets, would he agree to meet a deputation from the British Blanket Manufacturers' Association who are most concerned about the upsurge in imported blankets?

Mr Smith—We have noted the position about blankets and will be glad to meet a delegation.

Mr James Lamond (Oldham, East, Lab)—I recognize the Government's achievement in these arrangements, but is it not correct that there has been a 15 per cent increase in value terms of blankets this year over last year?

There is growing concern among all in the textile industry, many of whom are strong supporters of the EEC, about the extension of the EEC to include countries from which further low cost textiles would be admitted.

Mr Smith—Some of imports are re-exports some are consignments reached this country before 1978 quota came into operat The MFA arrangement took base the 1976 level of imp There was a decline in 197 some increase was happen under the agreement.

No quotas have been for as we can detect, and their vigorously.

No bilateral arrangements been reached with countries present outside the Comm but safeguard action taken against Turkey and

Mr Timothy Smith (Ashfield Has the situation with re imports of cotton yarn made from Greece improved? the situation with regard to part? Have outstanding been agreed and is he agree generally with the import ar ments?

Mr Smith—I can confirm the have reached agreement abou tile imports from Greece, and Portugal.

Mr Richard Wainwright (Valley, L)—When it comes newal of the MFA eventual he advise the EEC that country's national interests well served by the restrair imports which has succes avoided any retaliation again textile exports?

Mr Smith—the multi-fibre arr ments will continue until 198 point of view is one we completely and which we an often as we can within the ties of the Community.

Prices of foreign cars: complaints reach Government

The Government had received representations of dumping of foreign motor cars, Mr Michael Meacher, Under Secretary for Trade, said during questions on imported vehicles. Mr Peter Hardy (Rother Valley, Lab), had asked—Have changes in currency values been adequately reflected in the prices of motor vehicles imported from certain foreign producers? If not is that compatible with the principles of fair competition?

Mr Meacher—I think he is suggesting that there may be dumping by particular countries. We have had some representations about this. We have examined the evidence. If he has further evidence, I hope he will produce it.

Mr Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C)—There is a correlation between the strike at Fords and the increased imports. Were the figures affected by the strike and has he any estimates of further increased imports as a result of sanctions that may be imposed after a strike caused by trying to carry out Government wages policy?

Mr Meacher—The increased imports reflect increased imports by American multinationals in the United Kingdom, which partly reflect the industrial situation, but not completely.

The level of imports by these companies is high, although in the case of Fords, for example, a large number of these cars have British components. But we shall certainly look for increased British production by these companies in future.

Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton, North-East, Lab)—The imports will cause concern and alarm in the West Midlands and in the steel and component industries.

Does he not think it is high time that we sought an agreement to control the numbers of cars and heavy vehicles being imported? We should not accept the usual reply that we always get—that there will be retaliation from foreign manufacturers.

Mr Meacher—Of the imports 70 per cent are from EEC countries and we are precluded under the Treaty of Rome from restrictive action against them.

Of the remainder, the largest supplier is Japan and we have action; there are o direct imports taken action; there are no direct imports of heavy commercial vehicles.

It is too early to say for certain but it is quite possible that the number of cars and light commercial vehicles coming into this country from Japan will this year be below the 1977 level of shipments and to that extent the Government's action looks as though it can be successful.

Mr Terrence Higgins (Worthing, C)—Which of the major United Kingdom producers are in favour of restrictions?

Mr Meacher—There have been full discussions with the SMMT by the Government in all the negotiations that they have had with the Japanese. It is not an inter-government agreement; it is an inter-industry understanding, clarified by the Government in March this year and it has the full backing of the British manufacturers.

Structural change in pattern of imports

Mr Michael Meacher, Under Secretary for Trade, denied that figures showing an increase in imports of manufactured goods to the United Kingdom compared with five years ago were catastrophic to the economy.

He informed Mr Tom Litterick (Birmingham, Selly Oak, Lab) that in the 12 months ended October, 1978 imported manufactured goods accounted for 63 per cent by value of total imports compared with 56 per cent for 1973.

Mr Litterick—This is quite catastrophic for the British economy. Much of this increase arises from the decisions of large multinational firms to import manufactured goods to this country as a matter of company policy which has nothing to do with the operation of free trade.

This points to the urgency and necessity to complete planning agreements which incorporate international trading policy within them.

Mr Meacher (Oldham, West, Lab)—I do not believe this is as catastrophic as Mr Litterick suggests because it probably represents a structural change in the pattern of our imports which brings the share of manufactures in total United Kingdom imports more in line with the position of Germany, France and the United States. If anything, the import propensity for manufactured goods has been rather higher in respect of those countries since 1973.

I entirely support what Mr Litterick said and strongly urge the expansion of planning agreements to ensure that not only multinationalists achieve their objective but the nation as well.

Mr Reginald Eyre (Birmingham, Hall Green, (C)—The increase the minister has quoted illustrating the relative decline of manufacturing industry during the past five years has particularly damaging consequences for jobs and living standards in the West Midlands.

Mr Meacher—There has been a relative change in manufacturing imports but this is matched by an increase in manufactured exports. Last year the growth of manufactured exports was 8 per cent—twice the increase in world trade.

Oil-polluted beaches part of the price to pay for modern living

The harsh reality had to be faced that with the present state of technology Britain had to expect oil pollution of its shores. That was part of the price that had to be paid for a society which depended on the use of oil, Mr John Morris, Secretary of State for Wales, (Aberavon, Lab) said when opening a debate on oil spillage.

He said there was a growing awareness of the problems resulting from oil spillage. In an island community most people found their way to shores in the course of a year and the all too frequent presence of oil was a factor they could do without.

The Christos Bitas incident, the spillage of oil at the Anglesey marine terminal, following on the Amoco Cadiz and Eleni V incidents, were a vivid example of the environmental disasters that could occur and had to be guarded against. The first need was to see that by tightening up of the preventive measures at national and international level that they did not occur.

Oil had its price and while it was one of the foundations of their way of life they must try to contain its harmful and unpleasant effects.

Public attention was focussed on the oil which was discharged into the sea from ships but this was not the only, or even the major, source from which oil entered the oceans.

Parliament must face up to the realities, as the Government had done, that both men and machines were fallible. Despite the best endeavours of Britain and other countries, as well as those of responsible shipping companies and ships' masters, laden tankers would continue to be involved in accidents and would continue to spill oil.

If there was an abnormally large spill off Britain then the harsh reality that had to be faced was that in the present state of technology, and over the forseeable future, pollution of the shores was to be expected.

The quantities of oil were so great that neither the Government nor anybody else could make any arrangements that could prevent that happening.

That risk was part of the price Britain had to pay for its modern way of life and its dependence on the use of oil and it was an important factor in the Government's decision to review the contingency arrangements for cleaning beaches following spills.

The fact that extensive coastal pollution could not be prevented following an abnormally large spill did not mean that hope should be abandoned of dealing effectively with general spills or of softening the effects of the larger ones.

The first and practical consideration was to identify in advance the sites were oil and oily material recovered from polluted beaches could be placed safely. That had proved difficult with the Christos Bitas because of the need to avoid polluting water supplies. There appeared to be a shortage of suitable sites. It would have helped if a site had been earmarked in advance.

A meeting of waste disposal authorities in Wales was being called to look at the problem, and similar arrangements were contemplated in England.

It had been suggested that someone should be appointed by the Government as a coordinator, possibly with the powers of direction to oversee precautions taken to deal with pollution, to secure an immediate response by Government departments and other public bodies, to decide on priorities after consultation with all the interests concerned and to give a decision when there was a conflict of views.

There was a strong case for such an appointment.

Efforts in research into new ways of protecting the coastline were being redoubled. He hoped to promote in Wales an experiment in the bacteriological decomposition of oil.

Although successive reviews had confirmed the present broad allocation of responsibilities, the Government had by no means closed their minds to the possibility of change where that seemed likely to result in more effective arrangements. One such change announced recently was the setting up of a new marine pollution control room in the Department of Trade.

A new organization was needed able to devote itself full time to the task of getting the continuity of experience necessary.

The Government expected to reply fully before Christmas to the report of the Select Committee on Science and Technology regarding the Eleni V collision off the East Anglia coast. But they rejected the committee's suggestion that present arrangements for dealing with oil spills at sea "leave the south coast virtually unprotected".

Resources were available on the south coast and could be augmented from other parts of the country and from other countries.

We rebut the suggestion (he continued) of the total lack of protection. There may be an argument on the degree of protection.

The Government agreed there was a limit to the number of vessels which could be safely employed in a confined area and that weather, the location of the spill, and other factors meant that capability to treat oil was not necessarily equivalent to preventing all of it becoming ashore.

Studies on oil dispersal were continuing.

Not one of the incidents so far this year had led to loss of human life. They should not in any way be complacent, and they realized that the amount of tanker traffic around their coasts meant that there was always the risk of accidents.

I sincerely hope (he said) that the House will not over-react to the point of advocating costly and disproportionate measures, unused almost all the time, and in any case, inadequate to deal with any exceptional disaster.

Gatt agreement must await US action

Mr John Smith, Secretary of State for Trade, said he hoped the negotiators in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade multilateral negotiations would be able substantially to complete their work next month, though ratification of the results by the EEC Council must wait on a satisfactory resolution of the United States countervailing duty waiver problem.

He added—I represented the United Kingdom at the Council discussion on November 21 of the EEC approach to the final stages of the negotiations and expect to play a full part in any further discussion or other important but less formal discussions.

Mr Timothy Kitson (Mid Sussex, C)—The dependence of the United Kingdom on growth and increasing liberalization of world trade is important.

When does he think the United States will pass the new Bill waiving the imposition of countervailing duties? Does he think the talks can be meaningfully concluded in Geneva before it is passed?

Mr Smith (North Lanarkshire, Lab)—These negotiations problems for every country realize the difficulty for trade if there were a failure round.

We accept the assurance United States Administratio they will do what they can to resolve the problem in line the majority of Community tries.

The United Kingdom an majority of Community co draw a distinction between c tion of negotiations and com of an agreement.

It is the settled Communit that there is no question concluding an agreement ur Congressional problem has solved.

Mr Jeremy Bray (Motherwe Wishaw, Lab)—Multilatera negotiations are in dan breaking down. Will he ensure that the commodity tations are successfully cluded?

Mr Smith—We have follow Geneva negotiations closel not think the danger of bre is quite as serious as som papers today say.

Special steel pricing under scrutiny

The EEC Commission were examining pricing practices in special steel and looking at methods of improving price discipline by harmonization, Mr Michael Meacher, Under Secretary for Trade, said during exchanges on steel.

He was responding to Mr Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley, Lab) who had said the main import penetration problem was not from outside the EEC but from inside it, particularly West Germany. The United Kingdom had no powers at all to prevent this.

Mr Meacher (Oldham, West, Lab)—The Sheffield special steel industry has suffered badly over the past year, particularly from exports from Germany, Italy and to some extent France. The secretary of State wrote to EEC Commissioner Davignon about this.

The Commission's examination of pricing practices is not as much as we would have wanted but it is certainly a helpful reply and we will be studying it.

Clergy pay increase will not put up prices

Increased salaries for the clergy in 1979 would be mainly financed through voluntary giving and could not give rise to price increases, Mr Terence Walker, Second Church Estates Commissioner, said, amid laughter, during questions about clergy salaries.

He was replying to Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab) who had asked him—Will he tell the Church Commissioners that many of us think the clergy fully deserve increases of up to 20 per cent.

The Government as an employer ought to follow the good examplee of the Church in this matter by arranging increases for low paid workers instead of 40 per cent increases for judges, admirals, officers in the armed forces and top officials of nationalized industries.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C)—The clergy should not be treated as a salaried bureaucracy. All this paraphernalia about 5 per cent is quite unsuited and damaging to the parson's freehold. (Laughter).

Mr Arthur Latham (City of Westminster, Paddington, Lab)—Will he bear in mind some of the rent increases of 200 per cent are not voluntary at all? Is this kind of increase in line with the Government's prices policy?

What sanctions will be taken by the Government or God to correct these outbursts by the Church Commissioners?

Mr Meacher—I can only say the salary increases will be financed by voluntary giving.

Immunity from prosecution decided on merit

Mr David Ginsburg (Dewsbury, Lab) asked the Attorney General what criteria he used in determining whether to grant immunity from prosecution to witnesses normally resident outside the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom; and if he could give an assurance that the granting of immunities in such cases related only to matters relating to the case for which the witnesses attendance is required.

Mr Samuel Silkin said in a written reply: The granting of immunity from prosecution to a witness in criminal proceedings and the extent of any such immunity granted is, in each case, considered on its merits, whether the potential witness is resident inside or outside the jurisdiction.

As with all questions relating to the institution and conduct of criminal proceedings, the Director of public Prosecutions and I regard the paramount consideration to be that the criminal law should be properly and fairly administered in the public interest.

It would not be in accordance with that consideration to give an assurance in the wide terms suggested in the question.

Widespread and growing concern

Mr John Nott, chief Opposition spokesman on trade (St Ives, C) said the widespread and growing concern of the British people on this issue should not be underrated. It came from beyond the fishing, tourist, and business interests on the coast.

Conservationists only reflected the less strident concern of many millions of ordinary people about the social and ecological consequences of where twentieth century society was going.

A letter from the Rotary Club of Lowestoft published in the Eleni V report struck a chord with him. It said that although there was ultimate ministerial responsibility in these matters there was no single executive power of a trouble-shooting kind.

He welcomed the appointment of Rear-Admiral Michael Stacey to his post as director of the new marine pollution unit. But was it right to put him in the departmental structure of the Department of Trade? What was needed was an executive working direct to ministers. Civil servants should be acting in an advisory and not an executive capacity in this kind of case.

He understood the greatest source of oil pollution of the sea came from oil washed down the rivers. People emptied the sumps of their cars down the drain and the oil found its way into the sea.

Intense activity had taken place in international and national bodies in the past few years but it was mirrored by an equal lack of sufficient practical progress.

We cannot (he said) have government by catastrophe. The impression remains that we move forward after each incident instead of being prepared to meet the next.

In spite of international agreement and all the valuable work done by IMCO there were still no enforceable standards for ships, ship equipment and crew training.

The French regulations extended French territorial waters to 12 miles and applied to vessels of all flags within those limits. Some of the French regulations were probably not in accordance with generally accepted international law.

The danger of following the French course was all too clear—retaliation against British ships and in the end no reliable means of catching offenders. The Government should make clear which side they were on. Did they think the French action in trying to move forward into new areas of international law was correct?

Mr Arthur Palmer (Bristol, North-East, Lab), chairman of the Commons Select Committee on Science and Technology, said the committee looked at the organization for dealing with these problems and the division between the Department of Trade and local authorities, who were responsible for oil spill on beaches and up to a mile out to sea.

The department was responsible for dealing with any shipwreck or other hazard that threatened to cause oil or other pollution. There was little justification for the curious division. The department should be responsible for any spillage on the water.

Plans for dealing with spillage at present assumed that crude oil was involved.

One of the committee's major criticisms was that it took 25 days before the wreck was finally disposed of the way the incident was handled did not reflect too well on the general organizationof the department.

The select committee had stirred up the Department of Trade, where there had been complacency. The appointments that had been made might not have ben made without the committee's investigation.

Mr Peter Emery (Honiton, C) said it was necessary to be highly critical of what government had done. It was no use hiding this away. When these matters had been raised they received bland assurances saying that everythings was all right and under control, yet they knew this to be anything but the case.

If the plans and coordination of emergency procedure was soo goo and the pools of equipment so adequate why were local authorities spending large sums to buy dispersal equipment for their own emergebcy stand-by? They were not spending ratepayers' money for funnbut because they had o confidence n the present plans or availlabIity of equipment in an emergency.

Local authorities were not clear of the lines of communication; nor did they consider there was any sense of leadership; nor were they certain of the coordination or the action to take or the assistance that would be available to them if a tragedy hit their part of the coast. This, 11 years after the Torrey Canyon, was unfir unforgivable.

Mr John Pardoe (North Cornwall, L) said that probably boredom was having a similar effect on tanker crews as it was having on the American Army in Europe and that far too much alcohol, or worse, was being taken on board. It was difficult to see how else experienced seamen could have got the Christos Bitas on to the rock off South Wales.

Something had to be done to deal quickly with the oil at sea, which meant setting it alight. Power had to be taken by Parliament to deal with the ship immediately an accident happened, and the first decision would be to burn the oil.

The answer was to make the charterer responsible. The owner of the oil must be responsible, and that meant the oil companies must be held responsible.

Mr Gordon Bagier (Sunderland, South, Lab) said that thee should be international coordination to control substandard ships. The body to do that would be the 20-nation Council of Europe. Its council of ministers could determine the standards which ships would be required to meet when they entered the ports of member countries.

Mr William Molloy (Ealing, North, Lab) said oil pollution had been going on around British coasts for years and parliament had done nothing. It was only because of the sudden size of the problem, that it was getting such attention.

The probability was that more filthy oil was deliberately washed ashore by tankers around the Welsh coast than had come from the Christos Bitas.

No plans to intervene

The Government were closely watching the situation at Times Newspapers Ltd but had no plans to intervene, Mr John Smith, Secretary of State for Trade, said during questions on employee participation.

Mr Max Madden (Sowerby, Lab) had asked—Does he agree that many employees at Times Newspapers Ltd. have alleged that efforts are being made by management to secure fundamental changes in working practices under duress?

What consultation has there been between himself and the management of Times Newspapers?

Will he intervene in this situation to avoid suspension of publication from midnight Thursday to allow proper negotiations ceed?

Mr Smith—The Governmen course watching the s closely. But we have no intervene.

Later The Speaker (Mr Thomas) said that during time Mr Madden had sen note saying that he woul Standing Order No 9 be se move the adjournment House to discuss the situ *The Times*.

I am afraid (he said), cannot allow him to do it all the facts were know before 12 o'clock. He rais his question but I wo stretching the rules in such that they would no longer h significance.

Overcrowded prisons

Dr Shirley Summerskill, Under Secretary, Home Office, said in a written reply: The latest occupation return, which is for October 31, 1978, shows that in closed prisons on that date there were 28,115 male prisoners occupying accommodation normally intended for 23,544.

The same return shows that the total certified normal accommodation in male open prisons amounted to 3,528 places, occupied by 3,096 prisoners. The number of vacant places in male open prisons was, therefore, 432, due in the main to a lack of prisoners who meet the criteria for transfer to those establishments.

The allocation of inmates to open prisons, which is carefully monitored by regional directors and prison department headquarters to ensure that the fullest use is made of this accommodation, is being reviewed; but the safety of the public must be the first consideration.

European air fares 'absurd'

Airline fares in Europe were absurd, Mr John Nott, Opposition spokesman on trade (St Ives, C) stated during questions.

He said—The Secretary of State for trade (Mr John Smith) should make a statement fairly soon about where we stand on the reduction of European fares. British Airways are keen to reduce fares which are quite absurd.

Mr John Smith—Some negotiations are going on. When a suitable opportunity occurs, I will make a statement.

Civil Service pay

Mr Charles Morris, Minister for the Civil Service, said in a written reply: About 7,800 civil servants—or about 1 per cent of the total—had basic salaries in excess of £10,000 a year at April 1, 1978.

Tax on season tickets given by employers

Mr George Park (Coventry, North-East, Lab) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make a statement about the tax treatment of season tickets provided by employers for their employees.

Mr Robert Sheldon, Financial Secretary, said in a written reply: Under present tax law, where an employee not within the scope of the legislation governing benefits in kind is provided with a benefit by reason of his employment, that benefit is taxable if one or more of three conditions is satisfied: its provision represents the meeting of the employee's pecuniary liability, it can be converted by the employee into cash, or it is provided by means of a voucher received by or appropriated to him, which is capable of being exchanged for money, goods or services.

Where an employer provides such employees with season tickets in such a way that one of these conditions is satisfied, the provision is taxable as a benefit in the hands of the employee.

The treatment in any particular case must depend on the details of the arrangements. But, to give examples, liability would ordinarily arise in the following circumstances: a season ticket is provided as an alternative to payment in cash of salary or other emoluments; a voucher is exchanged for the ticket by or on behalf of the employee; the employee is entitled to retain any refund on surrender of the ticket; or the ticket is taken out by the employee who is then reimbursed by his employer.

The provision of a season ticket for a director or a higher-paid employee within the scope of the benefits legislation is taxable by whatever means it is provided.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Bill, second reading.

House of Lords

Today at 2.30: National Land Fund Bill, second reading. Debate on EEC report on misleading advertising.

Talks on establishing world commodity centre

Mr Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon, Pl Cymru) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what proposals had been approved by the Government for a world commodities centre in London and how much financial support the Government proposed giving to this venture.

Mr Evan Luard, Under Secretary, said in a written reply: Ministers have so far considered without commitment a preliminary study by officials for the establishment of a world commodities centre. Further, more detailed studies are now being undertaken in consultation with the international commodity organizations, with a view to preparing proposals on which a decision by the Government could be based.

It is hoped that it will be possible to complete this process early in 1979.

The question of Government assistance will be considered in the light of these studies and of the constraints on public expenditure.

Suveillance by police

Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab) asked the Home Secretary to issue guidelines to the police about the use of surveillance cameras upon the public and the protection of the confidentiality of the film and video tape produced by them.

Mr Merlyn Rees said in a written reply: The Home Office has asked chief officers to satisfy themselves that the use of surveillance equipment in police operations is justified in all the circumstances and is authorized at an appropriately senior level in the force.

Science report

Geology: Taking a look deep structure of the U

By the Staff of *Nature*

Geologists in the nineteenth century could augment sampling the Earth's surface only with information from the occasional brick pit, well, quarry or railway cutting. Even so they often inferred structure at greater depth; their extrapolations have turned out, naturally, to be of mixed quality. Recently, however, there has been a rapid growth in techniques which map deep geological features, and drilling boreholes up to 10 kilometres deep has been possible, if expensive. A new programme is getting underway among geologists to study the structure of the United Kingdom at depth.

A vast range of different rocks can be seen beneath the soil in the United Kingdom. There are sediments that have been laid down within the past million years right through to those laid down hundreds of millions of years ago. Some of the latter have been strongly affected at a later time by high temperatures and pressures. In parts of the country igneous rocks can be found, such as granites and basalts, formed at high temperature.

If sedimentation is looked on as depositing layer after layer of limestone, sandstones, clays and so on in a sort of sandwich, then the visible geology of the United Kingdom, particularly of England and Wales, gives the impression that in fairly recent times the sandwich has been tilted slightly to the south-east and then shaved off horizontally.

Thus the visible rocks get older the farther west they are, and such boreholes as have been drilled progessively encounter those more westerly exposed rocks.

That is necessarily simplified, complicated by faulting, buckling, gaps in the sedimentary record and the apparent assembling of the British Isles at some time in the past from more than one separate crustal component. Even so the picture is helpful to roughly understanding what deep geology to expect in different parts of the country.

Recognition of a degree of continuity in geological layers raises some interesting questions on economic resources. Rocks exposed in south-west England, Wales and the Pennines for instance, frequently contained minerals, now almost mined out. If extraction methods can be devised for depths up to kilometres, then new resources may be opened up under eastern England. Further we know of many sites under the North Sea, where hydro occur at depths of seve metres, and we can see these same rocks outcrop land. Are there hydr reservoirs still to be uncov land?

Understanding deep geol also be important in sur tions as whether there nomic geothermal r around Britain, whether t places where nuclear a waste could safely be dis whether sand and gravel mined at depth and so o

But according to Dr K land, director of the Int Geological Sciences, spe cently at a meeting on programme, it is in the for rarer metalliferous deposits that the new, d logy project could pro relevant. It now seems th sits of lead, zinc, copper gold and other metals ar associated with the volc vity between crustal pl stated above, Britain see an assembly of several fragments, so there is goo to look for those metals.

Much, but not all of th has been suggested re years, but recent impr in exploration now reasonable to start lin deep geology. The mos cant boost has been strides that the seismic method has made. Muc has been in response to demands, such as thos North Sea, but explorat panies are moving int Kingdom land areas and to delineate features depths of more than th metres. Seismic prof augmented by many techniques, gravity meas magnetic surveying, d trical prospecting and de the flow of heat.

No one institution is be able to cope with range of difficulties, and practical, that such will unearth in future. the work programme has the Institute of Sciences and universit through the Natural Env Research Council, £200 been made available to c out a study of deep geol Institute plans to have staff involved next year seems that a similar nu university staff could be

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Taylor (left) and Mr Kenneth Cotterill: es.

ll brief: Economic physician

rt credit team ; the caricatures

ssy

e extravagant ish exports. In the slogan was ", in Mr Mac- s can be fun". ician or court- British economy ears, depending statesman you en the Export ee Department. ent defies all ricatures. It is practical in makes a profit. insure British st the risk of failing to pay nks guarantees exporters to avourable rates

al year 1977-78 t underwrote of exports, one ish total. While fun-lowing or porters in this artment's 2,004 earned £46.8m uer which is department's

operations go, success story. t reason staff , highly moti- on the Mac- n the Attlee an- the City, te from White- tuating moods ssimism about probably helps optimistic dis-

ew scars, how- mercial version r, they have nts of Calais eir hearts. In d out £94m in rs to prove it bad risk nation Turkey and is he 1960s Brazil he title jointly. rivate sector United States, and Italy are payers. tors at their Aldermanbury quote an anonymous Japanese businessman who is alleged to have likened their organization to "an intensive-care unit for the British economy". Mr Kenneth Taylor, the department's Secretary, has a robust attitude towards the kind of people Sir Harold Wilson liked to describe as "selling Britain short".

"I am not a knocker of British industry. The department is not a people's dispensary for sick animals. In terms of export insurance, it is not just the political risks involved. It is not reasonable to expect an exporter to track down for himself the credit-worthiness of a buyer in, say, Indonesia", he says.

Much of the time of the top men in the department is taken up with the 5 per cent of their business in which normal commercial practices are overridden by considerations of high policy. Section two, the so-called "national interest" part of the Export Guarantees and Overseas Investment Act, 1978, allows the Secretary of State for Trade, the department's supervising minister, to underwrite sensitive, often high-risks deals involving either difficult countries or "hot" merchandise such as armaments.

An elaborate interdepartmental mechanism exists for handling such ventures involving the Treasury, the Foreign Office and the Bank of England as well as Mr Taylor's men and the Department of Trade.

Occasionally, gloom of the "export or die" variety descends upon the export creditors. Mr Kenneth Cotterill, Mr Taylor's deputy, who joined the department in 1947 and has witnessed at first hand the difficult transition from protected Commonwealth markets to harsh, open world competition, has ways of cheering himself up: "With all our faults and self-denigration, I just think of the £40,000m of British exports sold each year. I have the greatest sympathy and admiration for people in business who keep banging on with exporting."

an and duke unite to ale of Belvoir

anquil Vale of east Leicester- tain to have a not entirely al round this fund-raising to goes on apace. n and duke in castle would a common pur-

es to be finan- rting for the ead when the veliest of areas length and a about the rich beneath the rth, it is said, 90m. ain that it will ber when an cient calibre is it is known will not be the final deci- hoped. e vale's preser- with more than has a target of for the legal ts case. is raised more and Mr Peter y of State for t, has indicated ympathy about d, and the pos- help. a fairly relent- vents, from the the Duchess of castle to the

Regional report

Arthur Osman
Melton Mowbray

The field is estimated at about 90 square miles and extends into Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire.

The Board, expecting criticism of the "industrial vandalism" kind, has said there would be minimal environmental interference, with "skilful camouflage" and landscaping of the inevitable spoil heaps; less than 2,000 acres would be needed for surface operations (about 3 per cent of the whole area) and 230 acres for mine buildings.

It also has suggested that some of the land needed for spoil tipping is already derelict and ravaged.

Recently the three county councils involved met Mr Shore and urged strongly that a planning inquiry commission should examine the issues.

Mr Shore rejected that, but the counties felt the firm assurances he gave meant there would be a broad and searching inquiry into all the

WEST EUROPE

Threat to 'L'Aurore' causes Paris press to close ranks

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Nov 27

The threatened disappearance of yet another Paris newspaper is causing the press to close ranks. It is symbolic of this solidarity that a leading article on the crisis at the independent right-wing *L'Aurore*, whose ditor-in-chief, M Roland Faure, resigned yesterday, was published today in the independent left-wing *Le Matin*.

M Pierre Janrot, the president and managing director of *France Libre*, the company which publishes *L'Aurore* had on Friday refused to allow the Saturday issue either to carry the leading article, or to appear with a blank space in its stead. He also refused to allow publication in the newspaper a letter by the ditorial staff to President Giscard d'Estaing:

Today, through a statement by the spokesman of the Elysee Palace, M Pierre Hunt, the President voiced "sympathy for the concern expressed to him by the journalists of *L'Aurore*. He can only wish for the continuation of this newspaper in the name of pluralism of opinion and of the press in France. However, the state cannot meddle in the responsibilities of press concerns for their orientation and their management. It is obvious that the latter must ensure their sound economic health."

M Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, today called on the Economic and Social Council to invtsigate the state of the French press.

The letter released today by the editorial staff of *L'Aurore*, says that "our newspaper, by a deliberate cut in its number of pages, runs the risk of being no more than the ghostly caricature of what it was until last week, and soon, by the end of the ytar, we shall be pilced before the implacable alternative of viability and disappearance. . . . People most attached to economic liberalism know that it is not possible to abandon to the sole logic of profits a sector as decisive as the press".

After noting what the President said at his press conference on the malaise in the press, and his approval of the creation of a Senate committee to inquire into it, the letter says that between diagnosis and remedy, a newspaper risks disappearing.

It concludes: "Whatever happens, the team of *L'Aurore* will not look silently on while its newspaper goes under."

The leading article published by *Le Matin* declared: "We shall not keep silent. We shall not sink. *L'Aurore* carries on."

It recalled the vicissitudes of the newspaper since its sale by M Marcel Boussac, the textile magnate last July, to a commercial group without any co-nexion with the press; the technical agreements between *L'Aurore* and the Htrsant press group last September; the appointment to the head of the companies of two nominees of Mr Robert Iersant, including M. Janrot, the repudiation of the agreements by M. Hersant last week; and the ultimatum of M Janrot to the ditorial staff on Friday.

The article asked: "What would become of the pluralism of the press if *L'Aurore* disappeared. Beyond the rights of owners, a newspaper is also partly the property of those who make it, who write in it, who distribute it and who read it."

M Faure himself, in a long letter to M Janrot also released today, maintains that the promises about the editorial independence od of the newspaper, ht obtained from the new board of the newspaper earlier this month had not been kept.

L'Aurore has been losing money for some time, but this was made up by the profits of the racing newspaper of the group, *Paris-Turf*.

The power of a press group can be extended either by buying up newspapers, or by eliminating thm. Observers feel that after having tried the first, M. Hersant has switched to the second. The question is what the Government, if anything, proposes to do about it.

Education meeting cancelled

From David Jobbins
of *The Times Educational Supplement*
Brussels, Nov 27

An irreconcilable dispute between the French and the Danes led to the cancellation of a Council of Education Ministers' meeting which was to be held in Brussels today.

Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, was due to attend, indicating the importance Britain had attached to the meeting.

No new date has been fixed but it is unlikely to be this year. The cancellation is seen in Brussels as a blow to European Commission hopes of further progress across the broad front of education matters begun by the Council of Ministers in 1976. The effect of cancellation is unlikely to be considerable, although European officials talk of a climate of uncertainty and annoyance.

It had been hoped that some agreement could have been reached over the access of EEC nationals to universities and colleges in countries such as Britain and Belgium, which restrict intake either through quotas or differential fees.

The clash arose over the legal basis of the meeting. The French held that the Community had the competence to become closely involved in education affairs, and to commit EEC funds, by relating the talks specifically to an article of the Treaty of Rome.

The Danes refused, reiterating their opposition to encouraging EEC involvement in areas not clearly defined in the treaty.

Hamburg lawyer cleared of terror charge

Hamburg, Nov 27.—A Hamburg court acquitted Wolf-Dieter Reinhard, a Hamburg lawyer today of charges of supporting a terrorist gang and ordered the state to bear the legal costs of his trial.

The court found the prosecution's chief witness, Herr Jürgen Bodeux, not trustworthy.

The prosecutor had alleged that Herr Reinhard had persuaded suspected members of the terrorist "June 2 movement" to make false statements in a murder trial in Berlin and asked for a one-year suspended prison sentence on Herr Reinhard and suspension from the legal profession for

Britain and the EEC

European suspicion of Callaghan remarks

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Nov 27

Writing a little over a year ago to Mr Ron Hayward, the general secretary of the Labour Party, Mr James Callaghan, the Prime Minister, welcomed the prospect of the enlargement of the EEC to include Greece, Spain and Portugal. He told him: "The dangers which some have seen of an over-centralized, over-bureaucratized and over-harmonized Community will be far less with 12 member states than with nine."

That sentiment is unlikely to have struck many people in Britain as especially contentious. Yet few, if any, remarks by a British minister in the past six years have been the object of more suspicion and notoriety on the Continent. The reasons for that go to the heart of Britain's unhappy relations with its EEC partners.

Ever since 1973, European idealists in the smaller EEC countries, with their vision of an ever closer political and economic union of member states, have felt themselves to be paralysed by a combination of British recalcitrance, economic stagnation and lack of new ideas.

Less preoccupied with the theoretical teleology of European union, the French and the Germans none the less are worried that the British are chipping away at the basis of the "acquis communautaire"—that is, the Community as it exists, a Community tailor made to suit their interests, and one which, by and large, has served them well.

For one reason or another, then, other EEC countries are convinced that the British are working to block further integration and even to undermine the existing edifice, with the aim of turning the Community into something closer to the free trade area they championed in the 1950s when the establishment of the Common Market was first being discussed.

It is against that background that the deep suspicions about the British welcome for enlargement must be viewed. The British, it is suspected, see enlargement as a heaven-sent chance to weaken and dilute the Community, to shatter for ever the tight and unified structure envisaged by the Rome Treaty, and to rewrite the rules in a manner more suited to themselves.

Most other member states still tend to see the policies of the original Six, and especially the common agricultural policy, as the touchstone not merely of what is possible but also of what is "European". There is no doubt that many in Britain, of all political colours, do see enlargement as an opportunity to escape from that restricting frame of reference.

It is hoped that the greater diversity of national interests in a Community of 12 will leave Britain less exposed than at present. Some British officials already look wistfully to Spain—certainly a tough morsel for the EEC to digest—to take over the role of EEC scapegoat which they feel has been unfairly thrust on Britain simply because it came late to a Community shaped by other hands.

The fears and hopes on both sides are exaggerated. Enlargement should offer Britain opportunities for a more creative and less negative EEC diplomacy than hitherto, but it will bring many new problems as well. Certainly, any attempt to exploit the disruptive effects of enlargement for narrowly nationalist and self-seeking ends would be damagingly counter-productive.

At the same time, there is a distinct head-in-the-sand quality about the extreme reluctance of some member states to confront the implications of a development which all have acknowledged to be politically unavoidable because of the link made by the applicant countries between EEC membership and the survival of their fledgling democracies.

Negotiations with Greece, despite problems still to be resolved over agriculture, should be concluded next year, enabling the Greeks to enter by January 1, 1981. Negotiations have already been opened with Portugal, and will be opened with Spain in the first half of next year. There would be no good reason for delaying their entry much beyond the start of 1982.

The expansion from Six to Nine was, of course, a landmark in the EEC's history. Yet, while Britain has been a distinctly awkward customer, with national interests to defend in agriculture, fisheries and energy that stretch Community principles as the other eight understand them to the limit, the Nine remains a collection of broadly homogeneous nations.

The institutional machinery of the Six, though strained and creaking, has held. Despite the recession, protectionism, and the new Community "dirigisme" in industrial policy, the fundamental assumption that a customs union is mainly concerned with liberating trade flows between its member states has survived more or less unscathed.

The move from Nine to Twelve will be another substantial quantitative extension of the existing Community, increasing total population by 20 per cent and total land area by 25 per cent. But it cannot fail also to bring far-reaching qualitative changes, not all of them easily predictable.

Regional disparities in wealth, and the problem of resource transfers, which are now being discussed in the context of the proposed new European Monetary System, will be greatly exacerbated in an EEC of 12. Gross national product per head in Spain and Greece is only about half the average in the present Community, and a third of that of its richest members. Portugal's is much lower still.

The economic structure of an enlarged Community would also be much more diverse. All three applicants, for example, have large, if declining, agricultural populations, ranging from 22 to more than 30 per cent of the work force, compared with an average of 8 to 9 per cent in the existing Community.

This will put great strain on the common agricultural policy, and increase the pressure for reform. To the extent, enlargement will be helpful to Britain. But it would be illusory to imagine that even a more rational, fairer and more efficient agricultural policy would necessarily be much less expensive, or much less of a budgetary burden on Britain.

The three Mediterranean applicants would be useful allies for Britain in its campaign to reduce the excessive expenditure on price support for northern meat and dairy producers. Like Britain the three newcomers are importers of such foodstuffs.

But there would be parallel pressure for much more EEC spending on the modernization of Mediterranean farming, not least in neglected regions of the existing Community like Italy's Mezzogiorno. This year's farm price settlement saw the first shift in that direction. Britain would inevitably be called on to pay a hefty chunk of this new expenditure.

Similarly, the British arguments for bigger transfers of resources from the richer to the poorer regions of the Community will be much reinforced by enlargement.

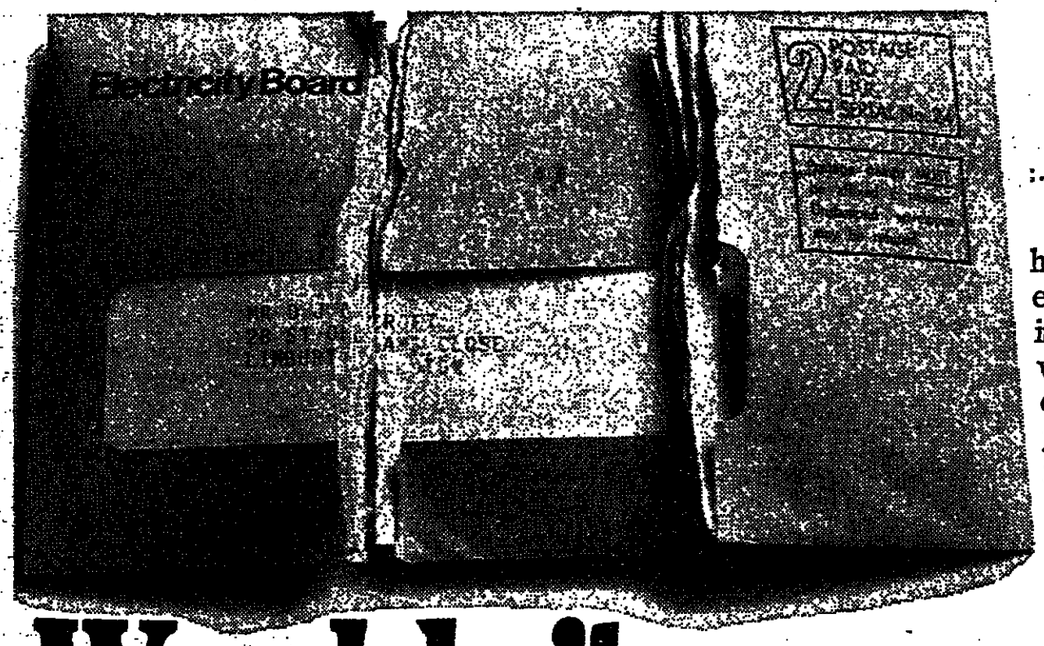
Low-cost textile and steel exports from the applicants will aggravate the difficulties the older EEC industries already face in adjusting to the new "super competitors" of the developing world. At the same time, semi-developed economies, like those of the applicants, will also need to control imports from established industrial producers to protect infant domestic industries. This must increase the strain on the EEC's traditional free trade ethic.

It will also sharpen the argument between the free traders, like the Germans, those, like the British and the French, who want to be able to continue to use state aids to subsidize domestic industries for national, political and social ends, and the European Commission, which favours interventionism.

The approach of enlargement is also intensifying the debate between those who think that a Community of 12 will be unworkable unless more decisions are taken by majority vote, and those, such as the British and the French, who will tolerate no erosion of the national veto.

Enlargement will clearly be a bumpy ride. It will be healthy for all, however, if it forces member states to examine more honestly that they have so far the kind of Community they want to see developing.

This is the third of four articles discussing aspects of Britain's role in Europe.



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PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

St Elphin's Church of England Boarding School for Girls, Darley Dale, Matlock, Derbyshire

The Governors invite applications for the post of

HEAD

St. Elphins is an Independent Public Boarding School for about 450 girls (including some day girls, Junior and Kindergarten departments). The VI Form numbers 57.

The School, situate in Derbyshire National Park has extensive grounds and excellent up to date buildings and equipment. Founded originally in 1844 as a School for Clergy Daughters, St. Elphin's has maintained strong links with the Church of England, of which the Head must be a communicant member.

The salary is Headteacher Group 3 Scale on the Burnham Scale. In addition, the Head will receive full board and lodging, entertainment and car allowances. Normally a graduate of a British University would be appointed.

Further details may be obtained from the Secretary to the Governors, St. Elphin's School c/o S. Winwick Street, Warrington, Cheshire WA2 7XS.

The closing date for applications is Friday, 12th January, 1979.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

GRADUATE RESEARCH ASSISTANT required for two years to join team investigating purine metabolism in gout. The work involves the measurement of purine nucleotides and related compounds in food, the effect of these compounds on uric acid metabolism in gouty patients and the monitoring of gout subjects attending the hospital out-patient departments. Good basic practical knowledge of chemistry essential, experience of automated analysis, electrophoresis or HPLC desirable. Salary not less than £3,409 plus £450 London Allowance. Apply in writing, with full curriculum vitae, to the Secretary, Guy's Hospital Medical School, London Bridge, SE1 9RT, quoting Ref. P.M.1.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Strathclyde

Applications are invited for a

LECTURESHIP

in the DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS.

Applicants should possess a good Honours degree in Economics and have had some relevant postgraduate experience. Preference may be given to candidates with research interests in Input-Output Analysis, Regional and Labour Economics, and Econometric modelling, but candidates with other specialisms will be considered. It is hoped that the person appointed will be attached to the Fraser of Allander Institute.

Salary scale: £3,883–£7,754 (under review) with superannuation benefit. Placing on scale according to qualifications and experience.

Application forms and further particulars (quoting 63/781) and enclosing a self-addressed envelope (9in. x 4½in.) may be obtained from the Academic Appointments Officer, University of Strathclyde, Royal College Building, 204 George Street, Glasgow G1 1XW, with whom applications should be lodged by 31st December, 1978.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

THE CITY UNIVERSITY

SENIOR LECTURER IN JOURNALISM

The above post has become vacant following the appointment of Mr Ted Welsh as editor of a provincial newspaper. Applications are invited from experienced newspaper journalists with teaching experience in journalism and with an honours degree. The successful applicant will direct journalism studies in the Centre for Arts and Related Studies.

The Centre offers a one-year postgraduate diploma course in journalism which is recognised by the National Council for the Training of Journalists. In addition to helping students to become competent journalists, the course offers provision for specialisation in science economics and industrial relations, politics and international relations and arts criticism. The Centre is planning other postgraduate and post experience courses for experienced journalists to meet the needs of the industry at home and overseas; research interests are also being developed.

Salary will be on the Scale for Senior Lecturers for which the range is £7,506 to £9,365 p.a. (under review) plus £450 London Allowance.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Deputy Academic Registrar, The City University, Northampton Square, London EC1V 0HB, telephone: 01-253 4399, ext. 338. Please quote reference CARS/2287/T. Closing date 15th December, 1978.

Course Administrator

As a major international firm of Chartered Accountants, we are looking for someone with administrative flair to take full responsibility for the administration of our extensive programme of in-house courses.

You would be responsible for controlling the attendance of staff from all our U.K. offices on courses and supervising the administration of residential courses, so some travel would be required. You would be working with a young team of professional training staff based at our modern training centre near London Bridge.

It is likely that you will have had some previous experience in a supervisory capacity and may well be a graduate. More important however, is the ability to demonstrate initiative and sound administrative skills.

Excellent salary and attractive working conditions will be offered. Please send curriculum vitae and salary history to:

Miss Christine Miles,
PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Southwark Towers,
32 London Bridge St., London, SE1 9SY

Fed up with the London rush? Like to get into Marketing?

Then begin an exciting new career with a leading international company involved in the field of cosmetics and fragrances.

We are looking for an enthusiastic person with a good educational background, (O level standard), to join our Marketing/Fragrance Evaluation team.

Ideally, applicants will be 24-35, and have a dynamic/creative imagination, with the ability to communicate and motivate. The most important requirement is a strong interest in perfume.

A rewarding salary will be paid for this unusual job. Please send career details to:

Pam Ingoe,
International Flavours & Fragrances I.F.F. (GB) Ltd.,
Crown Road, Southbury Road,
Enfield, Middlesex.

iff

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Otago
Dunedin, New Zealand

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE

MEDICAL OFFICER

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Medical Practitioners for the position of full-time Medical Officer in the Student Health Service. Candidates should have a special interest in, or qualification for, working with University students.

Salary scale as for Medical Lecturer or Senior Lecturer, viz. Lecturer NZ$14,308–$17,328; Senior Lecturer NZ$19,621–$20,364 per annum.

Initial placing within the scale will depend on qualifications and experience. A NZ$365 per annum cost of living allowance is payable in addition to these rates.

Further particulars and conditions of appointment may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF, or from the Registrar of the University. Applications close on 16 January, 1979.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

THE CITY UNIVERSITY
CENTRE FOR BANKING & INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for a lectureship in the Centre which is established following a successful appeal by a former Lord Mayor of London and has close links with the City of London.

The post will be in the field of monetary economics with an emphasis on monetary policy, both domestic and international, and the role of monetary institutions. Preference may be given to a candidate with knowledge of modern monetary history.

Applicants should be well qualified academically, have proven research ability and have some teaching experience.

Salary will be on the scale £3,384–£7,754 p.a. (under review) plus £450 p.a. London Allowance.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Deputy Academic Registrar, The City University, North Hampton Square, London, EC1V 0HB, (Tel: 01-253 4399, Ext. 338), quoting reference CBIF/2230/T. Closing date 15th December.

ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD

Official Fellowship and Lectureship in Law

Oriel College proposes to elect in Hilary Term an Official Fellow and Tutor in Law with effect from 1 October. A part-time university lectureship is associated with the Fellowship and the successful candidate will be recommended for appointment to this post by the Board of the Faculty of Law.

Further particulars including details of emoluments may be obtained from the Provost, Oriel College, Oxford OX1 4EW, to whom applications should be sent not later than 31 January, 1979, together with the names of three referees and a curriculum vitae.

Anderson Strathclyde Limited and University of Strathclyde

MANUFACTURING ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT TEACHING COMPANY APPOINTMENTS

Outstanding graduates are invited to apply for further Associate appointments in Scotland's new Teaching Company programme, combining the company and the university in partnership with the objectives of this joint Department. Schemes the Associates will work with a senior company and academic staff on the implementation of specific techniques to improve manufacturing efficiency. Supplementary instruction in technical and management aspects will be arranged according to need and the Associates may also register for a higher degree.

This is a unique opportunity for personal development in manufacturing engineering and management. Appointees will probably have a First or Second Class Honours degree in Engineering or a related numerate discipline. Some industrial experience is desirable but mental and motivation are more important than a history.

Salary will be on a scale up to £5,000 per annum, according to qualifications and experience. Superannuation benefits. The appointments will be for a fixed period of two years. Application forms and further particulars (quoting RSS/771) may be obtained from the Academic Appointments Officer, University of Strathclyde, Royal College Buildings, 204 George Street, Glasgow G1 1XW, with whom applications should be lodged.

University of Me

LECTURESH (LIMITED TEN

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF P SCIENCE

Applications are invite position from scholars in the field of Chine and the 20c also be required to t in the teaching of a Communist Political (Chinese Studies).

should hold a higher d have a good research The position is avail Oct 1979 or as possible until 31 December, 1 Salary: £4,116–£7,179 per annum.

Further information, details of application and conditions of ap are available from the University of Melbour ville, Victoria, 3052, or the Association of mmonwealth Universities 36 Gordon Square, WC1H 0PF, Applicati on 16 January, 1979.

All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants.

RSEAS

il Guard and taxi ver latest victims Basque extremists

ry Debelius
ov 27

guerrillas have shot men dead in northern ccording to reports here today, while in ne of Franco's former has called for the of a "common front alvation of Spain".

est victim of Basque s was Señor Eliodoro Ciaurriz, aged 50, a rgeant major of the ry Civil Guard, who ed down this morning is home in Villabona Sebastian, on his way as chief guard at a

st Saturday night the st organization ETA omeland and Liberty) Señor Elias Elexpe, iver, in Amorebieta, ao. He was said to eived death threats Basque extremists f his sympathies for the central Government in Madrid.

In the capital, Señor José Antonio Girón, once Franco's labour minister and still the head of the federation of veterans of the winning side in the Spanish Civil War, said in a speech yesterday that Spaniards should unite in order to "recover the universal and transcendental sense of their existence".

In Pamplona, MPs from the ruling Centre Democratic Union party sent telegrams to the Spanish Episcopal Conference, now meeting in Madrid, and to the Pope protesting against the decision to create a Basque ecclesiastical province.

Their objections were based on the fact that the Spanish province of Navarra forms part of the ecclesiastical province, and they feel that Navarra is not a part of the Basque country—an opinion not shared by the various Basque parties.

ner Nazi likely to be t German President

icia Clough
27

unusual events Herr rens, President of the a conservative Democrat and former be the next President ermany.

istian Democrat Party , today unanimously a proposal by Herr ohl, its leader, to Herr Carstens as its The Christian Demo- the Christian Social e a majority in the ssembly which elects ent.

Herr Carstens former ip of the Nazi Party appeared to stand in the way of his nomination. But the party misgivings were dropped after it was disclosed that Herr Walter Scheel, the popular current president, was also briefly a member. Suggestions by contemporaries that his membership was something more than a mere formality, as in Herr Scheels case, have been ignored by the party.

But another potential tripwire has appeared on Herr Carstens' path to the presidency, accusations that he knowingly lied to a parliamentary investigation commission about alleged gun-running activities involving the intelligence service.

an Law Report

Court of Justice of the European Communities

tus of Krugerrands er EEC Treaty

gina

rge Thompson, Brian nson and Colin Alex odiwiss.

: preliminary ruling le 177 on a reference rt of Appeal (Criminal

President, Judge H. nd Judges J. Mertens rs, Lord Mackenzie Donner, P. Pescatore, sen, A. O'Keeffe, Mr Advocate General:

given on November 23,

e appellants were found the Crown Court at of being knowingly in a fraudulent evasion ibition on importation oins into the United nd of the export of coins minted before he United Kingdom and led to the Court of minal Division).

ortation of gold coins ited Kingdom is pro- the Import of Goods Order 1954 made by of Trade in exercise er under the Import, nd Customs Powers Act 1939, except under ty of a licence granted ard of Trade.

e of the Export of trol) Order 1970, made of powers under the the export from the ngdom, except under f silver alloy coins ore 1947 in a quantity 0, and not more than old at the date of is prohibited except ce.

974 and 1975 the appel- ged for 3,400 South gerrands to be brought ited Kingdom and they 0.39 tonnes of silver minted in the United efore 1947.

ellants, having pleaded re the court of first ppealed to the Court (Criminal Division) h they submitted that ons of British law pro- e imports and exports infringe Articles 30 the EEC Treaty, and trictions cannot be jus- rounds of public policy cle 36.

ish Government main- t the coins imported rted are "capital" meaning of Article 67 he Treaty and that the of Articles 30 and 34 equently inapplicable. e coins were to be re- goods the restrictions the view of the British t be justified on public policy.

e circumstances the Appeal asked the fol- stions:

e following coins in "capital" within the of part two, title III, f the Treaty of Rome?

coins which are pro- third country such as ia, but which circulate in a member state.

alloy coins, which are er in a member state.

alloy coins of a mem- either or both of the following grounds:

(i) to prevent the drain on its balance of payments

(ii) to prevent the speculation and hoarding of unproductive asses;

b) the export of its ow silver alloy coinage on any or all of the following grounds:

(i) to ensure that there is no shortage of current coins for use of the public,

(ii) to ensure that any profit resulting from any increase in the value of metal content of the coin accrues to the member state rather than to an individual,

(iii) to prevent the destruction of its coins occurring outside its jurisdiction, which would be a criminal offence?

The Court of Justice said that an examination of the questions asked shows that, even if these questions have been formulated so as to lay emphasis on the description of the coins in question as "capital", their actual purpose is to find out whether these coins are goods falling within the provisions of Articles 30 to 37 of the Treaty or constitute a means of payment falling within the scope of other provisions, and that understood in this way the questions must be considered in the context of the general system of the Treaty.

The court held that although Articles 67 to 73 of the Treaty concerning the liberalization of movements of capital assumed special importance as far as one of the aims set out in Article 3 of the Treaty is concerned, namely the abolition of obstacles to freedom of movement for capital, the provisions of Articles 104 to 109, which are concerned with the overall balance of payments and which for this reason relate to all monetary movements, must be considered as essential for the purpose of attaining the free movement of goods, services or capital which is of fundamental importance for the attainment of the Community.

Article 106 (1) is intended to ensure that the necessary monetary transfer may be made for the liberalization of movements of capital and for the free movement of goods, services and persons. It must be inferred from this that under the system of the Treaty means of payment are not to be regarded as goods falling within the purview of Articles 30 to 37.

Legal tender silver alloy coins are, by their very nature, to be regarded as means of payment and it follows that their transfer does not fall within the provisions of Articles 30 to 37. Although doubts may be entertained on the question whether Krugerrands are to be regarded as a means of legal payment, it can nevertheless be noted that on the money markets of those member states which permit dealings in these coins, they are treated as being equivalent to currency. Their transfer must consequently be designated as a monetary transfer which does not fall within the provisions of Articles 30 to 37.

In answer to question 1(c) the court held that silver alloy coins which are no longer legal tender cannot be regarded as a means of payment within the meaning stated above, with the result that they can be designated as goods falling

Mr Nixon greets lunch crowd in Paris

Paris, Nov 27.—Mr Richard Nixon, the former United States President, walked among a lunchtime crowd of 200 outside his hotel today, shaking hands, laughing and waving.

It was a change of pace for Mr Nixon, who had kept out of the public eye during the first day and a half of his four-day stay. It recalled his latest handshaking visit here in 1974, when he was still President.

After his walkabout, Mr Nixon drove to the Charles de Gaulle Institute, once a private office used by General de Gaulle and which is now a museum.

Mr Nixon was escorted around it by Admiral Philippe de Gaulle, son of the late President.

"It was very moving to be in the place where President de Gaulle wrote his memoirs". Mr Nixon told reporters who had gathered outside. Asked if he thought General de Gaulle was the greatest leader of the contemporary world, Mr Nixon said: "He was a great President. He remained my friend even when I was out of office."

Mr Nixon is preparing for an appearance tomorrow night on a programme to be broadcast live over the Government owned French television network.

He said he would not be replying to any questions by reporters during the programme but will accept questions by telephone from French viewers. However, he will hold a one-hour press conference on Wednesday, just before he leaves by air for London.

The programme lasts three hours. The first hour will be mostly film and television clips on Mr Nixon's career, Mr Nixon is reported to have seen this part of the programme and to have approved it.

When he arrived, Mr Nixon said that he had no plans to meet French officials. But informed sources said that he would be the guest of honour at several private receptions and dinners where he might find French officials among the guests.

Mr Nixon has mostly stayed close to the 20-room suite provided by French television at one of Paris's best hotels. The television organization is also paying his party's travel expenses.

The ex-President is front-page news in the French press. He told reporters that he has no further political ambitions but that he intends to speak out on public issues from time to time.—UPI.



Admiral Philippe de Gaulle greeting former President Nixon.

EEC pledge to Greece on financial support

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Nov 27

Greece will be entitled to receive grants for structural reforms from the European Community's funds from the very first day of accession, Mr Antonio Giolitti, the EEC's Commissioner for Regional Development Policy, said today.

Mr Giolitti who is having talks with Greek ministers on preparations for Greece's admission, said he had urged Greek officials to start drafting plans and projects for financing in readiness for full membership.

He told a press conference in Athens: "We have calculated that if Greece were a full member of the Community in 1978 the Community's funds would have sanctioned support worth between 250 and 300m units of account."

Nine delay equality in benefits for women

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Nov 27

New EEC legislation ensuring women equality with men in social security benefits was approved in Brussels today by Social Affairs Ministers of the Nine. But member states will have six years in which to implement the measures.

Britain was one of several countries which opposed the time span of two to three years originally envisaged, for implementation by Mr Henk Vredeling, the EEC Commissioner for Social Affairs, who drafted the new directive.

The directive will put working women on a par with men in claiming social security, family income supplements, and unemployment and sickness benefits for their husbands and children.

Mr Stanley Orme, the Minister for Social Security, argued that while there was a strong case for quick action to give women equality in cases where the woman was the only breadwinner, it was less obviously urgent to give a woman the right to claim sickness benefits when the husband was still working and earning.

It is estimated that implementation of the directive will initially cost Britain between £13m and £20m a year, increasing to about £50m by the end of the century. The faster implementation envisaged by the European Commission would have added £5m to the cost.

The British attitude will disappoint feminist pressure groups in London

EEC Ministers also approved a £100m scheme to increase youth employment. Under the scheme, which will be 50 per cent financed from the Community Budget, employers can claim £20 a week for a year for every extra person they hire under the age of 25.

The scheme could generate 100,000 jobs for young people, 2.5 million of whom are on the dole.

£16m plan for liner France

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Nov 27

The liner France is to be taken to Canada, moored off Montreal in the St Lawrence river and converted into hotels, and an exhibition hall. This has been decided by Mr Akram Ojjeh, the ship's Saudi Arabian owner.

The original plan to tie it up off Beirut has been scrapped, in part because of the security problem in Lebanon.

Work to convert the ship into two luxury hotels and a tourist hotel, plus an area for show stands for French products is expected to cost 140m francs (£16.4m) which is not far short of double the purchase price from the Compagnie Générale Maritime just over a year ago.

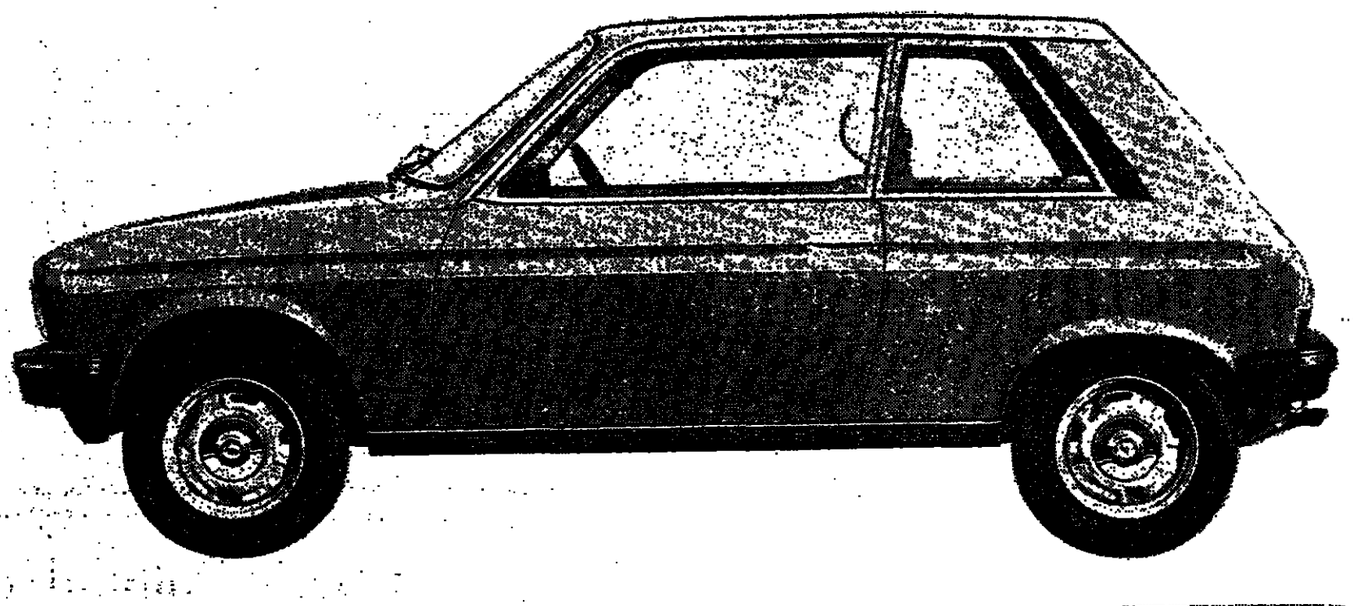
Mr Ojjeh wants to turn the ship into "a show window of France". It is expected to house the Wildenstein art collection.

Six die as train hits car

Cadiz, Nov 27.—Six people were killed and two seriously injured when a train crashed into their crowded estate car at an unguarded level crossing yesterday. All were Americans living in Spain, the United States Navy said here today.

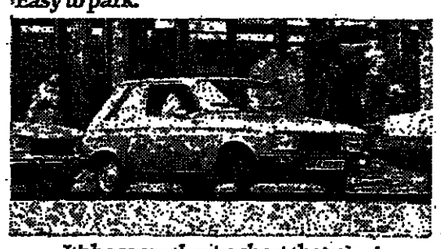
The victims were members of two families on a Sunday fishing trip. Four of them were young children.—UPI.

Peugeot Shortcuts



Here they are, the Peugeot Shortcuts, just about the shortest hatchbacks you can hope to find. Short on length but high on comfort, features and practicality. Just 11 ft long, Peugeot Shortcuts are ideal for "town and around" driving.

Easy to park.



It's because they're short that nipping into those "impossible" parking slots becomes a reality.



The ZL is powered by a really economical 954 cc engine, runs on 2 star petrol and has a top speed of 84 mph. Front wheel drive, front anti roll bar, all independent suspension and dual circuit brakes ensure a safe, comfortable ride with excellent road holding.

The ZS uses an 1124 cc engine with twin

Short though they may be the ZL and ZS are incredibly practical. A wide opening tailgate and folding rear seat gives you over 15 cu ft of space;* just the job for taking the chore out of the weekly shopping run but equally ideal for work or play, carrying all *your bits and pieces to and from the office or* sports club.



Interior trim and equipment is of a very high standard. Both models have cloth covered seats, the ZS having reclining bucket seats with matching head restraints. Leg room is excellent and the gear stick is positioned to enable smooth, slick gear changes.



The ZS has a sports steering wheel and



lights, rear fog lights, clock and cigarette lighter are also standard features. A luxury custom pack is available on the ZS to make your car really special, including electric front windows, tinted glass all round, laminated windscreen and radio console. Black and metallic paint finishes are also available.

Excellent visibility is assured by deep windows all round. The large heated rear window and light steering make reversing simplicity itself, and an optional rear window washer/wiper is also available if you so require.



With main services only required every 10,000 miles or once a year, your car will spend its time with you, not in the service station, and with 12 months unlimited mileage guarantee and over 230 dealers throughout the country you can be certain of a really professional back-up service.

Test drive the Peugeot ZL and ZS and take a shortcut to better motoring.

Easy to buy.

You can own a Peugeot ZL Shortcut for £78·85 a month† under the special Peugeot Finance plan or for a little more a ZS Shortcut.

This special offer includes delivery charge, 12 months road tax and number

OVERSEAS

Amnesty reports arrests and executions of political dissidents in China

By David Watts

Despite recent moves towards the liberalization of the atmosphere in China, arrests continue for political ofences and, during the past two years, there have been many executions.

It is ton early to say whether the latest politcal manoeuvrings in Peking will have any far-reaching effects on human rights in the country, Amnesty International said yesterday at the launch of what is believed to be the first report on human rights in China.

Entitled *Political Imprisonment in the People's Republic of China* the report deals with data from the past 20 years and examines China's constitutional, legal and penal systems. It draws heavily on published sources and relies on interviews with former prisoners, relatives and friends of prisoners who have escaped or left legally.

Some 50 interviews have been conducted over the past three or four years throughout the world with prisoners or their associates.

The report says that almost any questioning of the system is regarded as a political offence. The laws are so worded as to fit any prevailing shifts of the political climate.

The regime, and particularly Mr Chiang Hua, the president of China's Supreme Court, have in recent months recognized that mistakes have been made and must be rectified. It is clear, however, that for those who find themselves at variance with the party the chances of a fair hearing are slim indeed.

The accused cannot expect anything approximating a fair trial and the chances are that when the court actually meets to hear the case it is merely to ratify the sentence. Most detainees have confessed to their "crimes" under what Mr Thomas Hammarberg, the Swedish chairman of Amnesty International said "amounts to psychological torture".

The convicted political dissident can expect indefinite detention, if he is not executed, with poor food and inadequate health care.

Amnesty emphasizes that it has no accurate figures of political detainees in China Mr Hammarberg declined even to name a most conservative figure on the ground that it would be meaningless.

There have, however, been many releases in recent times, particularly of those regarded as victims of the Gang of Four and the "rightisis" held after the Hundred Flowers campaign. Official Chinese estimates of those at odds with the regime range between 5 and 14 per cent of the population.

The testimony on which the report is based covers the past 20 years. Mr Martin Ennals, the Secretary General of Amnesty International, said that unlike some other countries there was a remarkable degree of unanimity about the facts from both private and official sources. The picture painted by the escaped former political prisoners was very similar to that revealed in official documents.

"That is unusual in Amnesty's experience and it shows that we are not dealing with a situation in which the Government says one thing and the prisoners say another. We are dealing with a pattern that has been relatively constant.

Amnesty said that the report had been presented to the Chinese in draft form but there had been no response.

Report on Romania: In a pamphlet entitled Romania . . . the sun . . . the sea . . . the sand . . . the labour camps Amnesty International has launched an appeal for freedom for human rights workers, prisoners of conscience and workers detained in psychiatric hospitals and forced labour camps in Romania.

Dalai Lama calls for equality over human rights

From Richard Wigg
Dharamsala, northern India, Nov 27

One man who especially welcomes Amnesty International's review of the way China treats its political prisoners is the Dalai Lama of Tibet, who has now spent almost 20 years in exile in this *Himalayan resort.*

In Tibet the Chinese have ended a feudal theocratic society and the public practice of the Buddhist religion, in a systematic violation of basic human rights.

In an hour-long audience here the Dalai Lama told me: "It is very encouraging that they are publishing this Amnesty report. All regimes should be examined for their record on human rights. No social system or ideology should be excluded. It is in the meaning of human rights that there can be no distinctions".

The Dalai Lama is both the spiritual and temporal leader of 100,000 Tibetan exiles living in India and neighbouring countries.

During the interview, however, although keenly aware of his position as symbol of the Tibetan people's struggle for self-determination, he showed that he holds no absolutist views on the office of Dalai Lama.

He emphasized that the Tibetan people's rejection of the Chinese was not a question of communist ideology, or a racial problem, but was a result of the dominating and unjust attitude of the authorities. If the Chinese would respect the Tibetans' needs as human beings and treat them as equals, then the Tibetan people's attitude would change.

Commenting on the value of the Amnesty report, the Dalai Lama said: "I feel that during the Cultural Revolution, maybe some of the Peking leaders did not know what actually happened on the spot.

He received me in the sun loggia of his modern furnished villa beneath the 16,000ft Dhaula Dhar peak. He is still considered a guest by the Indian Government, which chose this villa for him. Indian security officials check and search everyone entering it.

When asked to consider the uncertain future, the Dalai Lama said: "At the moment the name of the Dalai Lama is important to our struggle." If Tibet regained its independence he would cease to carry government responsibilities, he indicated. He would like to become "a simple Buddhist monk".

"It is possible I will choose a qualified person and give him the name of Dalai Lama", he told me.

After the audience the Dalai Lama's secretary, the monk Tenzin Geyche, expressed his concern about that remark.

"The majority of Tibetans have almost blind faith in the Dalai Lama. While he is still living no one would regard him as other than the fourteenth reincarnation of the Compassionate One", he said.



Mr Masayoshi Ohira has a traditional Japanese one-eyed doll in the background while talking to journalists yesterday about his party election victory. The other eye of the doll is filled in when a wish is realized.

Fukuda rivals unite behind Mr Ohira

Continued from page 1

the Lower House of Parliament as an independent two years ago, but the still maintains strict control over a powerful faction inthe ruling party. He also controls the purse strings of a vast political machine outside Parliament.

As party members began to cast their votes last week, Mr Tanaka's political machine went into action to insure Mr Ohira's victory.

Another influential faction, led by Mr Fukuda's bitter rival and predecessor as Prime Minister, Mr Takeo Miki, also supported Mr Ohira.

In many cases the names of dead members, family dogs, cats and five-year-old children were registered as voters during the election, party officials said today.

There is little doubt that Mr Ohira's supporters launched a more effective campaign while Mr Fukuda appeared to rest on his laurels

A jubilant Mr Ohira told journalists tonight that he had no concrete ideas of how his new Administration would formulate policy. "I have just heard that Mr Fukuda has withdrawn. I pay my respects to him.

A government spokesman said tonight that Mr Fukuda would remain in office as a caretaker Prime Minister until Parliament convenes to ratify Mr Ohiraras new leader.

The change in the conservative party's hierarchy is unlikely to affect Japan's basic economic and political postures.

Mr Ohira is a conservative politician with wide experience in the bureaucracy and all spheres of government. He has served as Foreign Minister under four governments. In 1968 he was appointed Minister of International Trade and Industry.

Unlike many other politicians in Japan, Mr Ohira is taciturn and fails to promote his personal image. He is the second Christian to become a national leader in postwar Japan. His mentor, the late Mr Hayato Ikeda, a former Prime Minister, was a Roman Catholic.



Mr Takeo Fukuda: rejected by the rank and file.

Tanzanians accused of new raid on Uganda

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Nov 27

The Ugandan authorities announced today that Tanzanian forces had occupied the border town of Mutukula, west of Lake Victoria, and had advanced 2 miles inside Uganda. Tanzania however, denied that its forces had crossed into Uganda, and said they were still engaged in reoccupying the Tanzanian territory north of the Kagera river which was held by Ugandan troops earlier this month.

A Ugandan military communiqué said Mutukula was taken by the Tanzanians early today after a heavy bombardment. The communiqué said mercenaries were fighting with the Tanzanians, but it did not indicate their nationality. Last month Uganda alleged that Cubans were fighting with the Tanzanians in operations in the border area, but Tanzania denied this.

There is no independent information from the border area but Uganda maintained over the weekend that targets inside Uganda had been shelled from Tanzania.

President Nyerere of Tanzania visited the Kagera River area at the weekend, but stopped well short of the Ugandan border. Tanzanian engineers have repaired the Kagera River bridge, which was blown up by the Ugandans early this month.

There is no information on any Ugandan retaliation to the Tanzanian incursion now reported. One Ugandan spokesman said the Ugandan Army was avoiding contact because President Amin did not wish to see the crisis flare again. But President Amin has warned that his forces will push the Tanzanians back if they continue to advance.

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Exodus of Rhodesians is growing

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, Nov 27

Whites are pouring out of Rhodesia at the highest monthly rate since the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland broke up 15 years ago. Latest *official figures show that* 1,834 whites emigrated in October, with only 252 arriving, a net loss of 1,582.

In the 10 months to the end of October, the net white emigration total was 9,104, against 9,295 in the same period in 1977. The number of whites leaving is expected to increase at the end of the year when the current school term ends.

The emigration rate slowed down in the first half of the year when the March 3 internal *accord was signed, and there* was much optimism about a peaceful settlement being reached: But the inability of the Transitional Government to end or even slow down the war and the crises that have evolved within the Government has eracerbated the uncertainty and convinced many whites that despite assurances from the internal black leaders there will be no future in Zimbabwe, certainly not for their children.

South Africa, Britain and Australia *are favoured for* resettling in, although some Rhodesians have returned home, warning of difficulties in readjusting their way of life.

Fifty-four more people have died in the war. The latest communique reports the death of a white farmer, a white soldier and a black policeman. Security forces claim to have killed 28 guerrillas and eight collaborators, while the guerrilas have killed six black civilians. Nine other blacks have died "in crossfire".

Namibia party seeks strong bargaining position

DTA hopes to dominate assembly

From Eric Marsden
Johannesburg, Nov 27

Most of Namibia's fledgling political parties are boycotting it and to the United Nations it seems a pointless charade. But it would be unwise to write off next week's general election, held under South African auspices, too easily.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance DTA the biggest and most affluent party in the territory, is deadly serious about the election. It has been campaigning almost continuously for a year, at vast expense, and is not likely to see its investment thrown away without a struggle.

From December 4 to 8 more than 400,000 Namibians are due to elect 50 representatives to a Constituent Assembly which, under a proclamation by Mr Justice M. T. Steyn, the Administrator-General, will have the task of drafting an independence constitution. Mr Dirk Mudge, the DTA chairman, is confident his party will dominate the assembly and so have the principal say in the constitution. It will, he says, "continue to promote peace". The United Nations will have to deal with it in future negotiations.

Whether the South African Government shares this view is not clear. Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, in agreeing to defer independence from December 31 to next summer, apparently has downgraded the election and has said that it is merely a process to elect internal leaders. If, however, the DTA wins impressively and the poll is as high as 70 per cent, as party leaders are predicting, Mr Mudge will be in a strong bargaining position for direct representation in talks with the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo).

Because of the boycott by Swapo and the Namibia National Front, the DTA will be virtually unopposed in most of the country, especially the troubled northern area of Ovambo, where more than half the voters live. Its only serious opposition is from Aktur, a right-wing party formed from the hard core of the old National Party of South-West Africa.

Aktur will probably get the backing of a majority of whites, who make up about 10 per cent of the population of under one million, but has little influence with other communities.

In Windhoek inter-white squabbles have broken out, with young vigilantes known as "the short back and sides" touring bars to beat up multiracial couples. This is the first sign of unrest over the repeal of racial laws during the past year by Mr Justice Steyn. Aktur has been accused of backing the vigilantes and promoting publication of a picture of the Administrator-General kissing a black beauty on the cheek at a debutante ball.

The election is an eagerly-awaited novelty for the scattered peoples of this desert land, which has great mineral wealth and a square mile of space for each inhabitant.

Chief Kuaima Riruako of the Herero tribe, vice-chairman of the DTA, asserts: "The people want this election, and there is no doubt that we will win it." The chief's name means "plenty silence" according to the party's literature, which is hardly in keeping with the DTA's barnstorming approach. It was formed by an alliance of ethnic parties on November 5, 1977.

Its opponents allege that the DTA's real aim is to perpetuate rule from Pretoria, which they claim is the ultimate source of its seemingly unlimited funds. Ironically though, the DTA's policy of power-sharing, with safeguards to preserve the ethnic identity of the various population groups, is closer to that of the South African Opposition parties than to that of the Government.

The party has 132 vehicles at its disposal, including an anti-mine vehicle which checks border roads before the leaders arrive. It also hires aircraft for up to 15 weekly flights. Security measures are essential; three DTA leaders have been assassinated in the last year and the organizers have been killed by *landmines planted by infiltrators* from Angola.

Rallies in the Ovambo area are marked by a strange mixture of danger and gaiety. Armed men patrol the area as helicopters whirl around. Each leader is accompanied by his own bodyguards. Before the speeches hired bands play, and dancing. There are free video films shows. Cardboard sunshades and lollipops in DTA wrappers are handed to children and book matches are distributed to their elders.

The glamour helps to counteract the grimmer aspects of life in the Ovambo areas, where Swapo infiltrators cross at night to lay mines and intimidate villagers into burning their voting cards. Aktur has accused the DTA of distributing guns to its supporters, which it denies could cause a minor civil war.

A DTA field worker in Ovambo told me that only guns have been provided for people in vulnerable border areas "to protect our workers".

Chief Chirau complains of British slowness on talks

By David Spanier

Chief Jeremiah Chirau, one of the members of the Executive Council in Rhodesia, said in London yesterday that he wnated to find out if Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, was serious about calling an all-party conference on Rhodesia. Britain had been very slow i pursuing the idea.

Chief Chirau, who will see Dr Owen tomorrow, said he was also hoping to cal lon Mr Callaghan, the Prime Minister, Mr Cledwyn Hughes, the Prime Minister's emissary to Africa, left last night on the first leg of his tour to sound out opinion on the conference.

hTe main point that Chief Chirau wants to make is that Britain should "take sides", if the proposed conference cannot be arranged. If the external guerrilla leaders were not prepared to attend the conference, Chief Chirau said, then the British Government should not point its finger at them. People should know who was to blame.

White farmers can pack an go, Dr Kaunda says

Lusaka, Nov 27.—President Kenneth Kaunda has told white farmers in Zambia to pack up and go if they believe the country cannot do without their farming skills. "If this is their thinking they can get out of Zambi before the next rainy season," he said.

Dr Kuanda was speaking yesterday in Mkushi, 95 miles north-east of Lusaka, at a meeting attended by white farmers. His address came only days after a white farmer of British origin, Mr Ian Sutherland, was jailed for five years for sto weapons for the Rhodesia

The Zambian leader cized British press reports the 300 white farmers Zambia were indispensabl the ailing economy

Dr Kuanda said he welco those whites who wanted make Zambia their home promised to hold further cussions with the white far on their problems. He w not allow "witch-hunting cause of an idol like Su land".—Reuter.

mexico

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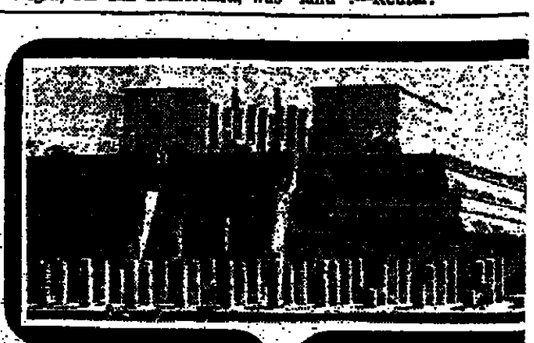




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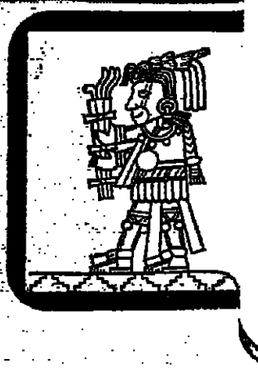


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هكذا من الأصل



What forces us to consider suspending publication of some of the best newspapers in the world?

For 193 years, *The Times* has been one of the world's great newspapers; authoritative, factual, readable and fiercely independent.

The Sunday Times, a brave paper in the same tradition, has broken new ground and set new standards in weekly journalism, to win more than 4 million readers. And *The Times Educational Supplement*, *The Times Higher Education Supplement* and *The Times Literary Supplement* are internationally recognised as leaders in their specialised fields.

Yet unless we reach agreement with the Unions, we shall be forced to suspend publication of all these papers as from this Friday.

How has this incredible situation come about?

Continual stoppages; a recipe for bankruptcy.

The newspaper business is more vulnerable than most to industrial disruption. If we lose part or all of a day's production, we can't simply produce more next day, to catch up.

And every lost copy represents a lost reader, the potential loss of an advertiser, and lost revenue that we'll never be able to recoup.

In fact, if there was ever an industry in which everyone involved stood to lose through hasty industrial action, it's ours.

Yet since the beginning of 1978 alone, we've lost more than 12 million copies through unofficial stoppages. We've lost £2.7 million of the profit we expected to make; profit that could have been reinvested in the business, and passed on in better pay and working conditions.

If this continues, our newspapers will simply bleed to death.

That is why we said, months ago, we'll suspend publication this Friday, unless we can reach agreement.

Is there an alternative?

Yes there is.

We've made fair and wide-ranging proposals to the Unions who represent our staff. We're still negotiating, and are making substantial progress with most of them. Basically, our proposals are these:

1. We want to set up a system, that will be honoured by everyone, for resolving disputes – before, not after, copies are lost or disrupted, and the newspapers suffer yet another setback. Nobody pretends this is always easy; but we think our proposals are fair and reasonable, as well as being in everyone's long-term interests.

2. We want to replace old machinery and equipment, and to phase in gradually some of the 'new' technology that many papers elsewhere in the world have been using effectively for the last ten years. The craft Unions (understandably enough) have been worried about its impact on their members' jobs; so we've made proposals to meet this very real problem.

3. It's no secret that British newspapers are heavily over-manned in some departments. We want to reduce this over-manning; and again, our proposals include a deal that will make this possible without hardship.

What are we offering in return?

Easy enough to see how our proposals will benefit the newspapers. But what will the people who produce the papers get out of them?

1. Better pay and benefits.

Greater efficiency will allow us to create a self-financing productivity scheme. Every member of the staff will benefit; two-thirds of the estimated savings will be used for improved pay, six weeks holidays, sick pay and pensions. And the remaining third will be reinvested in the newspapers.

2. No-one has to leave.

Even though we want to reduce over-manning, nobody will be made redundant unless he or she chooses to be. We've promised that; and we've offered terms which mean that staff who do choose to go could receive what ITN described as the best offer ever made in British industry.

3. A better future.

We have great newspapers. We believe that if work and pay structures can be renegotiated along the proposed lines, they have a bright and expanding future; with better pay, benefits, cleaner and easier working conditions and prospects for everyone who works in them.

We are working hard to reach a fair and effective agreement. And when we get it, which we will, all our readers, newsagents, advertisers, and (above all) our staff, will have something to celebrate.



TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED

OVERSEAS

Disturbances force Shah's overstretched army to search for riot equipment in West

By Charles Douglas-Home

Iran is urgently shopping in the West for riot control supplies such as rubber bullets, CS gas, riot shields and water cannon. Faced with nationwide riots and arson, the army has found that it has virtually no equipment, let alone training, to cope with that kind of emergency.

The army's four active divisions have been stationed along the Iran-Iraq border. The only training they have received is one which visualizes a conventional land war with Iraq, though that threat has receded with an improvement in relations between Tehran and Baghdad.

Disturbances in the streets of Tehran and almost every other town of any size in Iran have seriously overstretched army resources. It is now unable to concentrate enough forces to maintain constant control outside the main centres of Iran.

Although martial law is declared, most of the strain in the rural areas is actually being taken not by the army but by the 70,000-strong gendarmerie. This is put under the command of the senior military officer in the area, often merely the commandant of a training establishment; but it is not formed into units of any size.

In Tehran the military authorities are determined to maintain a convincing show of force with regular soldiers from the Imperial Guard division, particularly the Javidan (immortals) brigade and also a special forces brigade, both of which are considered politically reliable.

The army's reliability and loyalty to the Shah is the key question preoccupying Government, opposition and religious leaders in the current pause for breath in Iran. Religious leaders say that many army officers have come to them in distress at having to give or to obey orders to shoot demonstrators who protest that the Shah's dictatorial methods have strayed from the path of Islam.

Although in a real mêlée the army's conscripts might break ranks, most observers expect the regular element—thus most army officers and key units of armour and the Imperial Guard—to remain intact for the following reasons.

First, the regular army has been specially cosetted by the Shah with substantial material privileges. Secondly his position both as king and commander-in-chief has been used to foment a mystical and personal bond between him and every serviceman. Thirdly strikes in the public sector, though crippling the country's civil administration, are not affecting the army's ability to use force against violence.

Military privileges for servicemen, it is emphasized, emanate directly from the Shah. They consist of free health service for life for every serviceman and 10 other members of his family; cheap food available from heavily subsidized type of Naafi; cheap housing, which is often then relet on the open market, ensuring officers a sizeable second income; a new car every two years for senior officers (who are entitled to keep the old one); retirement on full pay for four-star generals (half-pay for lesser ranks) and permission to keep their domestic military staff such as chauffeurs and batmen.

These privileges no longer excite public animosity to the military, although in 1966 they were so unpopular that the Shah ordered them to shed uniforms when appearing in public places. Now, in a three-month crisis when literally thousands of deaths can be laid at the hands of the military, individuals in uniform can walk quite unconcerned in the streets of Tehran or even Isfahan.

This has been achieved partly by the fact that the army's conscription machine has also helped to staff a number of non-military civil action programmes like the literacy, health, and development corps.

It is also because the army's image is apparently not that of a body led by members of Iran's traditional elite, but more of men drawn from modest backgrounds who are thought to be more devout Muslims and who, in spite of occasional scandals, are considered to be relatively free of the large-scale corruption affecting civilians in public life.

Western officers sent to Iran to help with training programmes of American or British equipment have found the Iranian Army to be one of the most secretive and introverted of any army in the non-communist world. The Shah's authority is maintained at all levels. Every officer's promotion over the rank of major is personally endorsed by him; no officer of any rank is allowed to leave Iran without the Shah's personal permission; even the most senior generals have to receive individual permission for every encounter with officers from foreign countries.

Every morning foreign servicemen attached to Iranian units are excluded from a private parade which often lasts up to 90 minutes at which the commanding office harangues his men, with orders and indoctrination, and at which the troops recite prayers and the slogan, khoda, Shah, mishan (God, Shah, fatherland).

All kinds of personal initiative are discouraged. Although the Shah's personal authority is felt at every level, and he frequently appears in public in service uniform, he actually sees officers face to face very seldom. When the chief of defence staff calls on him—normally daily—the chiefs of individuals services wait outside the room in case they are called in.

As a deliberate act of policy there is the minimum pooling of information among senior ranks. The command structure of the army is designed to prevent divisional commanders grouping together. Thus most people in Iran would accept the Shah's forecast that the army would split up if his superior authority was withdrawn. Iranians seem to find it hard to visualize, in the short term, any of the present generation of senior officers concluding that their position in the country, operationally and materially, would be better without the Shah than with him.

Will the Shah be toppled? page 16

Ethiopians recapture town from guerrillas

Addis Ababa, Nov 27.—Ethiopian Government troops recaptured the strategic garrison town of Keren today from Eritrean secessionist guerrillas, it was announced here.

Major Dawit Wolde Ghiorgis, Ethiopia's Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said the town, which is 60 miles north-west of Asmara, was taken by units of Ethiopia's Second Liberation army early this afternoon.

Keren, a fortified town of about 30,000 inhabitants built by the Italians, was seized by the Eritreans in July of last year. It had been the last big guerrilla stronghold north of Asmara.

Details of the Ethiopian victory were not immediately available, but Major Dawit said the success reflected Ethiopia's determination to reepat its victories against Somalia in dealing with the guerrillas in the north.

Ethiopian troops had been in the vicinity of Keren since early August. There were unconfirmed reports in recent days that they were bombarding the area heavily.

In the Ethiopian capital, loudspeakers boomed out today as urban dwellers' associations called for the registration of all unemployed citizens between the ages of 18 and 55.

The call came after the first directive from the headquarters of the recently created National Revolutionary Development Campaign, the Government body which the country's leaders hope will extricate Ethiopia from its serious economic crisis. Similar registration drives are to take place simultaneously in some 20 of the country's biggest cities and towns.

The unemployed are to be mobilized in massive Government development schemes in new and existing industries, state enterprises, farms and peasants' cooperatives.

It is also envisaged that petty criminals will be freed from jail to swell the ranks of workers, as will prostitutes

Agence France-Presse.

Berlin: Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Marjam, the Ethiopian leader, has accused China of cooperating with South Africa to undermine African liberation movements.

Addressing East German leaders at a dinner in his honour last night Colonel Mengistu said Peking was working against liberation movements in Asia, Latin America and Africa, where it had struck an alliance with South Africa.

Colonel Mengistu arrived in East Berlin from the Soviet Union yesterday.—Reuter.

US warning to Russia on interference in Iran

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, Nov 27

The superpower war of words over Iran increased today with a clear warning by the United States that the Soviet Union should not interfere in the affairs of its southern neighbour.

Senator Robert Byrd, on a surprise visit to Iran on behalf of President Carter, said in a statement: "The Soviet Union has committed itself not to interfere in the affairs of Iran. We expect the Soviet Union to honour that commitment.

"In my judgment, any interference in the internal affairs of Iran or any violation of its territorial integrity, its sovereignty or independence would be viewed by the United States as a matter of utmost gravity and concern."

Senator Byrd's strong words appeared to be a firm American reply to a Soviet warning by President Brezhnev last week against American interference in Iran.

Mr Brezhnev's statement has caused concern among western diplomats here who fear it may be the beginning of an intensifying of the Iranian crisis into an issue between the two superpowers. "There was definitely something sinister in Mr Brezhnev's statement", one Western diplomat said. "It could be seen as preparing the ground for eventual Soviet involvement in the country."

So far there has been no firm evidence of any Soviet interference in the Iranian political crisis. But both Western and Iranian observers say they have noticed a definite change of policy in the Kremlin from vaguely pro-Shah to an attitude slightly opposed to his regime.

No details were made public of Senator Byrd's visit which began yesterday. Before leaving today he had talks with the Shah and General Gholam Reza Azharim, the Prime Minister. His arrival coincided with that of King Husain of Jordan although it is not known whether there is any connexion between the two.

Meanwhile, potentially explosive document appeared today purporting to show how much money leading Iranian figures have been sending out of the country recently. The documents, purportedly drawn up by striking employees in the that the people it names sent about £1,140m out of the country in the two months ending in mid-October.

Of this, the document says £268m was sent by the Royal Court Ministry through the Central Bank and 17 credit banks to france, Switzerland and the United States.

The list, which names more than 100 leading figures over the past 10 years, including generals, prime ministers, members of the royal family and businessmen, only documents transactions over 100m rials (about £700,000). At the time the money is alleged to have been sent such transfers were illegal.

The Royal Court press department refused comment until the authenticity of the list could be verified.

The Shah has personally appointed three leading Supreme Court judges to complete an investigation of financial dealings by members of the royal family within two months. The military-led government has already started making arrests of leading officials in a drive against corruption.

Victims of clashes: Up to 23 people died in clashes between anti-Shah demonstrators and security forces during yesterday's general strike.

SPORT

Cricket



Boycott, in good form, hits Whyte for three during his innings of 60.

Gower fails again and may have to learn the art of compromise

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Brisbane, Nov 26

Queensland were beaten by six wickets here today, although with no great conviction. The England XI took, altogether, 72.3 overs to score the 208 runs they needed to win. However, of more concern than that was a second failure in the match for David Gower.

To his two previous innings of 116 not out and 75 not our Brearley added another of 38 not out. The succession of low scores which plagued him last summer are a thing of the past. Today he started by batting with more confidence and freedom than for a long time. I was sorry, even so, that he missed the chance of sending Gower in ahead of him.

When, after 35 minutes, Randall was bowled, driving rather airily at an off break, another 91 runs were needed. There was still time for Gower to have come in and made 40 or 50, and to have batted for a while with Boycott, which he has not done since they added 133 together in the first innings of the first first-class match of the tour, against South Australia. Gower was more in need of runs than his captain but Brearley appeared, and by the time Gower did get in he had little scope.

This was, at 165 for three, Boycott having just been caught at the wicket down the leg side off the left arm medium pace of Balcom. Although in his six first-class innings Boycott has made only 152 runs—a modest return for him—he looks in good form. So do Brearley and Randall, although Randall is being dismissed too often when well set and with a hundred in his sights. As England's number three, which is what he will be when the Test series starts, scores of 63, 66 and 47 would seem incomplete.

Gower's failure to build on the splendid start he made in Adelaide, with scores of 73 and 50 against South Australia, is disappointing. By the time he went in today he had as much to lose as to gain, but he did get out to another of those happy-go-lucky strokes which are such fun when they succeed and so feckless when they fail. That is his way of playing. It would be a pity if he were to compromise, but it will be a greater pity if he fails to learn from his mistakes.

Today he was caught at the wicket trying to force a fairly short top-spinner from Hohns away on to the off side. All English batsmen, when they first come to Australia, are dismissed in this way, especially to wrist spin, because of the steeper bounce of the ball on Australian pitches. Ken Barrington, England's assistant manager, has constantly been telling Gower so, and Gower has seen it for himself. Sometimes, though, when batting comes as easily to someone as it does to Gower, the necessary adjustments or discretions require a special effort of concentration.

Some persistently short-pitched bowling by Balcom, which drew no sort of comment that I could see from the umpire Harvey (the oldest of Neil's three brothers and himself a first-class cricketer), held up Brearley as the target was approached. Ball after ball went over Brearley's head or past his ears, and Brearley is not a hooker of this type of bowling. Miller, however, was playing well by now and 50 minutes into the afternoon the winning run was made. On Saturday evening, with Queensland tottering in their second innings, the match looked like being over 24 hours before it was. That it lingered on has done no one any harm and Queensland a lot of good.

The first of the relatively modern English tours to begin in Adelaide, and to consist, like this one, of only four first class matches before the first Test, was in 1970-71. By the end of the Queensland match then there had been seven English hundreds—three by Boycott and one each by Cowdrey, D'Oliveira, Edrich and Luckhurst. This time there have been only two—Brearley's against Victoria and Randall's against New South Wales. That is the worry. Are there going to be enough English runs in the Tests to come? Although Brearley and Randall are scoring more than Boycott, it is still with Boycott that the answer to this most likely lies.

QUEENSLAND: 172 (C. R. Old 4 for 55) and 289 (J. A. MacLean 94; I. T. Botham 5 for 70; R. G. D. Willis 3 for 46).

ENGLAND XI: First Innings 254 (J. M. Brearley 73 not out; D. W. Randall, 66; G. Dymock 4 for 49).

Second Innings	
G. Boycott, c MacLean, b Balcom	60
G. A. Gooch, c Ogilvie, b Carlson	22
D. W. Randall, b Whyte	47
J. M. Brearley, not out	36
D. I. Gower, c Coster, b Hohns	0
G. Miller, not out	22
Extras (b 7, lb 2, nb 9)	18
Total (4 wkts)	205

I. T. Botham, C. M. Old, P. H. Edmonds, R. W. Taylor and R. G. D. Willis did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—42, 2—117, 3—165, 4—168.

BOWLING: Balcom, 12—2—37—1; Carlson, 9—0—31—0; Hohns, 14.5—1—59—1; Dymock, 17—2—50—1; Coster, 5—0—10—0; Whyte, 15—3—44—1; Hohns, 8—5—13—1.

Paper's last contempt appeal lost

Washington, Nov 27.—*The New York Times* and Mr Myron Farber, one of its reporters, today lost their final attempt in the Supreme Court to challenge the contempt convictions imposed when they refused to hand over files dealing with the case of a New Jersey doctor accused of murder.

In an order that appeared unanimous, the court refused to review a New Jersey Supreme Court ruling on September 21 upholding both civil and criminal convictions of the reporter and the newspaper.

The order said only that Justice William J. Brennan had disqualified himself from the case. He gave no reason.

No judge was listed as having voted to review the case, an important test of the constitutional and legal rights of reporters and newspapers faced with demands for disclosure of news sources and files. Justice Thurgood Marshall had several times said publicly that he thought the case raised significant issues, but there was no indication today that he had voted to hear the appeals.

The judges do not always record publicly that they have voted to hear a case which the rest of the court turns down.

Mr Farber has already served 40 days in jail for civil contempt, and *The New York Times* has paid a total of $285,000 (£142,500) in fines, for civil and criminal contempt.

Though today's appeals were lost, Mr Farber does not have to go back to jail because his civil sentence has been served and his criminal sentence has been permanently suspended.—Washington Star.

Jazzman kills son and himself

Los Angeles, Nov 27.—Frank Rosolino, the jazz trombonist, apparently shot and killed his 11-year-old son and critically wounded another son, aged seven, before taking his own life, the police said here today.

Rosolino, aged 52, played in the orchestras of Stan Kenton and Gene Krupa and led his own groups before moving on in recent years to studio work for television and films.—AP.

Irish soldiers hold a UN forward post that cannot be vacated

Southern Lebanon's most dangerous 40 square yards

From Robert Fisk
United Nations Post 8-14
Southern Lebanon, Nov 27

United Nations Post 8-14, a damp and sandbagged two-storey house on a little hill near As Shamis with a drab blue United Nations flag on the roof and 33 Irish soldiers inside, is the most dangerous 40 square yards of territory in all southern Lebanon just now.

When the machine-gun on top of the Super Sherman tank across the valley begins to flash at night the Irish sentry on the roof of 8-14 has slightly more than two seconds to lie low before the 5mm bullets come whizzing over his head and smash into the concrete wall.

As Colonel Vincent Savino, the commander of the newly-installed Irish 44th Infantry Battalion puts it, Post 8-14 cannot be vacated. A retreat by the United Nations back towards Tibnin, the little village to the north where the 44th has its battalion headquarters, would be a symbolic victory for the Lebanese Christian militias across the valley and for their Israeli supporters.

Colonel Savino, a soldier of discretion as well as somewhat mischievous humour does not, of course, use that kind of terminology. For him, the armies between the United Nations line and the Israeli border are the "de facto forces", a definition which covers 2,000 or so Christian militiamen and semi-mutinous soldiers as well as a multitude of other paramilitary sias.

But he would hardly dispute that the best reason for the United Nations refusal to budge from 8-14 lies in Tibnin itself with its majestic seventeenth century castle ramparts, its mosque and small Greek Orthodox church. For the largely Muslim village, like dozens around it, has been repopulated by the refugees who fled the invading Israeli Army last March. In more than 600 square kilometres of the land which the United Nations Army has invested, around 80 per cent of the people who left as refugees have returned to their homes and small farms.

In Tibnin, the local store is flourishing, the electric power and water supply has been restored. There are women working in the tobacco fields and the narrow, worn streets are alive again with children who, like all Arab boys and girls, seem to shout louder and talk faster than any other children in the world.

Small boys with greedy faces always shout "Irelanda" at the Irish and, to their consternation, at the neighbouring French troops also.

The 3,200 people of Tibnin are safer now than they have been for the past three years, when southern Lebanon was a battlefield for Palestinian guerrillas and Christian militias, but the dangers are still there.

When the 44th battalion was starting its move into Tibnin eight days ago to take over from the 43rd, the two Irish colonels toasted each other in the tented mess at 5 pm. The Christians to the south were aware of the ceremony—the Irish travel from Dublin via Tel Aviv, passing through the strip of southern Lebanon controlled by the militias—and 10 minutes after the celebration began, five shells came crashing into a Wadi behind the camp.

Some hours later, Mr Abu Iskander, the ubiquitous Christian militia commander to the south, came clanking up to an Irish checkpoint with a Jeep and an armoured half-track on which three militiamen were fingering heavy machine-guns. After a hurried telephone conversation, a corporal from County Cork told Mr Iskander's convoy to go away which, rather incredibly, is exactly what it did.

When the 43rd battalion held the forward positions, a woman in tears came to the lieutenant in 8-14 and complained that her husband and 11-year-old-son had not returned for lunch from the field where they were tending their sheep. The Irish took an armoured personnel carrier on to the high ground under militia observation and in the field they found the bodies of the farmer and his little boy, riddled with bullets.

The United Nations soldiers appear to hold no personal animosity towards the militias who shoot at them although they could hardly fail to respond to the warmth of the villagers to the north.

Palestinians fire on Sarkis escort aircraft

Beirut, Nov 27.—Palestinian anti-aircraft guns opened fire today, apparently by mistake, on Lebanese Air Force jets returning to base after escorting President Elias Sarkis on the first stage of his journey to Paris. Officials said the Palestinians apparently believed the British-made Hawker Hunters were Israeli fighters.

The Lebanese jets were flying at a low altitude after seeing the President's aircraft safely out of Lebanese airspace. The jets were not hit.

There was no indication that President Sarkis, who later arrived in Paris, was aware of the incident. Before leaving, he said he would seek "whatever help France would offer" to re-establish normality in Lebanon after four years of devastating warfare.—AP.

Mr Muldoon says overseas vote unlikely to defeat him

Wellington, Nov 27.—Mr Robert Muldoon, the New Zealand Prime Minister, today discounted assertions by the opposition Labour Party that special votes still to be counted could oust his Government.

Mr Muldoon won another term on Saturday with his ruling National Party gaining a six-seat majority in Parliament, where its majority previously was 22 seats. Mr Wallace Rowling, the Labour Party's leader, said yesterday that overseas votes could swing the result to Labour and he refused to concede defeat.

Mr Muldoon said of the Labour position: "They will probably claim for the next three years that they really wo nthe election." There were probably not enough special votes to affect the outcome, he said.

He dismissed suggestions that there could be a challenge to his national party leadership in light of the results.

"It is business as usual", he said. "We have a working majority and the Holyoake Administration (1960-72) governed throughout the sixties with a majority around this size. There is no reason why we should not go through to the eighties."

Counting of overseas votes could go into the second week of December and the confused state of the electoral rolls could mean further delays.

The electoral registers still contain the names of thousands of voters who have died, emigrated, or changed address, and both sides have said they may challenge marginal results in court.—UPI and Reuter.

Indian dockers end strike after 11 days

Delhi, Nov 27.—An 11-day dock strike throughout India was called off tonight. The All India Port and Dock Workers Federation ended the strike after its leaders had two rounds of talks with Mr Chand Ram, the Shipping and Transport Minister, and Mr Ravindra Varma, the Labour Minister.

The Press Trust of India said the ministers urged the federation to end the strike "with a view to reaching a settlement and securing an enduring peace in all the ports". The strike leaders immediately responded.

The strike virtually paralysed all the main ports, including the biggest at Bombay, and seriously disrupted shipments of iron ore from Mormugoa and jute from Calcutta. Imports of fertilizers and edible oils have also been affected.

Mr Chand Ram took a fresh initiative today and reopened negotiations with strike leaders

The port workers' demands include increased wages, higher cost of living allowance and implementation of some of the agreements reached with the Government 15 months ago.

Killer executed

Bangkok, Nov 2.—Eawaeng Inprang, a beggar who raped and killed a young woman, was executed by machine gun on the order of General Kriangsak Chamanand, the Thai Prime Minister.

Diplomatic incident over a church averted

From Sinan Fisek
Ankara, Nov 27

The Turkish Foreign Ministry has stepped in to prevent what could have developed into a diplomatic incident between Turkey and Britain over an attempt by the municipality of Izmir to demolish the local Anglican church.

The chaplain of the Church of St John the Evangelist in the Aegean port of Izmir, Mr Geoffrey Evans, who comes from Cardiff, reported that at around 7 pm on Sunday, bulldozers from the Izmir municipality arrived and began demolishing the walls and garden of the church.

He telephoned the British Embassy in Ankara, which in turn called the Turkish Foreign Ministry and the Governor of Izmir, who asked that the demolition work be stopped.

Mr Evans said that he had been given no advance warning by the Izmir municipality.

An official at the Izmir Governor's office said that part of the Embassy garden was apparently protruding on to municipality land, where a new road was to be constructed. He believed that the vicarage had been notified.

Other sources in Izmir reported that the municipality had been tearing down buildings with little or no notice during the past few months to [illegible] roads and lighting

An attempt to continue demolition began today and then stopped, the chaplain said. Military police from the Nato base in Izmir were keeping watch outside the church.

Mr Evans said that part of the church grounds were given up in 1958 to allow for road widening. "If we had been approached, I am sure we would have agreed again", he said.

A British Embassy official from Ankara flew to Izmir tonight to investigate.

Wheel turns full circle for overseas players

By Richard Streeton

Overseas players in English cricket, who 10 years ago were hailed as saviours of the county clubs, seem likely to have a new restriction imposed on them by the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB) at its winter meeting today at Lord's.

Counties are expected to be limited to one player from abroad for matches in the championship and one-day competitions instead of two as at the moment. The object is to increase opportunities for cricketers eligible to play for England.

The Cricketers' Association, popularly known as the county cricketers' trade union, have recommended the change to the board. It may not be introduced straightaway in fairness to existing contracts between clubs and players, but its proposal alone represents a full turning of the wheel since 1968. That summer counties were allowed immediate registration for one overseas player; residential qualification for a second was reduced to one year; and existing qualifications by residents allowed to stand.

Within five years more than 70 players, roughly one quarter of the staffs in English cricket, had been born abroad. Though this figure included a few players of English-born parents, there was growing concern that playing chances for promising English cricketers were being stifled. Alec Bedser, chairman of the England selectors, was among those to express alarm at the pattern.

Some minor tinkering with the residential qualifications failed to stop the trend and two years ago the counties were restricted to playing only two overseas men in any one side. Now only one cricketer ineligible for England is mooted for county sides though the clubs can continue to have as many as they like under contract.

Without a regular first-team place, however, it seems unlikely that more than one leading player from abroad would wish to register for a county, nor would it be economical for the clubs to have them.

The board will also discuss the introduction of payment for England selectors and long-term contracts for umpires. There is no intention that payment for one or more of the selectors should be the first step towards appointing a full-time manager for English cricket. It is more an acknowledgment that a selector's role can be costly in terms of both commitment and expense for men with other jobs and the need to ensure that the best men should not be prevented from serving.

Umpires have always been appointed on a seasonal basis but some sort of employment guarantee for them is more in keeping with current thinking.

Next summer's playing regulations will be reviewed. England are expected to follow the practice abroad and to agree to full covering for pitches in Test matches; there could be amendments to the regulations dealing with both bouncers and one-day matches; and confirmation that umpires may use light-meters in all games.

Gaekwad drops a hint to Indian selectors

Baroda, India, Nov 27.—Ansh man Gaekwad, overlooked by t Indian selectors for the rece Test series in Pakistan, scored 1 for West Zone against the W Indian cricketers here today.

Gaekwad's fine innings, wh lasted 259 minutes and included six and 18 fours, was the backbo of a stout reply by West Zone the West Indians' big first i ings score. At the close of t second day's play today the ho side were 299 for six, only runs behind the West Indians' for nine declared.

Dilip Vengsarkar, with joined the opening batsman Ga wad in a profitable first wic partnership which put on 139 ru Vengsarkar, in confident mood, a six and 11 fours. The stand p duced some exhilarating cric with the 139 runs coming in d 118 minutes.

Gaekwad, playing on his h ground, showed his best form some time. It was on this gro in 1974 that he won a Test p against the West Indies by hit a century off them for Combi Universities, and today's perfo ance could bring his return to Indian side for the second Tes the current West Indies tour Bangalore in mid-December. Indian team for the first Test already been announced, Gaekwad an absentee from side.

There was little in the l today for the West Indian bowlers

SCORES: West Indies, 315 f dec (A. Kallicharran 78, D. Part B. Marshall 59, R. Bacchus 57; Zone, 299 for 6 (A. D. Gaekwad D. B. Vengsarkar 72).—Reuter.

Tennis

BP event moves to Hamburg from Torquay

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The BP Cup competition, an international team event for players under 21, has been shifted from Torquay to Hamburg. Fourteen nations are represented in the entry of 11 men's teams and 11 women's. There will be a qualifying competition at Copenhagen from February 8 to 10, and eight teams of each sex will then compete at Hamburg from February 1 3to 18.

In augurated in 1973, the BP Cup events has outgrown the chilly and rather dreary environment of the indoor courts at the Palace Hotel, Torquay. Tuis hangar-like arena is of great value to British tennis, which is embarrassingly short of indoor facilities. However, but it is no longer adequate for international events of the stature so quickly acquired by the BP Cup competition. The only question at issue was whether the event would go to mainland Europe or the United States.

Had the United States been able to include their best players, they would probably have dominated the competition every year instead of merely winning the men's title three times and the women's once. The Torquay courts are wooden, a surface with which British players are more familiar than their overseas challengers. Britain have won either or both events in all six years; the men's three times, the women's four times, including a "double" in 1974.

British women stretched l little known opponents

Melbourne, Nov 27.—Susan Bar ker and Virginia Wade, of Britain, both struggled to overcome their little-known Spanish opponents today, in the Federation Cup tennis tournament. Miss Barker, who tore a groin muscle and may not be able to play in any remaining matches, beat Monica Alvarez-Mon 6—0, 10—8. Miss Wade defeated Carmen Perez 6—8, 6—4, 6—2.

Miss Barker injured her left leg when she slipped during her 95 minute centre court struggle with Miss Alvarez-Mon. She received medical treatment immediately afterwards. "It's the sort of injury that you can't stretch out. I might try to practice tomorrow and see how it is. It hurts mainly when I serve and it's the sort of injury which you could aggravate by playing", she said. She withdrew from the doubles against Spain and Michele Tyler paired with Miss Wade.

Miss Barker seemed to be heading for an easy win when she swept through the opening set in only 17 minutes against Miss Alvarez-Mon. But the heavy fall in the tenth game an dthe Spaniard's soft-ball tactics troubled Miss Barker in the second set. Miss Alvarez-Mon led 8—7 and was serving for the set when she faltered. She won only four more points as Miss Barker powered her way to victory.

The overcast conditions and slow court worried Miss Wade, who also had an unexpected struggled against Miss Perez. The soft-serving, but cons Spaniard stunned the crow taking the first set —6, of 1977 Wimbledon champion. Miss Wade's strength overpo Miss Perez and she swept th the next two sets, 6—1, 6—2.

United States players expected, thrashed South Tracy Austin, at 15 the yo ever Federation Cup player Choi Kyung-Mie 6—0, 6— only 43 minutes. Christine trounced Hahn Yoon-Ja 6—1 and then teamed up with Jeau King to beat Choi Mie and Cha Eun Jeo doubles, 6—1, 6—0.

Argentina, the No 8 moved into the second with a 2—1 win over De Raquel Giscafre and Madruga clinched the winning the singles amid versy in the Danish camp mark's "unofficial" coach Neilsen, was at the court Anne-Metta Soernsen and Ekner go under 2—6, 4— 9—11, 6—2, 4—6 respect

Neilsen took over at the request after the girls hat the official coach, the Au professional, Don Tregoar stand aside. By being o Neilsen defied a directiv the Danish National tennis tion, who had asked the Au to look after the team. was dismissed by the association early this yea Danish doubles pair, Helle Viragh and Miss Ekne salvaged some pride wh beat Viviana Gonzalez a Madruga 9—7, 7—5.

tball

ngland 'unchanged' by new arrivals

rman Fox
ll Correspondent.

gh maintaining that it make little difference to erall plan, Ron Greenwood ay announced that for ow's "friendly" match Czechoslovakia at Wembley ould be six changes from le which drew with the ic of Ireland and beat k in two recent European onship games. Although in tical sense the team will milarities, it is difficult not k that Mr Greenwood has ficted himself.

: are too many alterations pt the manager's faith in forward "squad" flexi without scepticism. He is kingly avoiding the use of t "experiment" but with rbooking unavailable from two teams, the majority ges are voluntary from the ne of defence—Shilton g Clemence—to a prefer or Woodcock in attack than the more orthodox of Latchford.

's is inded an experiment another name, at least it me, unlike the enigmatic as of Mr Greenwood's pre- The inclusion, for of Anderson, of Notting rest, at right back is not e recognition of an out yoping player who genuinely moved that oungsters should see him one took up to and some urprised at all the fuss, practical acceptance that Liverpool, is submerged icult patch of form. Like e has dropped Hughes, er captain, who is unable n his place in the Liver am so could hardly be ed internationally. Thomp club colleague, replaces who has probably played game for England after nd devoted career.

oice of Cherry rather than the left side of defence ne with Mr Greenwood's f loyalty to his original since the Leeds United lost his place through the home international ship last May. Signifi hough, Cherry is one of effective markers in the League and Czecho-



Friendly competition: Currie and Anderson tune up for the Czechoslovak match.

slovakia like to attack from the flanks.

Mr Greenwood has resisted suggestions that Wilkins should be replaced because of indecisive club form and this seems a reasonable decision in view of Brooking's absence from midfield. As it is, he has had to bring back Currie who last May appeared as a substitute against Hungary in a team that, in the end, bore resemblance to this latestchoice. As with so many other positions, the important guiding midfield role is not yet an undisputed realm, so Currie has every opportunity to make it his own.

Coppell and Barnes remain what is known these days as "wide" players, as opposed to orthodox wingers who rarely accepted responsibility for chasing back to obtain the ball and intercept overlapping defenders. There was little choice, as Mr Greenwood admitted ,and if either player should be injured during the game there is no adequate replacement. Czechoslovakia's roaming full backs could cause problems.

By not including Latchford at centre forward, Mr Greenwood places considerable responsibility on Woodcock, the Nottingham Forest attacker, who is physically less robust. This decision comes as no surprise as Mr Greenwood is an advocate of the "quick and bright" forward rather than the strong man. "He is not worried about being up there on his own", Mr Greenwood said, but with Keegan, the captain, likely to be committed to the role of an advanced midfield player, Woodcock could be isolated. It is reassuring to know that Keegan has the awareness to be sure when to move ahead for goals, but in Dublin he was subdued and England's performance suffered correspondingly. A lot depends on Keegan who is still the only exceptional player in a promising but not yet remarkable group.

ENGLAND: P. Shilton (Nottingham Forest); V. Anderson (Nottingham Forest), P. Thompson (Liverpool), D. Watson (Manchester City), T. Cherry (Leeds United), R. Wilkins (Chelsea), A. Currie (Leeds United), S. Coppell (Manchester United), A. Woodcock (Nottingham Forest), K. Keegan (SV Hamburg), P. Barnes (Manchester City).

Colchester will not relish trip to Leatherhead

Leatherhead, a team to be feared in the FA Cup in recent seasons, have the chance to add another league scalp to their collection in the second round on December 16. The Isthmian League club's visitors are Colchester, of the third division, a team they beat 1—0 at the same stage in the 1974-75 season when they went on to reach the fourth round before losing 3—2 at Leicester after leading 2—0.

A Leatherhead official, Nick Hunter-Henderson, said: "This will do us. The draw is following a similar pattern to 1974-75. We beat a non-league team in the first round, Colchester in the second, then went on to beat Brighton, before failing so narrowly at Leicester. Johnny Doyle, who scored the goal that put Colchester out that day, is recovering from a cartilage operation and this will be a great spur to him. He is training regularly and could be back, that is if he can get his place for the squad is playing so well." Colchester have not won a league match away.

Barking, another Isthmian side who could do well, also have a home draw against the winners of the Aldershot-Weymouth replay. Their strikers, Key and Burton, have shared 38 goals this season and the team tally is "" in 25 games. Ron Murrant, a club official, said: "A home draw is what we wanted. After winning on the Yeovil slope last Saturday I don't think we will be worried by either of these teams. We must fancy our chances of a third round place."

Maidstone and AP Leamington, Southern League survivors, have league visitors from the West country in Exeter and Torquay respectively and will not be overawed, although both are playing at this stage of the competition for only the second time. Swindon, although at home, will not underestimate Enfield, for the Isthmian League side are managed by Ted Hardy whose managerial record is among the best in non-league football.

An incentive for Gravesend to win their replay against Wimbledon is the prospect of a home draw with Bournemouth.

One non-league side certain to be in the third round is the winners of the Manchester "derby" between Droylsden of the Cheshire League and Altrincham of the Northern Premier League. Droylsden, who put out Rochdale on Saturday, play at a ground called the Butchers Arms. Their secretary, Jim Gould, said: "If we get through this round and draw a club from the top division like Liverpool or Manchester United it could give us financial security for many years." It is the first time in the 112-year history of Droylsden that they have reached the second round.

Altrincham's chairman, Noel White, said: "Obviously we were looking for a home tie. And we will be treating Droylsden with a great deal of respect. We have had some interesting games with them in Manchester Senior Cup ties. I can assure you there won't be a harder game in the second round."

FA Cup draw

Second round

AP Leamington v Torquay
Barking v Aldershot or Weymouth
Barnet v Hereford
Carlisle v Hull
Crewe v Hartlepool
Darlington or Chesterfield v Chester or Runcorn
Doncaster v Shrewsbury
Droylesden v Altrincham
Gravesend or Wimbledon v Bournemouth
Leatherhead v Colchester
Maidstone v Exeter
Newport v Worcester
Portsmouth v Reading or Gillingham
Stockport v Bradford City
Swansea v Barnet or Woking
Swindon v Enfield
Tranmere v Scunthorpe or Sheffield Wednesday
Watford v Southend
Wigan or Bury v Blackpool
York or Blyth Spartans v Scarborough
Ties to be played on Dec 16

David Mills, Middlesbrough's leading scorer, has had his right ankle put in plaster after aggravating an Achilles tendon injury at Liverpool

Racing

Francome and Shifting Gold look a winning combination again

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The good fortune that Josh Gifford and Bob Champion have been enjoying of late ran out at Windsor yesterday when Imperial Family finished last of four in the Round Oak Novices' Handicap Steeplechase. Imperial Family was expected to win. He started favourite at odds on, but ruined whatever chance he had by jumping indifferently.

Afterwards, Gifford told me that Approaching had taken his victorious race in Saturday's Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup well and that he favoured returning to Newbury at the end of next month to try to win the Mandarin Handicap Steeplechase. Gifford added that he would not scratch Approaching from the SGB Steeplechase at Ascot until he had discussed his plan with the horse's owner, Major Derek Wigan, but he preferred the Newbury race because it would give him longer to recover from his exertions.

John Francome, who won the first division of the Royal Borough Novices' Hurdle yesterday on Naughty B, his only ride of the afternoon, will be at Huntingdon today to partner Shifting Gold in the Jim Holden Handicap Steeplechase before travelling north on Wednesday to partner Uncle Bing in the Edward Hammer Memorial Steeplechase. Last season Francome rode Shifting Gold when he won the Anthony Mildmay, Peter Cazalet Memorial Steeplechase and I fancy that the combination will prove too good for Vulabaloo this afternoon.

Hugo Bevan, the clerk of the course at Huntingdon, has done his best to ensure good ground there today, but his best was still not good enough for Fred Winter, who decided to withdraw this year's Cheltenham Gold Cup winner, Midnight Court, from the F. A. Standen Steeplechase today after walking the course on Sunday.

In his absence the race may well be won by Purdo, who spent his formative years in New Zealand where he was bred. By that good stayer Lomond, who I recall seeing win the Lhor Handicap at York 12 years ago with 9st 2lb on his back, Purdo finished second in the New Zealand Grand National before he was sent to be trained in this country. On his way to England he also won over fences at Merano in Italy.



Francome: good win on Naughty B.

Given, the easy winner of the Round Oak Handicap Hurdle at Newbury last Friday turns out for the Massey Ferguson Farmers' Hurdle. With his penalty Given now has 12st 4lb to jump and I am inclined to doubt whether he will manage to give 8lb to Kelso Chant, who won his last race at Newcastle by a dozen lengths.

Sunshine Lie, the horse who was runner-up to Kelso Chant that day is not without a chance of winning the Whitburn Hurdle at Teesside Park today and if he does succeed he could be the second winner of the day for his trainer, Denys Smith, whose four-year-old, Flash Fire, ran well enough in his first and only race over hurdles to suggest that he should not be wide of the mark in the Cleadon Novices Hurdle.

Neville Crump is another trainer who appears to hold a strong hand at Teesside. Irish Tony (1.45), Venetian Blind (2.45) and Cannon (3.15) all look capable of winning their races for the popular Midlands trainer. Irish Tony, my selection for the Sunderland Handicap Steeplechase, won his last race at Catterick Bridge by 20 lengths.

At Plumpton Relevance looks a good bet to win the first division of the November Three-Year-Old Novices Hurdle, after his promising effort behind Main Ingredient at Windsor.

Finally, may I take this opportunity to recommend *Racing '78* (Stud and Stable Limited, £9.75). This is a thoroughly professional pictorial review of the great races of the year with suitable comments written by Monty Court.

Racing '78 sets out to be more than just a book full of pretty or dramatic pictures. The author has placed emphasis on class and for the first time a publisher has consented to produce a close-up study of every group one race run in England or Ireland during the year. And I mean a study. The accompanying photo finish film strips are really fascinating and a telling reminder of the past not to mention a guide to the future.

In his foreword, Sir Noel Murless says that he only wishes that a similar book had been produced 30 years earlier when he was just setting out on his career. Sir Gordon Richards also talks about the book's ability to rekindle memories of the past year. I am sure that it will do just that and also help to fire enthusiasm for the future.

Big Ben beaten: Richard Mitchell, the only amateur rider involved, gave his five professional rivals the slip on the 20-1 shot Caper's Lad in the valuable Reynoldstown Pattern Hurdle at Wolverhampton yesterday, the Press Association reports.

Mitchell, a 31-year-old Dorset farmer, trains the winner under permit for his wife, Elsie. He quickly took Caper's Lad into a 30-length lead and never looked like being caught.

Tommy Carmody, who has been almost unbeatable lately, went after the leader on the odds-on Big Ben with three to jump. He reduced the gap to three lengths at the last, but Big Ben then tired and had to settle for second place.

Mister Bosun who won easily on his recent Ascot debut, was even more disappointing, finishing 12 lengths away in third place. The Mitchells, who keep three horses, do all the work themselves. They bought Caper's Lad as a foal for £100 to be a companion for Lustful Lady, who last season won them the Sir Ken Pattern Hurdle at Worcester.

ningham in no place d for Regis

are four full inter in the England B team eir Czechoslovak counter- Prague today Corrigan, Talbot and Brian Green-

off recently switched to k for Manchester United. at centre half.

gham, the West Brom on winger, is in the side, is no place for his club . Regis. England B will lont a recognized centre

centre back for Wolver Wanderers, was called party on Sunday after had ruled out Ipswich air, Beattie and Mariner, erpool's midfield player itt. He will play if Lyons on fails a fitness test. Palace's youngster, San preferred at left back to of West Bromwich.

40 B: J. Corrigan; (Man- J.; J. Gidman (Aston Villa), (Crystal Palace), B. Talbot B. Greenhoff (Manchester d. Lyons (Everton), or R. olverhampton Wanderers), gham (West Bromwich S. Daley (Wolverhampton , A. Sunderland (Arsenal), mer (Aston Villa). Ma Charlton Athletic),

reenwood will carry his to create a club samos the England party even his week. He has invited Francis of Birmingham Stuart Pearson, of man to link up with them . Mr Greenwood has been both players in recent ecause of injury.

Wrexham vie to stage W Germany match

Supporters in Wrexham will be on trial tomorrow as the town's future as a side for international matches is at stake. Wrexham have played host to the Welsh side for two years because of the ban imposed on Ninian Park, Cardiff, owing to crowd trouble. That ban ends next month and the two premier football grounds in Wales are vying for the right to stage the European championship match against West Germany next May.

To support Wrexham's claim, thousands of local people have bought tickets for tomorrow night's European championship game with Turkey. A spokesman for the Welsh FA said: "People in Wrexham know that our council meets on Thursday to decide on the venue for the West Germany match and they are buying tickets to try to influence them." Welsh interest has also been stirred up by the side's convincing 7—0 victory over Malta at the Racecourse Ground last month. The hero on that occasion was Edwards, of Chester, who marked his firs tappearance for his country with four goals. Nor he will be missing, having undergone a cartilage operation.

The Turks will be able to relax though. In midfield Wales will be spurred on by Flynn and Thomas, with Leighton James adding width to the attack.

Terry Cochrane, the Middlesbrough winger injured at Anfield on Saturday, will be fit for Northern Ireland's European championship game with Bulgaria in Sofia tomorrow. The party trained yesterday at Bisham Abbey.

The manager, Danny Blanchflower, said: "We are delaying our departure until 36 hours before the game. I find it is better for players to work out in their own environment. They like to get in and out of foreign cities quickly."

He will not name his team until arrival in Sofia but it is expected that the Derby County striker, Caskey, will lead the attack alongside Armstrong. This would be Caskey's first international appearance, although he has been a regular member of the party for the past 12 months.

Two players under treatment for minor injuries are the Arsenal goalkeeper, Jennings (knee) and the Peterborough forward, Anderson (ankle). However both will be fit to play.

Hamilton (Queen's Park Rangers) and Harvey (Arsenal) joined the 18 other members of the party for yesterday's training session, but they will not make the journey to Bulgaria.

Bowles has little backing on drugs claim

The Football Association's inquiry into drug-taking and the use of stimulants by footballers, has so far found little evidence to suggest cause for concern. This was revealed by Ted Croker, the FA secretary, yesterday, when commenting on a newspaper article in which the Queen's Park Rangers midfield player, Stan Bowles, is reported to have taken stimulants.

The FA set up their inquiry in the aftermath of the World Cup, when Johnston of Scotland was sent home from the finals in Argentina and was banned from playing for his country. Bowles's admission—he was reported to have said that he had taken amphetamines and tranquilizers before matches, and that stimulants are in common use among professionals—was expected to create a stir among the football authorities.

Mr Croker said: "With reference to the article in the *Daily Star* this morning and the remarks attributed to Stan Bowles, of Queen's Park Rangers, I would comment as follows. A committee of the Football Association is considering whether or not there is a drug or stimulants problem within football. The committee has not yet published its findings, and other than to say that the evidence so far suggests that there is no cause for concern no further statement will be issued by the FA at this time."

Bowles, currently under a three-match suspension, is also reported to have said: "If there was a surprise dope check on all the players taking part in Saturday matches there would definitely be some who would not get through the tests. I don't see anything wrong with taking a pill which makes you feel more able to cope." The FA could still consider disciplinary action against Bowles on a charge of bringing the game into disrepute by his remarks about drugs.

trianism

nibiting Europe's best

la MacGregor-Morris

s inevitable that the Exhibition Centre at Bir opened in February, uld eventually include nping among its attrac part of the world where indigenous sport. From 28 to March 4 it will ain's world cup qualifier, 000 in prize money. The lers from Europe will be qualify for the final, l be sponsored by Volvo, in Göteborg in March.

include the world champ d Wilfang, of West Ger his runner-up, Eddie from Ireland, the Europion, Johan Heins, from erlands, and Britain's up champion team of Bradley, David Broome, Pyrah and Derek

ow will be held in the f the six halls—its size equated with Hyde Park will also house a trade stand complex, selling everything for horse and rider and a good deal more besides. It will be televised daily by the commercial network, and some of the most successful displays from the London indoor shows will take their turn in the ring, such as John Evans, the former English and Welsh national champion, with his sheep dogs, Mary Chipperfield's Arab Liberty horses, Pony Club games and driving scurries.

Novel features will be a free-style dressage competition with riders devising their own six-minute performance to music, which will be judged on the spot on the lines of an ice-skating competition. The organizers hope that Jennie Loriston-Clarke, who won a bronze medal in last summer's world dressage championships, will take part. There is also to be a driving class for women in evening dress. Teach-ins will be available on dressage, driving and show jumping. Seating is being built for 7,000, and the car parks can accommodate 18,000 cars.

Squash rackets

Skilful Leslie finds time to make a point

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

Jonathan Leslie, aged 27, threatened to join Gawain Briars and Ian Robinson in their assault on professional dignity in the £70,000 world series at Wembley on Sunda yevening. Robinson and Briars had beaten professional opponents earlier in the day.

Making effective use of the volleyed drop, Leslie played beautifully to come from behind in his first two games with a former amateur rival, Maqsood Ahmed. Leslie thus proved a point in terms of skill. But Maqsood lasted the course more sourrly and won the best match of the day.

Easter and Bryan Patterson, who is the same age and similarly situated (except that he has two sound knees), have been Britain's most prominent professionals apart from Johah Barrington, who is now 37 and recently resumed competition after having an elbow operation in July.

The professional recession is not confined to Britain. The world chamion, Geoffrey Hunt of Australia is 31, and has been beaten in the three tournaments he has contested in this series (on two occasions he was inhibited by a damaged shoulder muscle). Although Bruce Brownlee of New Zealand is snapping at their heels, it looks as though the Pakistanis in general and Qamar Zaman in particular are taking over.

OTHER RESULTS: P. Shawcross beat P. G. Verow 9—1, 9—7, 9—1; J. P. Barrington beat J. R. Le Lievre 9—5, 9—6, 9—7.

Bobsleigh



Prince speaks out: Prince Michael of Kent, president of the British Bobsleigh Association and pictured with the British team, chose the occasion of a press conference at the Tower of London (where else?) to offer some barbed comments on the state of East German sport (a Staff Reporter writes). A few years ago this would have been regarded as incomprehensible, but recently the East Germans have emerged from nowhere in this most aristocratic of sports to dominate it.

It is an amateur sport, included in the Olympic programme, but Prince Michael roundly declared that the East Germans, indeed all Eastern European competitors, were professionals. "All the people who come from East Europe", he said, "are paid for by the state and that is the basis on which we must compete against them, like it or jump it." He did not think they should be banned from the Olympics, but that was a matter for the International Olympic Committee.

East German athletes, he maintained, first come under official scrutiny at about the age of eight and were later pulled into the system if they were felt to have the proper potential. Refusal to comply was penalized. In due time they took up sport full-time and were paid by the government.

The Prince was pointing the difficulties facing the bobsleigh fraternity in particular, with something like £40,000 needed to fund the British team this season. A motley assortment of sponsors had been found, including, oddly enough "the people of Stockton-on-Tees", to provide new bobs, equipment and transport to carry the team through to the world championships at Konigsee, West Germany, in February.

With the Prince and (left) the team manager, Captain Roger Spiers, is the team in the bob (front to back): Captain Duncan Jones, Colour Sergeant Tony Higgins, Jeffrey Carey and Captain Sir Andrew Ogilvy-Wedderburn.

tennis

glas fails to ify for new event

ad Douglas, England's r, will miss the inaugural Union Trophy table tenament, at Blenchley today. although highly ranked pe and the world, has earn a place in the lucra t-man event after qualify taments in France, Yugo d Sweden. He finished and the man one place m, Janos Dvoracek, of vakia, plays at Blenchley.

McDonnell, the Norwich ublic relations manager, Desmond has only himself . He decided to play in a am tournament instead of golsavian championships few points would have among the qualifiers."

attle for the £600 first by table tennis stan ill now be contested by eign invaders, including ese, Shih Chih Hao and Wei. The European chal ll be led by Tibor Klam lungary,

ght players will be divi two round-robin groups, top two in each going o the knockout semi-final

Yachting

Smith's stalking proves successful

Pattaya, Thailand, Nov 27.—Laurie Smith beat Kim Slater in a spectacular finish as the British yachtsmen took the top two places in the second race of the World Fireball championships here today.

Smith made a poor start but was soon up into second place on the 16-stage Olympic course, stalking his team colleague, Slater. A series of overtakes in the last 100 yards edged Smith into the lead and he crossed the line seconds ahead of Slater.

Gordon Lucas, of Australia, never in serious contention for the lead today, came in a comfortable third. Britain's Crispin Read-Smith was fourth. The first four positions were exactly the same as in the opening race.

DETAILS: 1, L. Smith-A. Barker (GB); 2, K. Slater-N. Read-Wilson (GB); 3, G. Lucas-J. Gardiner (Australia); 4, C. Read-Smith-P. Wade (GB); 5, P. Winters-J. Whittington (GB); 6, A. Bell-M. Bell (Ireland); 7, D. Wilkes-J. Heinmiller (Canada); 8, W. Davy-J. McCready (South Africa); 9, P.-R. Mastel-G.-R. Lagesse (Mauritius); 10, P. Lauch-R. Holmes (Canada). Other British placings included: 15, R. Tunbington-N. Wotan; 14, K. Brackwell-P. Allan; 15, J. Alsop-O. Stewart. Overall placings: 1, Smith-Barker 0 pts; 2, Slater-Wilson 6; 3, Lucas-Gardiner 11.4; 4, Smith-Wain 16.

American football

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Jets 24, Miami Dolphins 13; Buffalo Bills 41, New York Giants 17; Atlanta Falcons 30, New Orleans Saints 17; Cleveland Browns 30, Los Angeles Rams 19; Chicago Bears 13, Tampa Bay Buccaneers 3; Kansas City Chiefs 23, San Diego Chargers 0; Philadelphia Eagles 14, St Louis Cardinals 10; Minnesota Vikings 10, Green Bay Packers 10; New England Patriots 35, Baltimore Colts 14; Houston Oilers 17, Cincinnati Bengals 10; Seattle Sea Hawks 17, Oakland Raiders 16.

Today's fixtures

(7.30 unless stated)

FA CUP (first round replays): Blyth Spartans v York; Bury v Wigan; Gillingham v Reading; Halesowen v Chesham; Sheffield Wednesday v Scunthorpe; Wimbledon v Gravesend; Woking v Barnet.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: First division north: Banbury v Oswestry; Bromsgrove v Bedford.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Morecambe v Netherfield.

RUGBY UNION: Nottingham v Leicester (7.15).

RUGBY LEAGUE: BBC floodlit competition, semi-final: Hull v St Helens.

Plumpton

12.30 STANMER HANDICAP (Handicap: £435: 2m)

011 Franwin, A. Davison, 12-11-0
-013 Playful Warrior, G. Hackstine, 11-11-8
000- Meads Manor, D. Jarvis, 11-11-8
224 Nova Eldorado, W. Turner, 7-10-10
55 Easy Action, M. Goswell, 7-10-5

1.0 GALLEANO CHASE (Handicap: £1,177: 2m)

100- Jackadandy, A. Moore, 7-12-0
03-0 Mr Mike, G. Small, 8-11-3
55-3 Roi de Frontiere, Mrs D. Oughton, 6-10-11

TOTE Win, 80p, dual forecast, 50p. M. Bolton, at Earl Grinstead, 31, 12th.

3.0 (3.1) ROYAL BOROUGH HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £561: 2m 50yd)

Naughty B, b g, by Connaught—Bitsy Bee (Mrs O. Jackson). 4-11-0 (bl) J. Francome (Evens fav) 1
White Heron ... R. Rowell (5-2) 2
Western Princess, A. Webber (7-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 10-1 Young Blade (4th), 12-1 Churchillian, Paul Alison (5th), 16-1 Pave the Way (6th), 20-1 Royal Pearl, 33-1 Hot Tramp (pu). 9 ran.

TOTE: Win, 33p; places, 11p, 11p, 32p; dual forecast, 22p. F. Winter, at Lambourn, 8l, 1½l.

3.30 (3.31) RUSSELL HURDLE (£460: 2m 50yd)

Lucky Devil, b g, by Great Nephew—Good Fortune (G. Brooks). 4-11-11 Mr W. Pearce (9-4 fav) 1
St Severin ... Mr S. Andrews (20-1) 2
Wetherderry G. Lawson (7-2) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-4 fav Le Dauphin (4th), 6-1 Reesra, 10-1 Africa Star, 12-1 Great Things (pu), 14-1 Wee Robin, Dasima (pu). 9 ran.

TOTE: Win, 55p; places, 42p, 22p, 17p; dual forecast, £2.35. M. Salaman, at Upper Lambourn, 2l, 2½l.

4.0 (4.1) WHITE HART HURDLE (Handicap: £662: 2m 50yd)

Galahad II ch h, by Gala Performance—Nymphea (J. Vanner). 5-10-0 G. Lawson (Evens fav) 1
Rushmere R. Atkins (9-2) 2
Darcy F. McKenna (9-4) 3

ALSO RAN: 13-1 David's City (4th), 14-1 Sheric Boy, 25-1 In Vision (pu). 6 ran.

TOTE: Win, 13p; places, 11p, 27p; dual forecast, 20p. G. Harwood, at Pulborough, 4l, 30l.

4.30 (4.31) ROUND OAK STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: novices: £564: 2m 5f)

Glenfield, b m, by Ebenezer—Light Gold (S. Lanaway). 6-12-1 R. Rowell (6-1) 1
Fixby Gold S. Smith-Eccles (11-1) 2
Tight Schedule, J. Suthern (14-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 10-11 Imperial Family (4th), 3 ran.

TOTE Win, 80p, dual forecast, 50p. M. Bolton, at Earl Grinstead, 8l, 12l.

5.0 (5.1) ROYAL BOROUGH HURDLE (Div II Novices: £455: 2m 50yd)

Splendid Summer, ur c, by John Splendid—Nur Talma (Mrs V. Moynihan). 4-10-7 M. Prendergast (10-4 fav) 1
Halls Treasure N. Doughty (16-1 fav) 2
Portella P. Hobbs (6-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-1 Silk Fashion (4th), 12-1 Rusamoss (5th), 14-1 Carle's Imp (6th), 20-1 Welsh Song (4th), 33-1 Peter Wolf, Hally Boi. Long Story. 10 ran.

TOTE: Win, 56p; places, 18p, 10p, 21p; dual forecast, 30p. F. Winter, at Epsom, 1½l, hd.

5.15 SALT HILL STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,359: 3m)

Peace Pact, br g, by Burn Look—Rose's Pact (C. Holmes). 8-10-0 A. Webb Walked over. J. Clark, at Barnet.

TOTE DOUBLE: Galahad II, Splendid Summer. £9.40. Treble: Lucky Devil, Glenfield, £32.70. Jackpot: £101.00. Placepot: £7.85.

Wolverhampton

12.45 (1.21) WULFRUNA STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £761: 2m)

Ernest, br g, by Sir Herbert—Imaple Lady (J. Caddick). 6-11-5 G. Jones (1-6) 1
Reasonable Choice R. Hyett (11-2) 2
Big Strong Boy M. Brisbourne (9-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 33-1 Breallion (4th).

TOTE Win, 12p; dual forecast, 9p. A. Cambridge, at Shifnal, 2½l, 12l. Hi Fosy and Melody River did not run.

1.15 COVEN STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,440: 3m)

Lovejoy, b g, by Kythnos—Amorino (J. Bower). 8-10-7 R. Wilding 1
Walked Over

A. Andrews, at Sarrowsbury. Bear's Paw, Border Mark and Spartot did not run.

1.45 (2.16) REYNOLDSTOWN PATTERN HURDLE (£3,554: 2½m)

Caper's Lad, ch g, by Master Stephen—Capercaille (Mrs E. Mitchell). 9-10-12 Mr N. Mitchell (20-1) 1
Big Ben T. Carmody (4-1) 2
Mister Bosun R. Hoare (12-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 10-1 Swing Through, 66-1 Dolly Dickins (4th), 100-1 Aughawillaune. 9 ran.

TOTE: Win, £2.61; places, 35p, 11p; dual forecast, 49p. N. Mitchell, at Sherbourne; 2½l, 12l.

2.15 (2.46) STAVELEY STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,567: 3m 5f)

Silver Delight, ch g, by Silver Cloud—Debra C (Sir E. Scott). 7-10-5 B. Reilly (7-4) 1
Ireland's Queen P. Blacker (11-10 fav) 2
Autumn Rain R. Crank (5-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 12-1 County Clare (4th).

TOTE: Win, 35p; dual forecast, 16p. G. Balding, at Weyhill, 6l, 13l. Pizza did not run.

2.45 (3.21) BIRCHES BRIDGE HURDLE (4-y-o. Handicap: £638: 2m)

Naval Victory, b g, by Hopeful Venture—Taranto (J. Wood). 10-2 C. Ashbury (16-1) 1
News King J. J. O'Neill (8-13) 2
Clarkes Line Jones (10-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 13-1 Sammy Souza, 25-1 Gold T.V. (4th), 66-1 Skegby. 6 ran.

TOTE: Win, 33p; places, 17p, 11p; dual forecast, 19p. R. Hollinshead, at Upper Longdon, 3½l, 2l. Drusus did not run.

3.15 (3.48) VICTORIA HURDLE (Handicap: £660: 2m 7f)

Double Whiskey, ch g, by Double U Jay—Miss Macdonald (Mrs P. Pleydell Bouverie). 6-11-7 B. Reilly (15-8 fav) 1
Michelle P. Wharton (25-1) 2
Cariquest N. Breeze (25-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-1 Crestino (4th), 4-1 Brig Boy, Lampshade, 10-1 Tranby, 20-1 Solid Gold, 25-1 Master Butcher. Royal Bramble, 10 ran.

TOTE: Win, 73p; places, 20p, 76p, 61p; dual forecast, £7.51. G. Balding, at Weyhill, 8l, 11½l.

TOTE DOUBLE: Capers Lad, Naval Victory, £26.60. TREBLE: Lovejoy, Silver Delight, Double Whiskey, £332.10.

Teesside Park

12.45 CLEADON HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £550: 2m 176yd)

-10 The Parch, G. Richards, 7-11-7
00- Blue Brigand, J. Norton, 5-10-11
Congenial, A. Camacho, 5-10-11
Event Day, B. Thurnley, 7-10-11
Tebrani, R. Barr, 5-10-11
04- French Art, A. Camacho, 5-10-11
-00 Frosty Park, N. Crump, 5-10-11
00- Granton, W. A. Stephenson, 5-10-11
London Belle, O. Brennan, 5-10-11
Lord Composer, J. Mellmall, 5-10-11
000 That's It, J. Gilbert, 4-11-0

1.15 DON WEATHERHEAD MEMORIAL STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £1,385: 2m)

110 Bill's Brother, P. Illingham, 9-13-1
0b3 Star of Israel, T. Brookshaw, 6-11-11
310 Dotting T, S. Palmer, 12-11-3
110 Lirico, Mrs S. Lamyman, 7-11-3
031 The Ginger Horse, B. Richmond, 7-11-1
-03 Thunder Run, N. Graham, 6-11-4
00-2 Up To Town, T. Forster, 5-11-2
-11 Hessian, J. Webber, 5-11-2
Layfast, B. Westbrook, 5-11-2

1.45 MASSEY-FERGUSON FARMERS HURDLE (Handicap: £1,637: 3m)

121 Given, P. Kelleway, 6-12-4
201 Kelso Chant, B. Wilkinson or Burgess, 6-11-10
1b3 Dalben Lad, B. Westbrook, 6-11-3
110 Scot Lane, M. Tate, 5-10-9

2.15 JIM HOLDEN STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,949: 3m 100yd)

ff- Shifting Gold, K. Bailey, 7-12-2
003 Vulabaloo, P. Cundell, 9-10-12

2.45 F. A. STANDEN STEEPLECHASE (£1,152: 2m 4f)

0-4 Purdo, N. Gaselee, 7-11-12
2-5 Holly Hill, T. Palmer, 10-11-4
f00 Lords, R. Wall, 7-11-4

3.15 DISTRIBUTORS HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £460: 2m 200yd)

p01 Ca Marche, C. James, 6-12-3
0-2 Aytudela, D. Ringers, 5-11-7
04 Rio Tomato, W. A. Stephenson
0 Owen Glyndwr, H. Hanmer, 5-11-7
Pink Tank, M. Ryan, 5-11-7
Law Venture, Mrs P. Sly, 4-11-0
3 Pretty Useful, P. Arthur, 4-11-0
00 Saratoga Sprite, A. Fisher, 4-11-0
0 Terrington, P. Teigate, 4-11-0

HUNTINGDON SELECTIONS: 12.45, Iseult. 1.15, Thunder Run. 1.45, Kelso Chant. 2.15, Shifting Gold. 2.45, Purdo. 3.15, Ca Marche.

Huntingdon

12.45 DISTRIBUTORS HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £464: 2m 200yd)

00- Anu Up, J. Webber, 5-12-7
-52 Crook of Devon, D. Ringer
000 Fair Note, P. Felgate, 5-11-7
-05 Iseult, H. Hannide, 6-11-7
0 Apple Sued, W. Marshall, 4-11-0
0u Dulsie Bridge, Miss A. Hill-Wood 4-11-0
000- That's It, J. Gilbert, 4-11-0

1.15 DON WEATHERHEAD MEMORIAL STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £1,385: 2m)

110 Bill's Brother, P. Illingham, 9-13-1
0b3 Star of Israel, T. Brookshaw, 6-11-11
310 Dotting T, S. Palmer, 12-11-3
110 Lirico, Mrs S. Lamyman, 7-11-3
031 The Ginger Horse, B. Richmond, 7-11-1
-03 Thunder Run, N. Graham, 6-11-4
00-2 Up To Town, T. Forster, 5-11-2
-11 Hessian, J. Webber, 5-11-2
Layfast, B. Westbrook, 5-11-2

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f00 Lords, R. Wall, 7-11-4

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04 Rio Tomato, W. A. Stephenson
0 Owen Glyndwr, H. Hanmer, 5-11-7
Pink Tank, M. Ryan, 5-11-7
Law Venture, Mrs P. Sly, 4-11-0
3 Pretty Useful, P. Arthur, 4-11-0
00 Saratoga Sprite, A. Fisher, 4-11-0
0 Terrington, P. Teigate, 4-11-0

HUNTINGDON SELECTIONS: 12.45, Iseult. 1.15, Thunder Run. 1.45, Kelso Chant. 2.15, Shifting Gold. 2.45, Purdo. 3.15, Ca Marche.

Windsor results

1.0 (1.1) ROYAL BOROUGH HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £561: 2m 50yd)

Naughty B, b g, by Connaught—Bitsy Bee (Mrs O. Jackson). 4-11-0 (bl) J. Francome (Evens fav) 1
White Heron ... R. Rowell (5-2) 2
Western Princess, A. Webber (7-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 10-1 Young Blade (4th), 12-1 Churchillian, Paul Alison (5th), 16-1 Pave the Way (6th), 20-1 Royal Pearl, 33-1 Hot Tramp (pu). 9 ran.

TOTE: Win, 55p; places, 18p, 10p, 21p; dual forecast, 30p. F. Winter, at Lambourn, 8l, 1½l.

1.30 (2.31) RUSSELL HURDLE (£460: 2m 50yd)

Lucky Devil, b g, by Great Nephew—Good Fortune (G. Brooks). 4-11-11 Mr W. Pearce (9-4 fav) 1
St Severin ... Mr S. Andrews (20-1) 2
Wetherderry G. Lawson (7-2) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-4 fav Le Dauphin (4th), 6-1 Reesra, 10-1 Africa Star, 12-1 Great Things (pu), 14-1 Wee Robin, Dasima (pu). 9 ran.

TOTE: Win, 55p; places, 42p, 22p, 17p; dual forecast, £2.35. M. Salaman, at Upper Lambourn, 2l, 2½l.

2.0 (3.1) WHITE HART HURDLE (Handicap: £662: 2m 50yd)

Galahad II ch h, by Gala Performance—Nymphea (J. Vanner). 5-10-0 G. Lawson (Evens fav) 1
Rushmere R. Atkins (9-2) 2
Darcy F. McKenna (9-4) 3

ALSO RA

SPORT

Rugby Union

Selectors face black outlook with forwards under fire

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Without wishing to take away too much of the credit from the New Zealand pack, who last Saturday at Twickenham reached—or were enabled by the opposition to reach—their highest peak, the England performance has to be written down as even more depressing than the effort in Paris, in 1976, when France thrashed them 30—0. On that unhappy occasion, the English scrummage at least held firm.

Last season, against Wales at Twickenham on a day which totally negated their opponents' clear superiority in the backs, England's scrummage was pushed backwards for the first time in recent memory. But then, they were without four of their best forwards—Fran Cotton, Robin Cowling, Roger Uttley, and Peter Dixon.

Against New Zealand, vitally, there was no Cotton again. But in other respects the selectors thought they had chosen their best combination. They were wrong—and so was I, being chauvinistically persuaded that they might get away with it.

Barry Nelmes was not up to the test at tight head, *nor did* he contribute a lot to the lineout. John Scott won more ball in that area than many might give him credit for, but little of it was of a kind to please Malcolm Young, and clearly there *has to be a* question mark about his strength and presence in the enginerоom.

Cotton *is on the point of* returning to the gray but, at loose head, the luckles Cowling has broken a thumb which *hindered his binding* on Saturday. He will be in plaster for a fortnight but his club, Leicester, *hope he will be* available for their Christmas match with the Barbarians.

In scrummaging terms, Will Dickinson (Richmond), Andy Cutter (Harequins) or Jeffrey Bell (Gosforth) *should at least have done* a more effective job at tight head prop last Saturday, and Bell has his chance, for the North against the All Blacks next Saturday, to stake his claim as the best all-round reserve to Cotton.

I can see no other serious candidates for the number four jumping job beyond the two exiles in France, Nigel Horton and Maurice Colclough, but at loose forward, Michael Rafter came through a difficult day triumphantly. It looke das if the match came a bit too soon for Roger Uttley, for all the good work he did in cleaning up the *scrummage mess*. The time surely has come when the selectors can no longer ignore the claims of *Tony Neary. England need his* line out presence as well as his speed and constructive abilities, and there *must be a strong case* for playing him with Rafter, left and right.

It is not often, in recent years, that England's forwards have deserved the major portion of blame for a defeat. Life was never easy for the backs against New Zealand and Tony Bond, receiving perhaps three passes at the most in the centre as well as the almost simultaneous arrival of the All Blacks' defenders, can have been left in no doubt about the difficulties of playing at this level. He missed a tackle on Bryan Williams, coming through the centre, but in other respects did nothing to preclude a further chance.

When they got possession, England kicked too much. Even Slemen kicked away the possible chance of a running counter-attack late in the game, but the chief culprit in this respect was John Horton, who is also prone, when making a break, to sidestep back into trouble. All this has to make Horton's judgment suspect under pressure, and to pose the question whether England should make a change at stand-off.

That is no easy matter for the selectors to resolve because two of their possible options, the recall of Alan Old or Martin Cooper, might now be regarded as retrograde steps. There remains Les Cusworth, the England B player, now with Leicester, and Neil Bennett, of London Welsh, whose presence as a reserve at Twickenham must have been primarily for his abilities as a kicker.

It has been suggested that Saturday's international came too early for England, who were not *fit enough* or well prepared enough at that stage of the season. Such difficulties did not stop Ireland or *Wales from going very* close indeed. In retrospect, however, the selectors might well have *organized an extra training period*, and used the match against Argentina as a genuine dress rehearsal.

Mourie's men confident

By Peter West

The choice of the All Blacks' team to play Monmouthshire at Newport tomorrow argues a considerable confidence in their ability to maintain, against the hardest opposition up front, a sequence of seven victories with something well short of their strongest combination. It includes only five of those who played at Twickenham last Saturday.

Of the pack that played England out of the game, only the prop Johnstone, the lock, Haden, and the captain and flanker, Mourie, remain. The selectors have included the reserve half backs, Dunn and Loveridge, and given a second game to Richard Wilson, the replacement full back for Currie, whose jaw was fractured in the Welsh international.

The Monmouthshire forwards, *six of them internationals*, (*and* six of them from Pontypool) may be telling themselves that they never *had a better chance of* repeating the 1963 victory over an All Blacks side at Rodney Parade when Newport brought down Wilson Whineray's side by a droped goal to nothing.

NEW ZEALANDERS: R. G. Wilson; S. S. Wilson, B. J. Robertson, N. M. Taylor, R. Kurangi; E. J. Dunn, D. S. Loveridge; B. R. Johnstone, J. E. Black, W. Bush, A. M. Haden, J. Love day, G. N. Mourie, J. K. Fleming, W. Graham.

Real tennis

Hyland makes uncertain way to semi-finals

By Our Real Tennis Correspondent

Two professionals, Norwood Cripps, with a painless win, and the *young Australian*, Graham Hyland, with a stuttering one, advanced into the semi-final of the open singles tournament, sponsored by Cutty Sark, at Queen's Club yesterday. Today the round will be completed when Howard Angus, *the* holder, meets Richard Cooper and Christopher Donaldson plays Alan Lovell, a match full of prospect.

Hyland was not nearly as convincing as he had been against David Cull, the senior Lord's professional, while beating David Johnson, also of Lord's, by 6—2, 2—6, 6—3, 6—5. His play lacked the same verve, his many services were relatively innocuous and his defence, instead of being a method of counter attack, was docile. He was vulnerable to anything low and well cut into the corners and tended to return the ball without much bite.

Johnson, whose length was generally the better, should have won the fourth set in which he led 4—2 and 5—4. Instead of pressing home this lead he first made a few unforced errors and then, at 5—4 and 30—15, failed to take advantage of two very ordinary chases, the last galleryand the line. He lost both points. Hyland took the game with one of his rare forces to the dedans (he had little success in aiming for the winning opening) and at 5—5, closed the match with a service that Johnson failed to return.

The answer was that Johnson, basically a teaching professional, could not bring severity of stroke to bear on Hyland when it mattered most. He did so in the second set and was rewarded, but not in the third when Hyland looked uncertain of himself or the fourth when the Australian was trying desperately hard to assert himself as he had done with some spectacular play in the first set. Perhaps Johnson's modest pace disconcerted him. Perhaps he prefers something more aggressive.

Cripps beat the Leamington professional, Kevin Sheldon, by 6—0, 6—0, 6—2, an unjust score against a player who tried very hard, had plenty of game points and no luck. Sixteen games passed before Sheldon broke his duck, a moment that produced a wry smile from him. It can be a cruel game when one man is just that class better than the other.

RESULTS: G. Hyland (Hobart, Tasmania) beat D. C. Johnson (Lord's) 6—0, 2—6, 6—3, 6—5; N. A. F. Cripps (Queen's Club) beat K. Sheldon (Leamington) 6—0, 6—0, 6—2.

Golf

BOGOTA: Colombian Open tournament; 275: A. Rivadeneira, 69, 71, 68, 67; 278: J. Pinzon, 72, 71, 70, 65; 279: B. Gardener (US), 73, 73, 69, 64; 280: A. Jacklin (GB), 72, 68, 70, 70; G. Ortiz, J. Fought (US), 72, 70, 69, 71; 284: J. Aleman, 72, 68, 74, 70; 290: T. Aaron (US), 74, 76, 70, 70; 295: P. Townsend (GB), 72, 78, 75, 71.

SAO PAULO: 277: R. Floyd (US), 66, 69, 73, 70; 282: V. Fernandez (Argentina), 70, 69, 70, 73; S. Martin (GB), 73, 68, 69, 72; 283: E. Darcy (Ireland), 71, 68, 71, 73; 285: T. Simpson (US), 67, 71, 74, 73; 286: L. C. Pinto (Brazil), 71, 71, 70, 74; 287: A. Lyle (GB), 74, 72, 68, 73; 288: C. Basa (Brazil), 73, 67, 73, 75; 289: F. German (Brazil), 70, 72, 69, 78; 290: R. de Vicenzo (Argentina), 71, 71, 76, 72.

Ice skating

Cousins to prove he is back where he left off

By Dennis Bird

The British ice figure-skating *championships* take place today and tomorrow at Richmond, sponsored by Parfums Roberre, and the chief point of interest will be the performance of the defending men's champion, Robin Cousins of Bristol. He is Britain's best hope for an Olympic medal in 1980, and last season was third in the world championship after winning the free-skating section.

In September a fatigue fracture just above his left ankle set back his training by several weeks. *There are now reassuring reports* from the United States, where he trains, and the national *championships will give him an opportunity* to show the judges that he is back to his usual scintillating free-*skating form. The panel will also* be assessing the progress he has made in the compulsory figures, *always the least convincing part of* his repertoire.

Four men are competing: the others are Christopher Howarth (Richmond), Mark Pepperday (Nottingham), and Kevin Marshall (Streatham), the junior champion. Andrew Bestwick of Blackpool, runner up last time, has had to *withdraw with a suspected* fracture of his foot.

Karena Richardson (Deeside) hopes to win the women's title for the fourth time. She is a powerful skater with the ability to pro*duce her best under pressure. She* will probably need to do so, for Deborah Cottrill of Solihull—*second last time*—looks a dangerous opponent.

They last met earlier this month *in* the Richmond International Trophy competition, when Miss Richardson's superiority in com*pulsory figures helped her to* third place with Miss Cottrill fourth. But the 16-year-old Mid*lander did a beautiful and technically* admirable free-skating programme, and in that part of the contest was beaten only by the Italian winner, Susanna Driano.

Miss Richardson faces a two-way challenge, for Teresa Foy has returned to the scene of last year's battle in which she briefly led at two stages of the championship. Miss Foy is an 18-year-old English girl who lives and trains in California; she was finally placed third last year. As Britain is en*titled to send only two competi*championships in January, the contest between these three will be keen.

One of the most promising of the younger skaters at Richmoud is the junior champion, Alison Southwood (Durham); eighth last year, she should finish much higher this time. Other leading contenders among the 12 girls are Tracey Solomons (Queen's), fourth in 1977, and Lynne Rickatson from Southampton.

The pairs' *title* is vacant. The only entrants are Robert Daw and Susan Garland (Bristol), aged 14 and 12 respectively; they made an excellent impression in Megève last March when they were fifth in the World junior championship.

St Andrews chosen

The £50,000 PGA championship, sponsored by Colgate, will next year be played at St Andrews, venue of this years' Open championship, from May 17 to 20.

Social Focus

Glasgow is not dead yet



Continuing his occasional series examining aspects of modern Britain's social fabric, Dan van der Vat here takes on what cynics might say is the ultimate challenge, or even the impossible—Glasgow, its problems and what is being done about them—and emerges hopeful.

The epicentre of the creeping social disaster that is the old Glasgow which we think we know and love to revile has slunk north-eastwards across the Clyde. The *ignorant still misdirect their sneers at the* Gorbals, once a teeming midden and now a high-rise concrete desert, but today it is Calton which bears the stigma of the most socially deprived area in western Europe.

Calton lies *immediately to the east of* Glasgow's central business district. Once a thriving, indeed overcrowded, proletarian quarter, *its population is now reduced to* about 3,500, of whom some 1,500 are politely classified as adult single homeless.

Here you will find the social rejects, the inadequate, the desperate and the lost, the *meths-drinkers and the glue-sniffers*, the hopeless drifters (from all over Britain as well as Glasgow—word gets around) whose stubborn degeneration gives the city as a whole its unique notoriety.

Conditions in Govan to the west and Maryhill to the north are not much better. The state of the whole of eastern central Glasgow, of which Calton is the western extremity, makes the visitor wonder whether there is a life before death.

New slums have been erected since the war on the periphery of the city at Drumchapel, Pollok, Easterhouse and Castlemilk and these too are already moribund. The Gorbals was rebuilt by 1971, but the phoenix which rose from the ashes of the old tenements turned out to have wet feathers. *Five years later some of the new* flats, those built to a French design unsuited to the Clydeside climate, were running with damp and had to be altered after a rent-strike.

An ocean of money has been spent on Glasgow since the Second World War, to the growing resentment of the rest of Scotland which understandably wants to know why a total sum well into 10 figures *has apparently completely failed to stop* the rot. The city is now saddled with a total public debt of £640m (all but £100m for housing), one of the large, new problems which have been added to the *old where they have not replaced them.*

Glasgow's awesome social problem is a dual one, partly economic and mainly external in origin and partly internal, largely self-inflicted. It is not Glasgow's *fault that the industries like shipbuilding* and heavy engineering in which it led the world until the depression have all but collapsed. It has this problem in common with other British cities.

Glaswegians have been voting with their feet since the twenties. Half a century ago the Second City of the Empire boasted 1.25m people. In 1946 there were still 1.1m. Today there are 825,000. The city is bleed*ing to death at an accelerating rate*, suffering an estimated net annual loss of 25,000 people.

Another official estimate predicts that in a few years, if the haemorrhage is not *staunched, Glasgow will have up to 35,000* habitable dwellings, enough to accommodate the entire population of York, standing empty. The East End had 160,000 people 30 years ago. There are now 45,000, largely made up of those who lack the skill, education, health, youthfulness or sheer gumption to get out. Many actually want to stay because it is the only home they know.

It is more difficult to encompass what the city has done to itself in the past three decades. It is not unfair to conclude that almost every planning error conceivable has been made in Glasgow, and probably on a grander scale than anywhere else because the initial problem was also that much larger. The fact that many of these mistakes were made with the best of motives renders them all the sadder. It is also fair to point out that only hindsight, that double-edged weapon of the observer, reveals their true enormity. The road to Glasgow as it stands today was certainly paved with good intentions.

A network of urban motorways second to none in Britain cut swathes through established communities. Glasgow, with three times the population of Cardiff, has 10 times as many high-rise blocks of flats —250 breaches of the unwritten law that people are happiest when they have a front and a back door at ground level. The four estates on the outskirts, built in indecent haste to alleviate the overwhelming postwar demand for housing, lack most of the amenities which make life tolerable. Entire communities were uprooted, scattered and destroyed to fill them.

Rather late in the day, a ban has been *imposed on high-rise construction*. Even more recently, the overspill policy which encouraged both citizens and companies to leave Glasgow for the new towns in the surrounding Strathclyde region has *also been officially abandoned*. The plan for a fourth new town has been scrapped. The implicit official recognition of the environmental crimes of the past now presents Glasgow with a new chance, which may be its last, to save itself. Though time is short, there appears for the first time to be a combination of money, will and imagination on a scale to match the task.

Volumes have been written about the *specific problems which have grown from* Glasgow's special brand of multiple deprivation. Alcoholism, disease, domestic violence, crime, illiteracy and vandalism flourish there as nowhere else in western *Europe, like rank weeds on an abandoned* bombed site. Demolition mania and the inability of many planners until recently to understand that the needs of the poor are more urgent than those of the pros*perous because they are exactly the same* have helped to turn much of Glasgow into Scotland's Skid Row.

This is normally almost all the rest of the world knows or wants to know about Glasgow. That it is a very unfair picture therefore on this occasion does not go without saying. But before trying to put Glasgow's problems into their proper context of a large city which still has a sur*prising amount to be said in its favour*, one important new deterioration in the city's social fabric merits a digression which helps to bring out the increasing *urgency of the crisis.*

If you ever need a penetrating but strictly unofficial glimpse into the anxieties of a community, I have found that it pays handsomely to consult the local *branch of the Samaritans. This invaluable*, splendid organization is a living embodiment of the principle that a trouble shared is a trouble halved, and may well be the best justification for the invention of the *telephone*, which has enabled it to offer the twentieth century a new form of charity.

In Glasgow as elsewhere it performs sterling service, offering comfort and *advice to 4,794 new callers in 1977*. Confidentiality is its overriding rule, but it does annotate its calls in sufficient detail to yield a few trends. The most important of these is the observation that its share *of the market in desperation suggests* that the complexities of life in a daunting social environment like Glasgow are biting harder sooner.

A Glasgow Samaritan official told me *that until only a few years ago the domin*ant age-group to contact the telephone volunteers lay between 35 and 50. Now one third of the calls come from people under 25.

They have established that *telephonic* desperation reaches its peak between 1 and 5 pm on Tuesdays. August is the wicked month, and younger married women with jobs are the most likely to *call for help. As many women as men* complain of problems with alcohol, which the Samaritans identify as leading to many of the other problems they are told about, such as violence in the home.

Marital difficulties head the list, followed by general anxiety, alcoholism, housing, and unemployment. For its size, however, Glasgow imposes no greater strain on the Samaritans' services than other cities.

The Lord Provost of Glasgow, Mr David Hodge, rejects the world's dismissive picture of his city as unfair. He traces much of it back to the famous song rendered by Sir Harry Lauder which suggested that for the price of a few drinks along Sauchiehall Street on a Saturday night, "Glasgow belongs to me". The raucous contemporary ballads of Mr Billy Connolly do not, in the Lord Provost's opinion, help much either.

Mr Hodge blames the media for much of the city's bad image, but in the same breath concedes the error of local politicians in believing "that providing the people with a house with private bathroom was the final solution. "I don't know whether a clean hooligan is any better than a dirty one", he said.

Taken in the round, Glasgow remains an impressive city with a very large, thriving centre. Sauchiehall Street has become *a pedestrian precinct and so has* Buchanan Street. Until the eighteenth century, the ancient city made its money principally from salmon fishing on the Clyde. Then it made a fortune from tobacco until the American War of Independence destroyed its European monopoly. Undeterred, it turned to textiles and then made its *greatest fortune from the age of steam.*

It remains essentially a late Victorian city. What most of the centre lacks in sheer beauty is made up for by street upon street of imposing sandstone buildings *which have* frightened off the bulldozers.

One of the crowning stupidities of the planners was to demolish the equally solid sandstone tenements rather than rescuing them by installing modern conveniences. Where they still survive, these buildings usually have the resistance of bombproof bunkers immune to decades of neglect. The *lesson has been learned in time to* ensure that a significant proportion of them will be allowed to survive with appropriate internal adaptation (which is 50 per cent cheaper than knocking them down and substituting brick or concrete housing).

Glasgow offers its citizens an astonishing variety of ways to spend their free time. It is a football city, of course, with Rangers and Celtic dominating Scottish and often European competitions. But City Council officials claim that the Opera House draws a larger annual audience than the soccer grounds, and Glasgow is the new home of the Scottish National Orchestra, Scottish opera and ballet, the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra, the new National Youth Orchestra of Scotland and a long list of art galleries and museums.

It is also the home of the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama and will soon have Europe's largest civic reference library with 4m books, as well as the world's second-largest collection of *orchids. Glasgow also has two flourishing* universities.

A city with so much to offer is worth a mighty salvage campaign on this ground alone. More important however are the interests of the people whose concentration on the city gave it its identity in the first place.

They are at last being dissuaded from spilling over its boundaries. They are no longer to be uprooted and pigeonholed into tower blocks. As much as £300m is to be spent on rehabilitating existing, traditional property (the results of the first such projects are truly spectacular and a *retrospective* triumph for the 19th century urban Scottish habit of building in stone). Another £56m is to be spent on revitalizing the Maryhill area.

The quadruple catastrophe of the misconceived peripheral *estates is to be re*versed. The housing is to be reduced in height, some of it will be used to house offices and small businesses, new amenities will be added and the landscape improved. They are intended to become self-contained small towns with reduced populations within the city bounds.

Overshadowing all this however is the Glasgow Eastern Area Renewal project, known to all as GEAR and announced in May, 1976. It will cost nearly £160m and is designed to stabilize the population of this desolated area at or slightly above its present rock-bottom level of 45,000.

GEAR is the biggest project of its kind in western Europe and thus a fitting answer to the degree of deprivation at *present on view in the area. It is unpre*cedented in scale and promises to be equally unique in approach. Like any massive planning project, great risks surround it, but the first moves in a rescue cam*paign which may take an entire genera*tion to complete already offer impressive evidence of a new readiness to learn from the mistakes of the past.

The coordinating authority is the Scot*tish Development Agency* (SDA), supported by the Scottish Special Housing Association, the Strathclyde Regional Council and the City of Glasgow District Council as well as other local institutions.

Strictly speaking, it has not begun yet. The strategy for salvation is to be presented in February 1979, and will have to be ratified by the major participants before the tactics can be applied. But the *project has already acquired a momentum* which it would be extremely damaging to try to reverse by a change of direction in February.

Many of the city's existing 98 small-scale regeneration projects are to be incorporated into GEAR, and a few have already been completed. Thus activity is already visible. The SDA meanwhile is using a little applied psychology in a *masterly way.*

It has, for example, taken the staggering step of consulting in advance the inhabitants of the area it seeks to save. High-powered reams of officials attend meetings of residents and invite them to say what they want, which after understandable initial hesitation, they now do pungently.

SDA officials naturally eschew admitting this, but East-enders have taken to consulting them about specific grievances (which they quietly seek to remedy). This speaks embarrassing volumes about the *affectiveness of past generations of local* councillors who obviously fell down on the job. But it would be far worse if GEAR representatives turned their backs on this potentially priceless early manifestation *of confidence and hope.*

GEAR has opened a shop in the area which now handles 500 queries on the project per month. Some are distinctly esoteric. A habitual drunkard came in with a complaint recently.

One of the ways GEAR signals its presence and future intentions is by landscaping little patches of derelict ground with grass, trees, neat little car-parks and benches, all marked with a brash signboard which, as one official remarked ironically, often costs more than the *project it advertises.*

The drunkard complained that the benches at one such oasis had no backs to them. He said he and his friend had bedded down on them for the night. His friend had rolled off the backless bench in his sleep, hit his head on a low containing wall and died. The caller wanted to know where he should apply for compensation.

On the other hand, GEAR officials are quite startled by the magnitude of positive reaction to their minuscule early "cosmetic" projects, which mostly takes the form of thanks. Even the vandals usually leave the new grass and fragile saplings *alone. This unheard-of response bodes well* for the time when GEAR starts rehabilitating the area in earnest.

The great project can be seen as the first attempt to construct a new town, complete with housing, amenities and new industry, in an inner city. The scale is the same, the cost a good deal higher, but the *intention is to retain the residual com*munity and even to encourage some emigrants to return. Some elderly people startle their dentists by growing new teeth at an advanced age. Such was the metaphor which sprang to mind on seeing the first small manifestations of GEAR.

Glasgow is thus poised for a radical change in its fortunes. Already foreign delegations are coming to examine its plans to rescue itself. The Russians have praised the rehabilitation of the residual tenement blocks; the Chinese have come to study the city's traffic control system. Reports of the death of the city are exaggerated.

Yet the problems are immense, and they will endure beyond the end of the *millennium. Glasgow is still burdened* with its evil reputation and has a long way to go before it can expect to shed it.

Not long ago, in the course of a similar study of the not unrelated problems of *Liverpool, I reported how the Mersey*siders had shied away from an approach by Glasgow with an offer of a "twin town" relationship. Some saw it as a suicide pact.

The problems of Glasgow are assuredly worse than those of Liverpool. Met after looking at both, I cannot resist the dangerous temptation of making a prediction. If Glasgow continues on its new-found *course, in 10 years it will be the Liver*pudlians who will go north to learn. They may even be moved to propose a twinning arrangement.

Dan Van der Vat

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THE ARTS

Berlin New Music Group
Round-House

Max Harrison

The two concerts being given by the Berlin New Music Group are taken from four "Music in Berlin during the Twenties and the Seventies" programmes heard at last year's Berlin Festival. Of the pieces played on Sunday, however, only one was written in the twenties and that was *Façade* by Walton, who was never active in Berlin.

A considerable disappointment was the omission of George Antheil's Piano Sonata No 2, mentioned in an advance publicity and my chief reason for attending. First came the music to *Die Folterungen der Beatrice Cenci*, a ballet by Gerald Humel, conductor of the Berlin New Music Group. This often was violently agitated, percussion-dominated, and very loud. There were passages of quietly chittering, fugitive sounds; but little evidence could be detected of musical invention, still less of a distinct artistic character. This piece lasted about 40 minutes and frankly was a painful and pointless experience.

No more satisfying was Jolyon Brettingham-Smith's *Mandrake Root* for piano duet (Philip Moll and Markus Creed). The title's reference is the obvious one, to Donne, but that does not explain, for instance, laborious contrasts between elfin notes high in the treble and furious hammering in the bass. There was not much of musical interest here.

Dry land was finally sighted with Hindemith's Sonata for Trumpet and Piano. It received quite a good performance from Konradin Groth and Mr Moll: they made the unlikely combination of instruments convincing, and the cogency—one might add the brevity—of this music was the more striking in view of what had gone before. Enjoyable also was Karl Wahren's Tango for string quartet, a well-managed contest between conventional avant-garde gestures and the still more conventional, but in this context disruptive, rhythm of the tango. (The Group's other concert is on December 3.)

Glyndebourne Touring Singers' Award

The Glyndebourne Touring Opera Singers' Award has been made to Mary King, a 26-year-old *mezzo* soprano who joined the *Glyndebourne Chorus* for the tour which ended last month. Miss King has studied at the Guildhall School of *Music and at the London Opera* Centre. Earlier this year she was a finalist in the Kathleen Ferrier competition, and won a Park Lane Young Artists and 20th Century Music Award, as a result of which she will give a Purcell Room recital in January.

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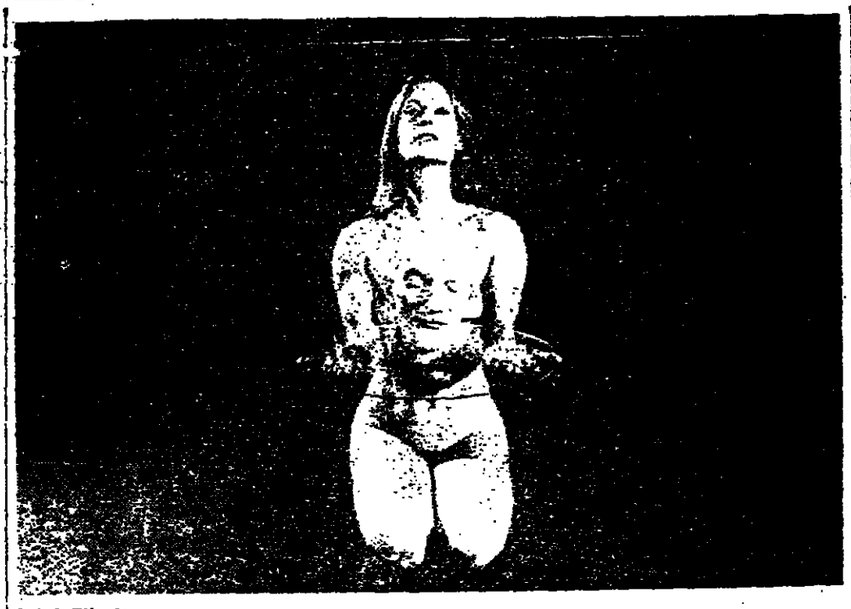
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Vivi Flindt

Salome
Circus Building, Copenhagen

John Percival

Matthew and Mark tell us what *Salome* is accused of but they give no clue why she should have helped her mother's crime. It was Oscar Wilde who slanted the evidence (what little there is) to show her as a perverted child, and with Richard Strauss's help he has made most of us see her through his eyes. Flemming Flindt and Peter Maxwell Davies in their new ballet twist the story another way to put the case for her defence.

In their reading, Salome's love for John the Baptist leads her to help him escape from prison, even though he has rejected her advances, and then to hide among his followers. When they are both caught and brought back to the palace, it is to protect John that she dances naked at her step-father's birthday party and gives herself to him. Whereupon Herodias takes the opportunity to make her own demand for the Baptist's head.

That puts a different complexion on things, but there is more to come. Well-meaning as Salome's intervention is in this interpretation, its motive is still self-regarding. But this Salome finds redemption in John's death. Left alone with the severed head, she takes it as a talisman to bring her to freedom, and in an epilogue she and the Baptist, both clothed in white, are seen dancing ecstatically together in a mystical river.

The central action is set in a context of political struggles: military Romans against farming Jews; Herodias conspiring with Herod to kill his wife and her husband for the crown; John as the leader of a faction devoted to pacifism. Those themes are developed and emphasized at leisure, the ballet running for two acts of an hour each. Parallels with modern events are made to emerge but not too heavily underlined.

Flindt uses stylized natural movement in preference to conventional mime for his narrative, often incorporating it into the texture of dances which advance the action, such as the quartet struggling to capture the crown. In the earliest scenes the movement sometimes looks too balletic (why not a real folk dance for the Jews?), and a solo for the centurion seems introduced for display only, but that is about the only gratuitous set-piece.

Consequently, Maxwell Davies had to write closely to the scenario, but that has not inhibited his invention; quite the contrary. Composed for a full orchestra, much of the music employs only a small selection of instruments at any one time, characteristically setting one timbre dramatically against another.

Thus, the brisk, thin violin solo of the opening pastoral dance is contrasted with a melancholy use of wind instruments as the settlers bed down for the night, interrupted by menacing brass when the occupying forces arrive. Davies makes much harsh use of percussion for theatrical highlights but also has a plaintive tinkling tune that seems to stand for the Baptist's higher calling.

How the music will sound on its own in the concert hall remains to be heard. In its theatrical context it supports and enhances the production at all points, glossing over occasional weaknesses in the choreography, such as the Arabian dance at Herod's birthday, reinforcing the dazzling virtuosity of the tumblers' dance that follows (given by a regular circus team reinforced by acrobats), and enhancing the presentation of John as an inspiring religious leader.

The excellent recording used for the performances in the big Circus Building at Copenhagen was made by the orchestra of Danish Radio's light entertainment programme under Janos Fürst. Do not be misled by the title; they are a highly regarded team who fully meet the challenges of a demanding score. But their use, like the choice of theatre, is a reminder that *Salome*, a long, serious music and dance drama, is aimed at a popular audience and reaching it.

No use pretending that it would do so without the draw of Vivi Flindt's performance in the title part. Past roles in *The Triumph of Death, Cleopatra, and the revue Gorgeous Bitch* have established her as ballet's reigning sex goddess and her photograph, naked, clasping the severed head, is on all the posters.

She makes the long dance before Herod and his guests a triumph of erotic art, but it is more innocent as well as more erotic for having no truck with those pornographic seven veils: she removes her one garment at the beginning to reveal completely a body of astonishing beauty.

There is a lot more to her performance, however, than that. Delicately she charts the emotional progress of the character through the ballet from a meek onlooker in the power struggle to a rebel, from the stirrings of love to her deliberate sacrifice, from pagan to her mystical redemption.

Johnny Eliasen brings an imposing presence to the Baptist and although some of the dancing he is given (in his capacity as leader rather than preacher) is sadly conventional, he performs it with a heroic dash and rises to the more inspired entry when, to amuse Herodias, he is dressed up and mocked as the King of Fools.

Flemming Flindt has made a fine role for himself as Herod, a shifty, nasty-minded puppet ruler, putting on shows of strength to hide his uncertainty. Lizzie Rode leads him easily the way she wants as Herodias, although she is the principal sufferer from Bernard Daydé's often banal costume designs.

Flindt's enterprise does not appear to be harming the company he formerly directed. Before going to *Salome* I saw a matinée by the Royal Danish Ballet at which a full house manifestly enjoyed a triple bill of Balanchine and Bournonville. But Flindt is bringing in a new audience, more casual and more varied than at the Royal Theatre, and they seem to have their attention gripped as much by the serious intentions of the work as by its sensational climax.

Andrew Cruickshank's casebook

Certain actors form the very backbone of the British theatre: Andrew Cruickshank is one such. Now on the verge of his 71st birthday (an event he celebrates on Christmas Day) he is currently to be found at the National Theatre where on Thursday, in a climate of backstage industrial unrest which is only too relevant to the play itself, he opens in John Galsworthy's *Strife*. But Cruickshank takes a special, indeed historical, delight in being at the National and in *Strife*: a long-time member of the Garrick Club, he recently located there a letter from Galsworthy (written some time before his *Forsyte Saga* triumph) lamenting that his plays had always been failures and would be doomed to oblivion "unless Britain ever builds a National Theatre". Now that we have one, *Strife* is receiving its first major London production in more than 50 years.

The son of a sergeant in the Gordon Highlanders, Cruickshank set out to become a civil engineer and was halfway through his training before he realized that he lacked any of the talent required:

"Both my mother's and my father's family had been decimated by the Depression: they'd all gone off to look for work in Canada. You have to remember we had three million unemployed in Scotland for most of my childhood, but my father could still afford to send me to the Aberdeen Grammar School in the days when it cost about £1 a term. From the time I was five I'd been doing town hall concerts and juvenile leads in local musicals, mainly because they thought I had a good singing voice. When I was 17 I was in the Aberdeen production of *The Quaker Girl*: looking back now, I don't know how I dared."

Moving south in search of work as an actor, he got a non-speaking role in a 1930 *Othello* at the Savoy, and from that day to this has only ever been out of work when he chose to be:

"I spent a lot of time at the Vic in the 1930s doing the Banquo-Cassio range of roles at the time of Olivier and Gielgud there, but I was lucky enough also at that time to have a career at the Gate where we did a lot of experimental work and a good many plays by European dramatists. Then in 1939 I did Bridie's *Anatomist* live on television from Alexandra Palace to an audience of 20,000, which seemed an unthinkable number of people. So by the time the war came I'd really had a good deal of experience: when I looked at myself objectively I realized I was a tolerable size, had a tolerable voice, and would probably always survive as an actor."



Yet a couple of years ago, retirement seemed a real possibility: "I'd just done Ibsen's last play, *When We Dead Awaken*, at Leicester and somehow that seemed a marvellous way to go out. I've always regarded Ibsen as 'my' territory: I've never had the urge to play Hamlet, and I don't think Lear would be such a good idea either. I always remember in 1934, when I first went to Broadway, meeting the great American actor Walter Hampden leaning on a barrier at Grand Central Station. I asked him what he was thinking about and he said 'Well, you know, all my life I've wanted to play Lear and now that I look the right age for it I've suddenly realized I'm in fact far too old. It's a young man's job.'"

When he is not acting, Cruickshank travels the country lecturing on theology and existential philosophy: "All Scots actors are born metaphysicians, you know; you get three or four of us together in a lunch break and we'll almost certainly be discussing the existence of God. You get three or four English actors together and they'll be discussing Equity. The Scots have always been obsessed with the nature of the world: look at Barrie and Bridie."

Yet though he is known (thanks largely to no fewer than 200 editions of *Dr Finlay's Casebook* for the BBC) as the archetypal Scots doctor, Cruickshank has in fact worked curiously seldom in his own country: "Soon after the war Bridie asked me to join the Citizens' in Glasgow, but as I'd just spent five years away from home it somehow didn't seem very fair to the family. We've always lived in London, you see; my wife is Welsh and somehow it seemed a good compromise for us both. I've always been very happy to survive from one job to the next: I've never wanted any power in the theatre, which is probably why I've never directed anything. The life of an actor has always suited me very well, and I've had some marvellous opportunities: I was Claudius to the first Alec Guinness *Hamlet*, Guthrie was directing: a reductionist, but with great vitality.

"And I've always had thrillers to fall back on: I did *Dial M for Murder* for more than two years; there's always room for a Scots detective, thank the Lord. But I'm sorry in a way that my film career hasn't been more distinguished: my two great idols were Louis Jouvet and Michel Simon, both of whom I only ever saw on film. I don't think one actor can ever model himself on another, but sometimes an older and more experienced actor can invade your presence and I think that's what they did for me.

"But the British theatre has improved vastly in my lifetime; our professional expertise is now the best in the world, though I wish it were coupled with an extension of ideas. We seem to lack playwrights really willing to tackle the major issues of Life and Death: maybe people think they don't matter any more. But they do. Our playwrights are all too gentle, too limited by their own experience. What we need are writers who will tackle the ills of society with all the savagery of Plautus or Aristophanes. In 1956, you know, Peter Daubeny brought to London both the Berliner Ensemble and the Jean-Louis Barrault company from Paris, and watching them both that year it was inevitable that young British directors would all go one way or the other. In fact they ignored Barrault and went for the Brechtian example, and in that decision something very important got lost."

Sheridan Morley

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Kean
BBC 1

Stanley Reynolds

Anthony Hopkins, in a play which seemed to be breaking some cardinal rules of television drama, gave a sparkling, marvellously dramatic and thoroughly witty performance on Sunday in Jean-Paul Sartre's *Kean* on BBC 1's *Play of the Month*.

Kean, a comedy about Edmund Kean, the great Shakespearian actor, is very unlike Sartre's usual work. Indeed, the play has a most usual pedigree. Alexandre Dumas originally wrote it as a tribute three years after Kean's death in 1833. The play was romantic and melodramatic. In 1953 M Sartre used it as a vehicle for Pierre Brasseur on the Paris stage.

M Sartre's *Kean*, is exceptionally funny, full of polished lines which are reminiscent of the best comedies of manners, and with a plot which at times makes one think of Bernard Shaw, but Shaw without the lectures. One noticed that Sheridan Morley, in an article in the *Radio Times*, attempted to argue that because the play is about semblance and reality, it was firmly rooted in Sartre's home ground. But that seemed clutching at a straw.

Anyone who was frightened off by the name of the French philosopher missed a most amusing play and a virtuoso performance by Mr Hopkins. Looking thinner, younger, and exceptionally fit, he flew away with the part. At times it seemed like a one-man show; and this even with the elegant Robin Stephens and the worthy Sara Kestelman playing alongside him.

Kean is very much a stage play. It is about a large-as-life actor and it is ripe with comic temper tantrums, much theatrical business, and the air is full of almost non-stop grandiose rhetoric.

None of these is well suited to the little screen. After the initial shock, however, the ear became accustomed to it. Mr Hopkins seduced the viewer, James Cellan Jones directed, and the sets, particularly the theatre scene where Kean was supposed to be performing before 3,782 people, were very well done. Indeed the staging was so well done one wondered how a theatre could afford to mount a similar production.

Watching *Kean* on Sunday one hopes that the Government's parsimony over the television licence will not force the BBC to cut corners on future productions like this one.

Tosca
BBC 2

John Higgins

Television has been working hard to find the best way of transmitting opera. It has stayed in the studio (*Macbeth*), and then decided to go off into the theatre and broadcast live (*Fledermaus*); there have been attempts to "interpret" familiar works on film (*Madama Butterfly*). On Saturday came yet another approach: the placing of the singers in the very buildings the librettist used to house his story.

Not many operas would respond to that treatment. A *Ballo* set in Boston or Stockholm would not be relevant nor would an *Otello* in Cyprus. But Puccini's *Tosca* is a different matter. The church, the palace, and finally, the battlements of the Castel Sant'Angelo looked magnificent under the cameras directed by Gianfranco de Bosio. The splendour that was Rome remained, assuming that the film is seen under the right conditions.

I first caught it by accident on a black and white set with terrible sound in a hotel room off the coast of Florida. On Saturday, in colour, flanked by stereo speakers, a totally different *Tosca* emerged. The American introduction, which knitted together highlights of the act to follow, had been replaced by Humphrey Burton giving a Radio 3 style narration, urbane and accurate and lucid, but possibly less helpful to beginners than the American approach.

The preparation, though, matters less than the action. Viewers caught something operagoers rarely nowadays experience: Placido Domingo and Sherrill Milnes in tandem. Domingo's Cavaradossi exuded revolutionary fervour and the supreme Puccini singer of our day was in immaculate form. Sherrill Milnes's Scarpia was an opponent worth taking on; there was no vulgar villainy, but rather a man as assured in his own convictions as was Cavaradossi. The part inspired Raina Kabaivanska to give a much better account of the title role than she sometimes produces in the opera house. Bruno Bartoletti and the Philharmonia were served less well by the sound than his handsome trio of principals, but they acquitted themselves decently.

RLPO/Rattle
Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool

Paul Griffiths

Somewhere in Vienna, once the chief seat of musical glory, there is a group of composers who are picking up the bones and desiccated organs of the art's illustrious past and trying to make something new, straightforward and direct. Their work is still little known in this country, but I feel moderately safe in asserting that Heinz Karl Gruber's *Frankenstein ! !*, which had its British premiere on Saturday in Liverpool, must be among the most curious examples of this musical revivification. It is also an artificial monster which stands a good chance of stalking its way to popularity.

Gruber's piece depends for its character on verses by the Viennese poet, H. C. Artmann, and sets them for baritone soloist and orchestra. The poems are nasty and short but by no means brutish; they needle at the mind with their talk of rats and bats, abominations and movie heroes, all cooked into seemingly innocuous little nursery rhymes. These Gruber dresses with an exactly appropriate orchestral motley of popular dance and film music, a macabre medley which swings with ironic zest and which keeps smiling, with fangs bared, even when it has been consigned to the defective sound world of toy instruments.

The result certainly appealed to the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra on Saturday. Not at all abashed by requirements for plastic hosepipes and child-sized saxophones, they merrily clasped *Frankenstein ! !* to their bosoms and, less happily, sometimes forgot to give due attention to Simon Rattle's level-headed beat. But the success of this performance was that, above all, of Gruber himself, not only as composer but also as vocalist. Bearded and wild of countenance, he sat and delivered the evil stories in a dangerously avuncular manner: and who was to tell if his accent was not Viennese but Transylvanian?

Australian Gala
Covent Garden

William Mann

The Australian Musical Foundation in London was formed two years ago to help outstanding musicians from that country to study and perform here. To raise funds for this admirable purpose, Joan Sutherland and her husband, Richard Bonynge, on Sunday gave a concert in the Royal Opera House with its orchestra, John Williams as guitar soloist, and five other singers to join Miss Sutherland in the sextet from *Lucia di Lammermoor*.

The Prince of Wales was among the audience, likewise Dame Edna Everage who made a preludial patriotic address and took curtain calls at the end with the evening's heroine, a ceremony fascinating to watch: Dame Edna, effusive as ever, bade fair to bog the limelight but failed; Our Joan got the applause, hardly raising an arm, because she deserved it.

She seemed in less than perfect voice, a shade throaty in her low register, as if England's cold snap had caught her in the chest, coming from Australia's summer. "Casta diva" was uncomfortably sung, the "Sulla tomba" duet from *Lucia* more effectingly, though John Brecknock (replacing Placido Domingo) had to sing from the vocal score which marred the effect, elegantly as he did so.

"Vilja" from *The Merry Widow* meant almost nothing, though Sutherland enunciated the English text more carefully and clearly than I have ever known her to do in any language. The mad scene from Thomas's *Hamlet* was another matter, radiant tones, marvellous agility, phrasing to melt the heart and exorcize sacred memories of past sopranos whose records have kept the piece alive.

Alban Berg Quartet
Queen Eizabeth Hall

Stanley Sadie

The Alban Berg Quartet, from Vienna, are among the most gifted of younger string quartets. They have made much of their reputation for their playing of twentieth-century classics, in particular the second Viennese School. Webern's Op 28 quartet, their central item on Sunday had a performance of great conviction and force: one that emphasized its thematic coherence, gave fresh meaning to its fluctuations of tempo, and above all preserved a strong continuity of impulse.

The classics provide a test of a different sort, and few works represent a more severe one than Beethoven's first "Rasumovsky". Those opening bars at once predicate the music's scale, or should do. The Berg Quartet's rather brisk tempo, however, only made clear that they were not striving for the momentous; indeed their reading of the first movement emphasized brilliance and physical energy, and left the profundity to speak for itself, which it did only quietly.

There was a pleasantly crisp, neatly articulated scherzo; but the Adagio, for all the expressive portamento of the leader, Günter Pichler, needed a little more time than it was allowed if it was to have its due weight and sense of unfolding mystery; nor did the finale quite serve as the consummation it surely ought. The timing and the balancing of the long, complex work did not seem ideally managed.

In a similar way, the quarter tended to hasten in the last two movements (especially the canonic minuet) of Haydn's Op 76 No 2; but they took the Andante rather slowly, giving room for some felicitous timing from Mr Pichler, who knows precisely how much weight, and wait, can be assigned to an upbeat. In the first movement they showed themselves clean, unfussy players, alert to Haydn's wit. They are a well unified quartet, vigorous and rich in tone, with a pleasant hint of reediness, nicely blended but in such a way that individual lines remain distinct. Altogether an enjoyable, encouraging evening.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

After the months of rioting and arson, Charles Douglas-Home asks whether there is still room for compromise in Iran

Will the Shah be toppled from his shaky throne?

Only one Shah of Iran has died naturally on his throne in the last 200 years. Thus the crisis which engulfs Mohammed Reza Shah today—though the most serious of his reign—is no new condition to Iranian history or to his own 37 years on the Peacock Throne.

Since he became Shah in 1941, when his country was occupied by Russia and Great Britain, he has been wounded by a would-be assassin in 1949, narrowly escaped death by machine-gunning in 1965, and fled the country completely for a few days in 1953. In between these violent punctuation marks he conducted an incessant war of political manoeuvre until, during the last 15 years, he seemed to achieve total ascendancy within Iran.

Starting in the early 1960s with major land and educational reforms, he gradually stretched his prerogatives to their limits—and beyond—to override the opposition to his plans to develop Iran. He was determined to bring Iran into the twentieth century regardless of its absorptive capacity for new technology, or its collective psychological and cultural readiness for such a manic pace of change.

He was a not-so-young man in a hurry. The oil revenue, he was told, would run out soon enough. In the limited time available he wanted to create a modern state to hand over to the son born to him in 1960—a highly personalized view of his duties perhaps, but one induced by years of absolutism, surrounded by sycophants and technocrats who indulged his almost infantile determination to play around with his country as though it was a piece of personal equipment. In destroying the traditional structure of Iranian society—or trying to—they also destroyed their ability to listen in to the strains and tensions of that society which would eventually explode.

This year, the explosion came. Now, after months of rioting and arson, thousands of deaths, two changes of government, martial law, an unprecedented personal confession by the Shah of past misdeeds like torture and corruption committed, after all, in his name—Iran is pausing for breath. Is it too late for compromise between two extremes?

The first extreme prospect facing Iran is the "Khomeini" solution, called for by the Paris-based preacher who insists that the Iranian people must remain organized in revolt until the Shah is toppled. Strikes should continue until the country collapses and the army responds to the call from the mosque not to shoot at demonstrators, but to join in the creation of an "Islamic republic".

It is more likely that the army, faced with defections, losing control at the operational level rather than the level of senior generals, would perceive that its choice was to remain intact by jettisoning the Shah, or else to fight to a bitter end with the Shah at its head. There is no other organized power in Iran. If the army disintegrates, the country disintegrates too.

The second, and opposite extreme, is that the Shah sits it out, and the army remains loyal. Strikes, arson, country-wide rioting would all take their toll, but in the end the anger would have been exhausted. The Shah would remain on his throne, battered and discredited. But would he then try to put things right in time to hand over to his son? Would this in turn provoke the people into using such a hand-over for one further attempt to reject the monarchy once and for all?

Either of these extremes could occur. Material factors are now no longer relevant to the struggle. An unrepentant will of the Shah on the one hand, on the other the anger of the people—it would simply be a contest in which the greater will would prevail.

Between these two bloody extremes, is there a middle way which throws out any hope? Even in the Mosque, under the canopy of Khomeini's absolutism, more moderate and thoughtful influences are at work. But they have to cope with the fact that in the mosques, in the bazaars—even in the intelligentsia—the appetite for Khomeini's solution, irrational and short-sighted though it may be, has grown out of a collective rage with the Shah.

He is a symbol of all that has gone wrong. As he personalized and personified Iran's successes, so he is now the symbol of breakdown. Thus Iranians are prepared to swallow the Khomeini solution regardless of its consequences. The overriding objective is the Shah's removal.

The official political opposition like the National Front has no obvious general support and thus finds it difficult not to play along with most of what Khomeini says. It must hope for evidence of more moderate influences emerging from the Mosque. Mr Sanjabi's capitulation to the old Ayatollah in Paris is deplored by his colleagues in Tehran, and is almost certainly regretted by the Iran-based church leaders as well.

Within the constitutional opposition people recognize that the consequence of the Shah's departure now would not actually be an Islamic republic—in any sense other than that the generals would invoke Islam as the Libyans and Pakistanis do, to legitimize the rule of the gun.

So two strands of thinking have emerged: those who believe that some reconciliation can be achieved with the Shah on the throne, and those who believe that the monarchical structure can best be preserved without him.

This is the area where the search for a solution is now being made. The most conciliatory plan is for the Shah to remain on the throne but to concede enormous reductions in the areas of his prerogative. Though the students who shout "we will never forgive him" may mean it, they may come to forget him instead. The sticking point is that the Shah insists on retaining direct command of the armed forces and possibly even the security set up as well.

There are those, however, who feel that the monarchy cannot survive with the Shah on the throne if only because his predominance over the last few years cannot be ironed out of the system while the very man who was so dominant is still there.

These quarters believe that the Shah's monarchical functions should now be taken over by some kind of council of the realm, either until the Crown Prince is ready to take over in two years' time, when he will inherit a much-reduced and circumscribed office, or else until the people have been asked in a referendum whether they are still in favour of a monarchy.

What is incalculable is the capacity of the Shah to respond in time to the need for concessions, not just of speech, as in his "mea culpa" statement or in the spectacle of his former advisers being thrown to the wolves of anti-corruption, but in substance—as with his powers over security apparatus, and his evident authority over ministers and generals. He is tense, depressed on the defensive. He needs personal help to coax him rather than to force him into these most difficult decisions of his life.

The second incalculable is the capacity of the religious leaders to wean their followers away from Khomeini's rhetoric, and recomend and endorse a settlement within the constitution. When I asked the most moderate Shia leader Ayatollah Shariat Madari whether or not he thought the two fundamental tenets of Iran's 1906 constitution—Islam and the monarchy—should remain unchanged, he said the people should decide in a referen

The third incalculable is capacity of the army to m holding the ring, without s scoring the opposition by redemption with bullets the streets and pers arrests, or developing a for power themselves on grounds that, since the has hitherto been the pro and guarantor of their p legal but now appears so shaky, they had better use power to secure those privil before somebody else s them away.

The fourth incalculable is capacity of the people, strikers, the students, dem strators, to keep up and pressure on the Shah to f concessions out of him w stopping short of so cripp Iran that worse is bound follow.

The strikes have to mak clear to him that only a v visible and irreversible cha in his position will take pressure off. This time token concessions of previ crises, which he has alw managed subsequently exploit to regain his posit will not be enough.

Bernard Levin

The unholy passions stirred by Oberammergau



I think it is incumbent upon me to exacerbate feelings in the row over the Oberammergau Passion Play. Unlike some of the contestants, I have seen it; I went to the 1960 performance. I have also read the complete text, a course of conduct which also appears to have been thought unnecessary on the part of some of those expressing opinions on the matter.

First of all, let us get Hitler out of the way, together with his heirs and assigns among the neo-Nazis of today. As a lover of Wagner's music, I have often had to face taunts from idiots that I share this particular passion with Hitler. The less implacably idiotic among them can be silenced, I have found, by pointing out that Hitler's musical loves also included Beethoven and *The Merry Widow*, which, if you follow the idiots' logic, suggests either that Beethoven and Lehar were proto-Nazis or that half the time Hitler was quite a good fellow really; those of us, however, who prefer to use a less exiguous basis of reasoning have long ago concluded that Hitler's musical tastes provide no guidance whatever for an informed discussion of our own.

So let it be with Oberammergau. Hitler praised the play; so did Albert Schweitzer (another Wagnerite, incidentally). That no more makes Schweitzer anti-semitic than it makes Hitler a leprosy-doctor; more to the point, it does not make the Oberammergau Passion Play anti-semitic. Nor does the fact that the *Deutsche National-Zeitung* (which is indeed a repulsively Nazified organ) has leaped to the defence of the present text mean that those who oppose the political and racial views of such people must necessarily take an opposite view on a matter like this. For my part, I can put my position simply: I am damned if I am going to have my moral, political or aesthetic opinions determined or affected by the identity, nature or motives of those who share them.

The only admissible evidence on the question of anti-semitism in the Passion Play will be found in the text and the performance. The performance is a crucial ingredient; no one who has only studied the text on the page (let alone those who have not even done that) can really understand what is involved.

But first, the text. It is important, to start with, to realize that the 1860 version by Alois Daisenberger was not, as is widely supposed, a new play which replaced a text previously in use for many decades or even centuries. The Oberammergau play has been constantly changing over the years, and Daisenberger's version was based firmly upon its predecessors; indeed, his text, which was in any case more an adaptation of the version prepared by Othmar Weis half a century before than a completely new play, can be traced back in some of its elements to the earliest versions of all; as Pastor Franz Bogenrieder, a former parish priest of Oberammergau, has put it "the medieval text of St Ulrich and Afra gleams through all the versions, right down to Daisenberger's, just as the underlying colour shines through the old gold of our gothic statues".

Next, it is important, in considering the question of anti-semitism in the present version, to distinguish between that which *is* anti-semitic and that which *may give rise to* anti-semitism. Daisenberger's text must be acquitted on the first charge. Certainly, the Jews are shown as desiring the downfall of Jesus, but their motive is made clear; they regard the Nazarene's preaching as blasphemous, sacreligious and subversive of the truth and the moral order. Here is a passage that will make clear what I mean; the Priest Nathanael is speaking:

> With our own eyes, and to our shame, we saw the triumphant entry of this Galilean, how he marched through the gates and streets of holy Jerusalem. You have heard the Hosannas of the infatuated people. You were witnesses how this arrogant man usurped the dignity of the High Priests and had the effrontery to rule as a master in the temple of Jehovah. What is lacking for the entire overthrow of all our national customs and ecclesiastical rites? Another step, and the whole Law given by God to Moses is overthrown by the innovations of this heretic. The statutes of our fathers are despised. The fasts and cleansings are abolished, the Sabbath profaned, God's Priests divested of their office, and the holy sacrifice at an end.

That is the spirit in which the Jews are regarded in the present version of the Oberammergau Passion Play, and for the life of me I cannot see anti-semitism in it. (I can, incidentally, see good Biblical warrant for it.) It is said, however, that irrespective of Daisenberger's own feelings, spectators at the Passion Play may come away with anti-semitic feelings instilled or reinforced, because they will gather that the Jews, whatever their reasons, desired Christ's death and helped to bring it about. Of course, the charge of deicide has frequently been put forward as an antidote to anti-semitism, hardly less naive than the belief in that guilt as a prime cause of Jew-baiting.

I do not, therefore, believe that the present Oberammergau Passion Play is anti-semitic in its intention or nature; and I do not believe that the quantity of anti-semitism in the world will be increased by it. What is more, if I did believe that last proposition from a reading of the text, I would cease to believe it when I remembered my visit to the play.

For in performance, all such questions vanish; indeed, any one who *has* seen the play but has *not* read the text must be wondering what the present dispute is about. What the play in performance becomes is an immense, enthralling and wholly persuasive picture of the Passion of Jesus Christ; and that is what it remains, I must stress, whether you believe the Christian interpretation of Christ's life and death or whether you do not. I remember, from my own visit, that as Christ was being nailed to the cross, a jet fighter screamed across the theatre (the stage is open to the sky, and the Bavarian hills can be seen beyond the sets), and made the play's point with considerable succinctness: evil exists, and can be overcome.

Beside the witness of what you actually see and hear, the question of anti-semitism in the play itself becomes as irr

The statement of the Second Vatican Council exonerating the Jewish people from collective guilt for Christ's death, though a decent and honourable gesture, seemed to me, if put forward as an antidote to anti-semitism, hardly less naive than the belief in that guilt as a prime cause of Jew-baiting.

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carvings on sale everywh odiously commercialized nat of the entire place. (Or e for that matter, the grim ir in the fact that Oberammer in general, and many of the of the 1930 Passion Play in ticular, had an abomin record of Nazi sympathizin

I do not think it matte the text is or is not chan for the 1980 Passion Play. hope no one will be put off templating a visit by the p sent dispute; and I prom those who do go a very rema able experience, untroubled thoughts of anti-semitism indeed of any of this worl concerns.

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The politics of violence, in his own words

Steve Biko: on being beaten up and hitting back

You are either alive and proud or you are dead, and when you are dead, you can't care anyway. And your method of death can itself be a politicizing thing. So you die in the riots. For a hell of a lot of them, in fact, there's really nothing to lose — almost literally, given the kind of situations that they come from. So if you can overcome the personal fear for death, which is a highly irrational thing, you know, then you're on the way.

And in interrogation the same sort of thing applies. I was talking to this policeman, and I told him, "If you want us to make any progress, the best thing is for us to talk. Don't try any form of rough stuff, because it just won't work." And this is absolutely true also. For I just couldn't see what they could do to me which would make me all of a sudden soften to them. If they talk to me, well I'm bound to be affected by them as human beings. But the moment they adopt rough stuff, they are inprinting in my mind that they are police. And I only understand one form of dealing with police, and that's to be as unhelpful as possible. So I button up. And I told them this: "It's up to you." We had a boxing match the first day I was arrested. Some guy tried to clout me with a club. I went into him like a bull. I think he was under instructions to take it so far and no further, and using open hands so that he doesn't leave any marks on the face. And of course he said exactly what you were saying just now: "I will kill you." He meant to intimidate. And my answer was: "How long is it going to take you?" Now of course they were observing my reaction. And they could see that I was completely unbothered. If they beat me up, it's to my advantage. I can use it. They just killed somebody in jail—a friend of mine—about 10 days before I was arrested.

Now it would have been bloody useful evidence for them to assault me. At least it would indicate what kind of possibilities were there, leading to this guy's death. So, I wanted them to go ahead and do what they could do, so that I could use it. I wasn't really afraid that their violence might lead me to make revelations I didn't want to make, because I had nothing to reveal. I was operating from a very good position, and they were in a very weak position. My attitude is, I'm not going to allow them to carry out their programme faithfully. If they want to beat me five times, they can only do so on condition that I allow them to beat me five times. If I react sharply, equally and oppositely, to the first clap, they are not going to be able to systematically count the next four claps, you see. It's a fight. So if they had meant to give me so much of a beating, and not more, my idea is to make them go beyond what they wanted to give me and to give back as much as I can give so that it becomes an uncontrollable thing. You see the one problem this guy had with me: he couldn't really fight with me because it meant he must hit back, like a man. But he was given instructions, you see, on how to hit, and n these instructions were longer applying because it w a fight. So he had to withdr and get more instructions. I said to them, "Listen, if y guys want to do this your w you have got to handcuff m and bind my feet together, that I can't respond. If y allow me to respond, I'm c tainly going to respond. A I'm afraid you may have to k me in the process even if i not your intention".

Extracted from *I Write What Like* which will be publish by the Bowerdean Press at £4.9

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LONDON DIARY

Carrels amid a new ocean of statistics

Last week was an upper-case red-letter period for bibliomanes, bookaholics and others of us who escape from the sorrows of life into the less painful worlds between hard covers. The London School of Economics and Political Science has opened its new library, anthropomorphically named Lionel Robbins, in the converted warehouse of W. H. Smith and Son next door. Sidney and Beatrice Webb and their followers now keep the halls from which fleets of delivery boys used to pedal with the lighter reading purveyed by Smith's.

In accordance with the Fabian tradition of believing that enough facts will solve every difficulty, the library was launched on an ocean of statistics: three million library items, 19½ miles of shelves, three tons of United States Government publications accreting a year, 104 carrels for research students. There is an incantatory, bookish word for you, carrel. We could use some in our word-factory.

Lionel Robbins is the finest library of the social sciences in the world, almost all of it now available for browsing on open shelves. Derek Clarke, the learned librarian, says: "We are not just a negative museum of books. We try to make a constructive contribution to scholarship by collection and publication."

Like any great book paradise, the library has a depressing as well as an exhilarating effect; all those millions of books that one will never have time to read. In any case, with the economists disagreeing so profoundly among themselves in the correspondence columns of *The Times*, it is too late to read oneself into a belief that economics is a serious science. I resolve to abstain even from the Dalton diaries, and start *Jane Eyre* again instead.

On, on to the British Library to see how the team of 15 code-named ESTC are getting on with the promethean project of cataloguing everything published in the eighteenth century. They are likely to finish in six years with a million titles, because much of the material consists of single sheets in bundles never examined since they were tied up.

"The catalogue is changing our conception of the history and language of the eighteenth century. Many of the words in publications like regional trade lists are unknown even to the *OED*, Robin Alston, commander-in-chief of the catalogue, says: "This forgotten ephemeral material, which will now become accessible to scholars, tells us much more about the life of the average citizen than the books of the time." Nevertheless, back to *Jane Eyre*.

Golden gobbledegook award of the month goes to Kingman Brewster, the American Ambassador, for a sentence in a lecture on academic crystal balls at Exeter University: "This imposes a terrific moral and 'judgmatical' overload on the political system".

Raising the lid on Cuthbert

Hey, Cuthbert, what in Heaven's name are you doing down south in a London Diary? I know that after the Danes destroyed Lindisfarne your miraculously incorrupt body was taken for a trek of two centuries around the North seeking a safe home. But not even the most enthusiastic hagiographer has suggested that you came as far as London.

After a year of cleaning, conservation and discovery, the fragments of St Cuthbert's coffin are being put on public display in the Treasury of Durham Cathedral. New fragments of the coffin, which is at least 12 centuries old, have been identified and put back.

Experts on dendrology and carpentry have done instructive work on the daring. Mere details of the carved figures can now be seen. And the lid has been partly raised so that carvings never before seen are visible. They represent Christ surrounded by the symbols of the Gospel-writers: an angel for Matthew, lion for Mark, ox for Luke, and eagle for John.



Stately shop keepers

The stately homes of England, how precarious they stand, amidst their busy turnstiles o'er all the trapper's land. There is a caravan site in the walled garden, a museum of underwear in the billiard-room, and lavatories in the Tudor wine cellar.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, who pioneered the notion saving one's stately home exploiting it commercial retired last week as preside of the Historic Houses Assoc tion, the pressure group f these condemned by birth scratching a living in mouldering piles of architectural he itage. He is succeeded George Howard, the large a witty chatelain of Cast Howard.

The association gave a state luncheon at Brook's to cel brate the first five years of i existence, in which it has wo 800 members, 2,500 friend and good relations with th Treasury. Edward Montag says: "I passionately belie that continuity of ownership the key to the survival of ou great houses. But what th Treasury describes as benefi cial ownership is not a benef at all. Living over the shop extremely hard work."

Carry on the drudgery, lad England would not be Englan without bowels like Beaulie and Castle Howard, trippe and all.

Least attractive event today, unless you know Nil speak: a lecture at the Lond School of Hygiene and Tro cal Medicine by Professor A Aitken. The synopsis goes "Exponential and Weibu models may be fitted to co plex survival data [in Glil using the EM algorithm gives maximum likelihood est mates of the parameters whe some lifetimes are censored".

Philip Howard

TIMES PAST
THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

APRIL 5TH MOVEMENT

ted crowds eagerly
e wall posters going
ing and other Chinese
ly join in the demand
y, democracy and
Some are concerned
with political freedom.
make the case for
tion of such cast-offs as
chi. Criticism of Mao
seem unfettered. Such
n recalls the "hun-
wers" movement of
ill there now be a
alt, as there was then,
fresh assault on
s", some of whom may
ave been released from
isonment they suffered
ree years ago—as a
published today by
International con-
Or is the backing that
Hsiao-ping is clearly
this manifestation of
eeling unlikely to be
n? It seems hardly
when Mr Teng himself
e rehabilitation of Mr
-huai, whose criticisms
in 1959 led to his dis-
defence minister. At
this was felt by many
's colleagues to be an
the first of many cases
Mao, treated those who
with him as enemies.
examination of a cam-
ign is certainly stimulated
Teng shows that his main
e is to reverse the illeg-
Mao's party management,
ly during and since the
revolution. A lengthy
ast week in *People's Daily*
s that it is the events of
1976 that are to serve as
tion. That was the day
e traditional festival for
ng ancestors was taken
excuse for a massive
ration in favour of the
onths dead Chou En-lai,
before then had feelings
so spontaneously and
ly expressed in a public
Nor was there any doubt
part of those who joined
wd that affection for the
ed prime minister was
to revulsion against the
al struggles of the previous
ars. One poster has re-
to ten years of "fascist
rship" from 1966 to
One can hardly expect pre-
in political abuse. But that
inese people did not relish
ecade of Maoist extremism
olutely plain. No less plain
is Mr Teng's ever-growing popularity in pressing his plea for China to "seek truth from facts".

Thus the priority is to reverse the character of the decisions taken after the April 5 demonstration was suppressed. Already *People's Daily* has declared that the expression of mass feeling was not counter-revolutionary but the reverse. No doubt this amendment will find its place in party records when the expected plenary session of the central committee is held—it may already be in session. But what of the other two decisions: one dismissing Mr Teng from all his posts, the other promoting Mr Hua Kuo-feng to the senior vice-chairmanship of the party—and thus the natural successor to Mao Tse-tung—as well as confirming his appointment as Prime Minister in place of Chou En-lai. Hitherto a direct conflict between Mr Hua and Mr Teng was seen as the likely outcome. But this has been avoided, chiefly because Mr Teng has been sufficiently persuasive to carry Mr Hua with him in his campaign to restore the party to legality. As for the personal issues, there is to be no disturbance of the decision. Mr Hua will keep the posts, which have been confirmed in any case by later meetings of the party congress last year and the national people's congress earlier this year. Never again will a gang of four ram decisions through a cowed politburo, but cowed, as all are aware, only because Mao supported the gang.

Of course this leaves many questions unanswered even when the party's return to legality is affirmed. That they will go on being answered may be deduced from *China Youth* which asks why Lin Piao and the "gang of four" could remain in power for so long and answers its own question by saying that China had been ruled for too many centuries by dictatorial emperors whose authority none dared question. The only way to escape this conformity would be secret ballots to elect representatives the people know and trust. If one thinks of the disbanded and disappointed red guards, the generation of the seventies deprived of decent higher education and sent to the countryside, a whole pile of dissent must be in the wings. It is likely to be spurred now that the demonstration of April 5, 1976, has been elevated to its "revolutionary" pedestal.

Moreover, the date promises to be acknowledged as a turning point in Chinese revolutionary history, likely to gain the same importance as the May 4 movement of 1919. (Posters are already referring to the April 5 movement.) If that happens, one outcome could be the gradual return of China to a more equable relationship with its historical heritage. Ever since 1949 the "new" China has been hammered home up and down the country, almost as a China that had utterly turned its back on the old. No country can so disown its past, least of all China. If one looks back over this century to that first dramatic revolutionary gesture, it also began as a demonstration. The students who protested on May 4, 1919, at the demeaning terms accepted in the Versailles Treaty by a weak government of China set going emotions that echoed throughout the country and were soon transmuted into a new confidence among a younger generation. Suddenly, after two decades of confusion, China's capacity to find her own way forward was born. At last the young had found a cause to which they could rally.

That cause of national renewal, of a strong and independent China, remains the objective in 1978 as it was conceived in 1919. Of course the break with a decaying and corrupt China with the communist victory in 1949 will not lose its immense significance, or Mao's genius in moulding and leading those forces be forgotten. Yet China's modern history may profit from a new framework that spans May 4, 1919 and April 5, 1976; the one a coming together of nationalist sentiment, the other a protest against dictatorship and a demand for liberty. Perhaps by the year 2000, when Chou En-lai's "four modernizations" have reached some kind of fruition, China will be able to look back in gratitude at the transformation of the past two years. That will not mean an advance towards democracy by any western standards. Chinese thinking has not moved far enough for that. But at least a party conducting its own affairs constitutionally, a party again offering a career to talent, a party much more ready to test its performance by public opinion than it has been willing to do since 1949—that could be Mr Teng's achievement.



WOULD BE SILLY TO BLACKLIST FORD

ears that the Government
ceeding with caution in the
r of applying its policy of
ions to the Ford case.
rday the company explained
e Government the basis of
ntroversial wage settlement
resented the arguments for
uding that it was within the
of the present pay policy.
basis of that case is that the
ase in earnings above 5 per
will be covered by self-
cing increases in pro-
ivity. Ford is an efficient
well-managed company by
standards and certainly by
standards of the British
or car industry. It is, there-
possible that the claim
d be justified, or sub-
tially justified, by events.
Government will now con-
r what action, if any, to take
ne light of these explanations.
would be well advised to be
ible in the matter. A policy of sanctions remains in our view objectionable on legal grounds. It is highly questionable whether the Government in fact has the powers to apply many of the sanctions it has deployed against those on its "black list". The very concept of a black list is equally objectionable on general grounds. The most powerful objection, however, remains the economic and industrial one. After so many years of directly applied norms, the distortions, inefficiences and disincentives created by rigid, formal incomes policies substantially outweigh any possible advantage in holding down the rate of wage inflation. There is a growing impression that settlements up to about the Ford level are increasingly common in industries that are benefiting from expanded trade. There is no case for penalizing Ford for having behaved in a commercially sensible way.

The Government rather should make the most of the undertaking which the company has offered that it will not calculate for more than a 5 per cent increase in its wage costs in any price increases this year. That is the measure of whether the rest of the wage increase can genuinely be called self-financing. For if the extra cannot be met out of higher productivity, it will have to come out of profits.

Because of its rhetoric, however, the Government has given itself a serious problem of presentation in responding to the Ford settlement. It cannot hide the fact that the central element of the deal involves an increase in Ford's basic rates that is almost double the 5 per cent norm. If it feels politically bound to slap Ford publicly on the wrists in consequence, there is no justification for such a gesture to be anything more than symbolic.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hormone treatment in prisons

From Mr David Green, and others

Sir, For many years Dartmoor prison has held men who are potentially dangerous and seriously disturbed in ways which the ordinary person finds difficulty in understanding. The crimes they have committed against small children and others are such that other prisoners resent their presence and therefore, for their own protection, they have to be kept on what is called Voluntary Segregation. This means, in effect, that they are almost totally isolated from human contact and become like cabbages.

Until recently there was no method by which these men could be treated which had any possible hope that they might ultimately be able to live a normal or semi-normal life. Since 1968, hormone treatment in various forms has been given to some prisoners who were willing to accept it after all the known side effects were explained to them. Whether they all understood everything they were told is difficult to say. We, the Home Office, and everyone concerned were anxious about this because there were many problems. There was the swelling of the breast tissue and the need for amputation, the possible abuse of the treatment to get parole, and the continued need for further treatment on release.

We do not ourselves particularly like the idea of hormone treatment—who could?—but up to now it represents the only alternative to incarceration for life. We know the treatment was carried out responsibly and with understanding and we believe it brough peace of mind. In their original state, untreated, these men could never or hardly ever be released without grave danger to other human beings, particularly small children. With continued hormone treatment there is the possibility that they may be released to lead a reasonable life without hurt to others.

It is easy to make emotive judgments about this but is it not better to offer at least some hope of a normal life, however imperfect the treatment may be, rather than to leave men to rot in their cells with no hope at all for the future.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID GREEN,
LEN HILL,
ANNE VOSS-BARK,
Members of the Board of Visitors,
HM Prison Dartmoor,
Lyd Cottage,
Lear Road,
Lifton,
Devon.

'L'Express' interview

From the Editor in Chief of L'Express

Sir, After the publication by *L'Express* of an interview with the ex-French Nazi Darquier de Pellepoix, I was surprised (to put it mildly) when I read the following sentence in *The Times* (November 2): "*L'Express* had in the introduction to the interview described M Darquier de Pellepoix as 'the French Eichmann' and allowed 'room for doubt as to its own feelings about this war criminal'."

Of course, the exact sentence as we printed it, was "allowed no room". Your correspondent has assured me personally that this was an error in transmission.

We have been deluged with letters of protest and inquiry from British associations and other readers, Jewish and non-Jewish. Would you not have objected if we had written that there was "room for doubt" as to *The Times's* "feelings" about a murderer and if we had not immediately corrected such a mistake?

There has never been the slightest doubt as to our intentions when we published the Darquier interview. Concerning this historical period (35 years away) we wanted to remind our readers that anti-semitism in France was not simply imported from Germany. There was a purely French anti-semitism, even a purely French nazism. Not all Frenchmen like to be reminded of this.

Driving this point home, we published a dossier of the main reactions to the Darquier interview and an editorial comment in NR 1426 of *L'Express* (November 11).

In all fairness, especially after this unfortunate typographical mistake, I feel that *The Times's* readers should have been fully informed.

Sincerely,
JEAN-FRANÇOIS REVEL,
Rue de Berri,
Paris.

Christianity and politics

From the Reverend S. B. Calver

Sir, The Reith Lectures. It would be interesting to enquire into the object of this series. The impression I have so far received is that authentic Christianity should only be concerned with worship in its narrowest sense, just what Marxists always claim it to be—"pie in the sky". Secondly that the churches have so compromised themselves as to be little better than a Marxist front, a view bound to dismay most church people. We cannot separate the lectures from the BBC's publicity of them. *The Listener* for November 2 has on the front the quotation, "What will happen to Christianity as its content is drained away into the great pool of secular idealism." In your edition of November 4 the advertisement for *The Listener* on p 4 quotes, "In their death agonies the western churches are distributing the causes of their own sickness", etc. I am glad to note today's issue (November 14) has some critical letters.

The lectures should also be compared with the TV serial *The Archaeology of the Bible Lands*; once again the purpose would appear to be educational, but in fact the impression given was that the Old Testament was unreliable by modern archaeological standards, far more than is usually thought. I wonder whether these two programmes have been put on as an exercise in debunking Christianity. I should like to think I am wrong.

I am, etc,
S. B. CALVER,
8 Parkfield Drive,
Taunton,
Somerset.

Preservation of cathedral cities

From Mr Marcus Binney and Mr John Harris

Sir, The Archbishop of Canterbury's letter (November 24) on the preservation of cathedral cities and historic towns is as manna from heaven. Would that our leading politicians and civil servants showed so clear and unequivocal grasp of the way conservation can go hand in hand with lively prosperous towns.

Indeed it was only a few weeks ago you reported that a very senior official at the Department of the Environment, with a special responsibility for historic buildings, was proposing to the Historic Buildings Council for England that statutory protection should be removed from 90 per cent of the listed buildings in the country, opening the way, to quote Richard Crossman, again for the same supermarket to be plonked by every cathedral—and every historic church.

The Archbishop asks for the example of York to be followed in other cathedral cities. The cathedral city most in need just now is London which with Westminster Abbey and the Roman Catholic Cathedrals at Westminster and Southwark has five cathedrals. Greater London receives some 75 per cent of the foreign holiday tourists to Britain and no city benefits more in terms of trade and employment from visitors to historic places and sites. Yet the Historic Buildings Council has all but turned its back on London and the Greater London Council was recently giving less in grants to historic buildings than Chester or York, and still gives less than Norwich.

Worse still are the number of cases—illustrated by two currently the subject of correspondence in your columns (the Cutler Street warehouses and the Thomas More Estate)—where the GLC is pushing through development schemes without allowing proper examination of alternatives which would conserve much more of these historic properties while still allowing them to be put to beneficial viable uses.

There is nowhere where the Archbishop's message more needs to be heeded than a few hundred yards down the river from Lambeth Palace.

Yours sincerely,
MARCUS BINNEY,
JOHN HARRIS,
The White Hart Hotel,
Lincoln.

From Mrs A. S. Hall

Sir, The Archbishop of Canterbury's timely reminder of the new attitudes to urban conservation, which have prevailed and indeed grown in the past decade, prefaces his enquiry as to the "state of play" in other cathedral cities.

I am happy to report that in Salisbury, the Cathedral spire still dominates the landscape for many miles around and indeed the traveller from Southampton has in recent weeks been treated to a new and impressive vista by virtue of the opening of the Alderbury By-Pass.

The commercial heart of the city is also bearing strongly with the recent opening of the Cross Keys Chequer development, adjoining the Market Square, a shopping precinct containing many restored buildings and features.

As a council, we recognize the problems that exist and which will continue to arise. Our wish is to balance the conflicting demands of shopping and traffic with the objectives of conservation. The city needs both its character and its prosperity and inevitably the solutions will not please all.

It is interesting when comparing the modest efforts of Salisbury to the achievements of York to also compare the size and distribution of population. York has a population of 101,900 contained on 7,295 acres, whereas Salisbury District has a population of 105,300 spread over 248,383 acres. Thus the arguments for investing ratepayers' money in preserving the city's heritage are countered by rural councillors who quite rightly feel that they should receive the benefits also in order to maintain their own, tiny by comparison but nonetheless important, conservation areas.

This is perhaps reflected in the annual budget for the respective "Town Schemes" (Historic Building Grants jointly funded by central and local government) which is currently:

York	£70,000
Salisbury	£ 6,000

We are conscious of our problems in Salisbury, not least our notorious "road to nowhere" but we are tackling them and are confident we will succeed. We take comfort in the fact that Bishop Poore, who was the "city planner" in 1220 would still be able to find his way from the Market Square to the Cathedral without feeling he had been landed on the Moon.

Yours faithfully,
A. S. HALL, Chairman,
Planning Committee,
Salisbury District Council,
Belle Vue Road,
Salisbury.
November 24.

Medical accountability

From Lord Smith of Marlow

Sir, The anxieties that prompted Mr Tony Smythe's letter (November 25) deserve careful examination, though the problem to which he draws attention is far more complex than his letter suggests and his solution is one which all too easily could harm patients rather than help them.

Good medicine depends upon much more than mere knowledge and technical expertise. Inherent in it is the one-to-one relationship of doctor and patient, within which a doctor maintains his determination to seek above all what is best for his patient and the patient rewards his doctor with his confidence.

To some, it is so important not to intrude upon this relationship that the judgment of a doctor in clinical charge of a patient must never be questioned at any time by any third party, unless it appears to have fallen short of accepted standards to such a degree that it becomes a matter for the civil courts. Mr Tony Smythe clearly disagrees with this attitude and so do I.

Today it is universally accepted within the medical profession that continuing education of all doctors is important, not just merely after qualification but in the hospital service, after full clinical responsibility has been assumed as a consultant; yet whilst education of medical students and junior doctors is accompanied by periodic assessments of a rigorous kind, continuing education of more senior doctors is not as yet subject to any assessment at all.

This is not due to a failure of the profession to appreciate the need for continuing assessment in the preservation of high standards. It is due to the fact that it is extremely difficult to devise a system which does not carry with it some element of persuasion to some doctors on some occasions to think first of their own position rather than the interests of their patient. It would be a disaster if a generation of doctors grew up who, whenever faced with a difficult decision, might, instead of considering solely "what is best for the patient?" ask themselves first the question "in this finely balanced situation in which a wrong decision may easily be made, what can I do to make sure that, whatever the outcome, criticism cannot be levelled at me personally?"

An attitude of mind such as this can lead to every patient having every investigation, delays in emergencies being treated whilst the apprehensive seek "cover" through consultation with a senior, a predilection for "passing the buck" when faced with any dangerously ill patient. The practice of "defensive medicine" on any scale would be greatly to the disadvantage, indeed danger, of patients, as well as enormously expensive.

This is a problem which the medical profession does have to solve, but the solution must be one that can be introduced with the understanding, agreement and cooperation of doctors as a whole, not one imposed by force upon them even by their own senior colleagues, let alone by those outside the profession. Not only would bad doctors oppose this through self interest but good doctors would all oppose it too because of its harmful effects upon patients and its disastrous impact upon the economy of the NHS. The crisis that would follow is one which the NHS, not lacking its troubles at the present time, can well do without!

Yours faithfully,
SMITH,
House of Lords.
November 27.

The issues at 'The Times'

From Mr V. H. Limpenny

Sir, In your leader "The issues at *The Times*" (November 24) you give the impression that the NGA is opposed to new technology. Official NGA policy is to accept new technology. This policy has been endorsed by my Chapel and over the past months we have and still are supplying Times management with men for training on new technology.

Yours sincerely,
VIC LIMPENNY,
Imperial Father,
The Times Graphical Chapel,
New Printing House Square, WC1.

From Mr Somerset de Chair

Sir, In case the Thunderer is silenced on November 30, may I protest on behalf of your readers at this tragic possibility.

The power of the unions has increased, is increasing and ought to be diminished. Dunning's famous motion in similar terms drew attention to the increasing power of the monarchy, and, in time, this was diminished.

It would no longer be possible for a monarch like George III to dismiss Lord Rockingham, who was held in great esteem in the American colonies, and replace him by Lord North, who lost them.

For a number of years now it has been clear that the unions were dictating the terms on which the leading newspapers in this country could be produced. Eighteen months ago I visited South Africa where I found a volatile English-language press, highly critical of the Nationalist Government's apartheid policy.

On my return to England I found that *The Times* had not appeared at all for seven days. If this is not censorship I do not know what is.

We have recently seen an edition of *The Daily Telegraph* published with blank spaces where photographs of Prince Charles on his thirtieth birthday and other illustrations were left blank. If a newspaper appeared in this form in Rhodesia it would be regarded as blatant censorship.

The country cannot go on like this. In the pantheon of liberty the supporting pillars of the main entrance façade are the responsible newspapers.

A few tabloid newspapers pandering to the lowest instincts of the public will not replace the pillars supporting the structure, like *The Times* and *The Daily Telegraph*. *The Morning Post* has already gone.

A serious and responsible free press is as much a part of our unwritten constitution as the judiciary, the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the Crown. The removal of any one of them would seriously unbalance the protection which our people have won over the centuries.

Let us hope that the internal dissensions within your great paper can be resolved before the end of this month, but if not that *The Times* will arise again one day like a phoenix from the ashes.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most humble and obedient servant and consistent reader,
SOMERSET DE CH[illegible]
St Osyth's Priory,
St Osyth,
Essex.
November 22.

Industrial disputes at the National

From Lord Olivier, and others

Sir, There are alarming signs that a serious wound, all too familiar in industry, is about to open up in the otherwise healthy body of the London Theatre.

We refer to the dangerously increasing number of unofficial strikes by stage staff which have recently stopped performances in the West End and, in particular, at the National Theatre where the threat of a series of similar actions is, we understand, severe.

We are not against trade unions. Indeed, we all belong to one, if not two or three. The theatre is fortunate in its different associations of this kind, and recognizes the great value they can have when members work in harmony within the rules, to the mutual well being of all.

But, for more than 40 years there has been the almost subconscious dread that one day the two main theatre unions in this country, British Actors' Equity and the National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees—(pardon, please, members of the Musicians' Union and The Writers' Guild) might fall out.

Now we must ask if members of NATKE—the union whose conduct is presently causing such alarm—realize the mortal danger of a continuing run of unofficial strikes. These will eventually break the crucial trust that has always existed between the public and the performer. This will inevitably speedily result in the severest state of unemployment throughout both our unions.

It surely has to be admitted that it is the public's interest in the box office that provides us with our means of livelihood, and that this interest is going to drop to a state of non-existence with unpleasant suddenness if these providers continue to be subjected to the insulting inconvenience of buying theatre tickets for a performance which can either be cancelled at the last moment, or be stopped at any time during it which pleases, or, we very much fear, amuses NATKE members to call a halt to it.

What seems to us to be needed to heal this deepening wound is an increased sense of responsibility to the public and an enlightened sense of reality amongst those theatre workers who take unofficial action. If neither is forthcoming, the theatre in this country will surely and quickly sicken to extinction.

Yours, etc,
LAURENCE OLIVIER,
JOHN GIELGUD,
RALPH RICHARDSON,
33-34 Chancery Lane, WC2.
November 23.

Governing the V & A

From the Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum

Sir, With reference to the article in today's *The Times* (November 27) concerning all the V & A Museum's staff's opposition to being placed under an alternative form of governance independent of the DES, the Chairman of the Advisory Council and I would like to make the following points.

In 1977, in response to the Department's policy of devolution to the trustee institutions, the Director constituted a committee consisting of four Heads of Department, who were asked to investigate and report to me the implications of total devolution from the DES for the V & A. This committee met members of all the unions concerned and also officials of the other national museums in London which are governed by trustees.

After considering the evidence and views put forward, they recommended to me that the V & A should seek statutory trustee museum status. Their report was made available to the staff, after which the Chairman of the Advisory Council and I met the staff representatives on May 16, 1978, explaining the proposals and asking for their views. There was a helpful discussion, but no firm alternative suggestions were forthcoming.

Whatever the ultimate decision of the Secretary of State, the "traditional national role" of the V & A will never be abrogated. Quite simply, our purpose is to ensure that the V & A remains a fascinating museum to visit and to use, and also a satisfying and fulfilling place to work in for all its staff.

Yours faithfully,
ROY STRONG, Director,
Victoria and Albert Museum,
South Kensington, SW7.
November 27.

Union for artists

From Mrs Joan M. Jonas

Sir, Mr R. Buhler (November 10) states that there are no unions for painters. There is indeed the Artists Union and should he be interested in further information about this union ask him to write or phone me at the address below.

All the points made in his letter to *The Times* are issues which have brought about the formation of the Artists Union. We need artists to unite and work towards improving diverse conditions from which they suffer.

Yours faithfully,
JOAN M. JONAS,
128 Gordon Road,
South Woodford, E18.
November 16.

Lions in the Coliseum

From Mr David Gibbins

Sir, I hope and urge that the English National Opera while renovating the Coliseum in March will find money and time at least to dust it not decorate in glorious confident colours the lions and other marvellous frothy details within the auditorium. The performances and [illegible] are charming—let the building contribute too.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID GIBBINS,
154 Oxford Gardens, W10.
November 23.

Assassination list

From Mr Jon Phillips

Sir, In his letter entitled "Mr Mugabe's Assassination List", published on November 23, Lord Walston suggests that, if Mugabe's terrorists assassinated those on the list it would somehow stop the terrorist war and the daily massacre of black and white Rhodesians.

He also says that "If such a threat helps to weaken the internal settlement and thereby shorten the war, is it not, in all honesty, admit it fewer innocent people would suffer". He goes on to cite the example of the Allied bombing of German towns in order to wipe out Nazism.

The black leaders who signed the March agreement with Mr Smith are not, as Lord Walston states, "quislings", but are people who wish to see an orderly transfer of power from the white minority to the black majority without bloodshed and without a takeover by those blacks who wish to see Rhodesia ruled by a one party Marxist regime.

I wonder with what justification Lord Walston states that many civilian Africans think they have been sold out by the three black leaders. It is my impression, having just returned from visiting Rhodesia, that most blacks are terrified of what will happen to them if the Patriotic Front take over.

Furthermore, many black Africans who have come from other black-ruled African states support Mr Smith and realise that they have much more freedom under so-called "white minority rule" than they ever had under black rule in their countries of origin.

Finally, I would remind Lord Walston that the Allied countries were fighting to oppose totalitarian Nazism and replace it with democratic government. In his support of Mugabe Lord Walston seems to be seeking to replace democratic government with totalitarian Marxism.

Perhaps his Lordship should visit Rhodesia and talk to ordinary Africans and Europeans before he writes this sort of nonsense.

Yours sincerely,
JON PHILLIPS,
Management Committee Member,
Eastern Area Young Conservatives,
66 Morgan Crescent,
Theydon Bois,
Essex.
November 23.

The primacy of the Pope

From the Reverend Dr P. N. Hamilton

Sir, Dr Thomas Parker's strong attack on me (November 11) needs a reply. As regards the Pope's role in the future reunited Church for which many of us pray, the phrase "primacy of honour" recalls the "special place for a *primus-inter-pares* as an organ of unity and authority" proposed by Archbishop Michael Ramsey in 1956 in *The Gospel and the Catholic Church* (2nd ed, p227). For me at least it suggests a role not unlike that of the Archbishop of Canterbury within today's Anglican Communion, where he is a focus for unity and receives honour and some authority, but has only a limited jurisdiction throughout England and little if any in, say, North America. We have much to learn from other Churches, but perhaps we have this at least to contribute.

As to Christ's words, "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church" (Matthew 16:18), words that were the foundation for much of the new Pope's inaugural sermon, Dr Ramsey also wrote that later conceptions of papal sovereignty grew "partly through an interpretation of Mt 16:18 which by far the greater number of the Fathers had not accepted" (p163). The Fathers do not all side with Dr Parker in applying these words both to Peter and to his successors in Rome.

And the 1976 Anglican-Roman Catholic agreed statement "Authority in the Church" says this (para 24): "Claims on behalf of the Roman see as commonly presented in the past have put a greater weight on the Petrine texts (Mt 16:18, etc) than they are generally thought to be able to bear. However, many Roman Catholic scholars do not now feel it necessary to stand by former exegeses of these texts in every respect."

Yours faithfully,
PETER HAMILTON,
Frant Rectory,
Tunbridge Wells,
Kent.
November 16.

Drinking in line

From Professor L. A. Moritz

Sir, On February 16, 1972—exactly six years and nine months ago—you printed the following letter from me:

"If our existing pint glasses were marked, a little below the top, with the half litre level, they would look exactly like continental half litre glassese. We should still get the same amount of beer as we now get for our nominal pint, except that we should no longer be paying for the froth; and our hands would not need to be quite so steady since we should be less likely to spill part of what we have paid for. Above all, the price for the same amount of beer ought to go down by 12½ per cent.

"So I am all for the metric pint—and even the metric half pint."

Today we are told that, as an "incidental benefit deriving from a bill principally designed to bring British weights and measures legislation into line . . . with other EEC member states", the offending froth is to be accommodated in larger (imperial) pint and half pint glasses.

What line, Sir, are we being brought into?

Yours, etc,
L. A. MORITZ,
1 Llanedeyrn Road,
Penylan,
Cardiff.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 27: The Duke of Edinburgh was present at a dinner this evening given by His Excellency the Swedish Ambassador in honour of the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Bertil of Sweden and the Swedish Sports Federation at 27 Portland Place, London.

Squadron Leader Antony Nicholson was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 27: The Duke of Gloucester presented prizes to the winners of the Robertson Ideas Competition for Young Architects at Battersea Arts Centre this evening.

Lieutenant Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
November 27: Princess Alexandra this afternoon opened Sir Nicholas Garrow House, the hostel which the Royal National Institute for the Blind maintains for blind people working in the London area, at Wedlake Street, W10.

The Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron, will attend a meeting of the St Peter's Research Trust at St Philip's Hospital, Shaftesbury Avenue, on December 4.

The Duke of Gloucester, as president, will visit the Royal Smithfield Show, Earls Court, on December 5.

Birthdays today

Sir John Dudding, 63; Mr José Iturbi, 83; Major-General Sir George Johnson, 75; Sir Douglas Ritchie, 93; the Right Rev P. C. Rodger, 58; Mr J. Edward Sieff, 73; Major-General R. E. Urquhart, 77; Lord Wigg, 78; Dame Frances Yates, 79.

Marriage

Mr R. E. Barrowclough and Miss L. S. M. Carr
The marriage took place on Saturday, November 25, in Oxford, of Mr Richard Barrowclough, son of Mr Anthony Barrowclough, QC, and Mrs Barrowclough, of The Old Vicarage, Winsford, Somerset, to Miss Laura Carr, daughter of Mr and Mrs Raymond Carr, of St Anthony's College, Oxford, and Woolhanger Manor, Devon.

Christening

The infant son of Mr and Mrs Nigel Learmond, and grandson of Mr P. A. Learmond, Mrs G. D. Shepherd and Sir Frank and Lady Marshall, was christened Alexander Henry Marshall Learmond on November 26 at Chelsea Old Church. The Rev C. E. Leighton Thomson officiated. The godparents are Mr David Obank, Mr Christian Hook, Mrs J. R. Hale and Mrs R. Bradford.

Today's engagements

The Queen attends reception to mark reopening of Drapers' Hall, London, 9.30.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as president, attends meeting between Central Council of Physical Recreation and members of Swedish Sports Federation, Buckingham Palace, 10; reception at White Tower, Tower of London, 7.15.

The Prince of Wales, as president, Royal Aero Club, presents club's awards for 1977, Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, 6.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother opens Battle of Britain Museum, Hendon, 4.15.

Princess Margaret attends *Evening News* British film awards, New London Theatre, Drury Lane, 7.35.

The Duke of Gloucester attends reception given by Association of Railway Preservation Societies, Science Museum, 6.15; with the Duchess, attends dinner to mark 500th anniversary of establishment of Assay Office, Goldsmiths' Hall, 7.25.

The Duke of Kent visits Simon Engineering, Stockport, and opens road transport industry's training centre, Chadderton, arriving Manchester airport, 11.

Princess Alexandra, Commonwealth President, is present at annual meeting of Commonwealth Council of Royal Life Saving Society, HQ ship, Wellington, Temple Stairs, London, 2.55.

Exhibition: The Gold of El Dorado, Royal Academy, Piccadilly, 10-7.

Lectures: Philanthropy and the Arts and Crafts Movement, Victoria and Albert Museum, 1.15. Costume in sixteenth-century paintings, National Gallery, 1.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr D. M. Summerhayes to be leader of the United Kingdom delegation to the Committee on Disarmament at Geneva, with the rank of ambassador, in succession to Sir Derick Ashe, who will be retiring from the Diplomatic Service, in March.

Mr John Groves, Director of Information at the Department of Health and Social Security, to succeed Mr H. L. James as Director General of the Central Office of Information.

Legal

Mr J. L. Knox to be a member of the Law Reform Committee.

Latest wills

Sir Richard James Boughey, tenth baronet, of Quarley, Hampshire, left £5,378,689 net.

Margaret Theresa Edwards, of Grayshott, left all her property, valued at £41,507 net, to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

Ashton, Kathleen Laura, of Chelsea £519,665

Drury, Mr Donald Victor, of Bromsgrove £134,340

Jenkins, Mr Leslie Augustus Westner, of Warsash, chairman, Forestry Commission, 1965-70 £44,565

Mendelson, Mr David, of St John's Wood £120,373

Molesworth, Mr Hender Delves, of Wexham, former keeper of culpture and woodwork, Victoria nd Albert Museum .. £207,356

Newbould, Mrs Rosalind Goodart, of Naunton Beauchamp £232,779

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. Bodlender and Miss C. Schmitt
The engagement is announced between Jonathan Bodlender, son of Lady Cohen of Brighton, JP, of Bedford Towers, Brighton, and Catherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs Albert J. Schmitt, of 9 rue Jean Ferrandi, Paris VI, and of Andlau, Alsace.

Mr G. P. C. Thomson and Miss L. E. M. Campbell
The engagement is announced between Guy, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. P. L. Thomson, of The Old Rectory, Shrawley, Worcester, and Louise, second daughter of Sir Alan and Lady Campbell, of the British Embassy, Rome.

Mr C. C. Ainsworth and Miss L. J. Bowers
The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Mr and Mrs N. J. Ainsworth, of Driffield, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, and Lesley, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. Bowers, of Tadley, Hampshire.

Mr W. O'Brien and Miss J. McLellan
The engagement is announced between William, son of Mr and Mrs J. M. O'Brien, of Amersham, and Jeannette, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey McLellan, of Richmond, Surrey.

Mr N. A. T. Dowding and Miss J. E. Blatchly
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. L. Dowding, of Radley College, Abingdon, and Janet, only daughter of Dr and Mrs J. M. Blatchly, of Ipswich School, Suffolk.

Mr R. C. G. Johnstone and Miss E. S. Whebby
The engagement is announced between Roderick, son of the late Mr C. F. Johnstone and Mrs J. G. Johnstone, of St Johns, Crowborough, Sussex, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. T. Whebby, of Northiam, Sussex.

Dr R. H. Nicholson and Miss A. M. Ewbank
The engagement is announced between Richard Hugh, younger son of Mr and Mrs N. C. Nicholson, of Epsom Downs, Surrey, and Anthea Mary, youngest daughter of the Ven W. F. Ewbank, of Carlisle, Cumbria, and the late Mrs I. M. Ewbank.

Mr D. Townsend and Miss H. Barkby
The marriage will take place on January 6, 1979, between David, younger son of Mr and Mrs M. M. Townsend, of Upton Grey, Hampshire, and Luxembourg, and Hilary, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs P. W. Barkby, of Western Park, Leicester.

Mr G. Church and Miss E. C. Trinick
The engagement is announced between George, younger son of Mr and Mrs R. V. Church, of The Folly, Abbey Lane, Saffron Walden, Essex, and Cecily, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Trinick, of Newton House, Lanhydrock, Bodmin, Cornwall.

Dr J. M. Wittmann and Miss C. J. Davies
The engagement is announced between Jonathan Michael, elder son of Mr and Mrs F. F. H. Wittmann, of Old Mill, Shoreham, Kent, and Clancy Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. G. P. Davies, of Grove Leaze, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire.

Luncheons

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister was host at a luncheon held at 10 Downing Street yesterday in honour of the Prime Minister for the Republic of Ireland. The guests were:
Mr George Colley, member of the Dáil, the Ambassador of the Republic of Ireland, Mr Desmot Nally, Mr Denis Healey, MP, Mr Robin Haydon and Mr Brian Cartledge.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Lieutenant-General Sir John Sinnier, Vice-Chief of the General Staff, was host at a luncheon held at the Carlton Tower hotel yesterday in honour of Mr Joseph Lagu, President of the High Executive Council, Southern Sudan.

Aldersgate Ward Club
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by Colonel Alderman and Sheriff Ronald Gardner-Thorpe and Mrs Gardner-Thorpe, attended the annual luncheon of the Aldersgate Ward Club held at Guildhall yesterday. The Master, Mr B. J. Brown, presided and the other speakers were the Hon P. L. Brooke, MP and the Lord Mayor.

London Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Mr R. T. S. Macpherson, chairman, South East Asia Section Committee, London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, presided at a luncheon given at the chamber yesterday by members of the committee in honour of Dr Upadit Pachariyangkun, Thai Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Thai Ambassador.

Anglo-American Sporting Club
The Anglo-American Sporting Club staged a boxing dinner evening at the Hilton hotel last night in aid of Eric Morecambe's Appeal for Youth. The Lord's Taverners Schweppes Cricket Awards for 1978 were announced by Mr Tony Lewis and presented by Mr Morecambe. The other speakers were Dr Patrick Moore and Mr Kenneth Wolstenholme, secretary of the club.

Service reception

London University OTC
Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Thorne, Commanding Officer, and officers and officer cadets of London University Officer Training Corps held a reception at their Handel Street Headquarters yesterday evening. Colonel R. F. Tong, chairman of the Military Education Committee, Brigadier J. N. Ghika, Chief of Staff HQ London District, Colonel A. F. Niekirk and Brigadier A. J. Woolford (Greater London TAVR Association) and Mr G. Finsberg, MP, were among the guests.

Receptions

Ministry of Defence
The Defence Council entertained Commonwealth defence and Service advisers in the United Kingdom and their ladies at a reception given in their honour by Her Majesty's Government at Lancaster House yesterday evening. Mr Frederick Mulley, Secretary of State for Defence, and Marshal of the RAF Sir Neil Cameron, Chief of the Defence Staff, received the guests.

Canning House
Viscount Caldecote was host at a reception given by the Hispanic and Luso Brazilian Council at 2 Belgrave Square last night in honour of Dr Jaime Roldos, from Ecuador. The guests included:
The Ambassador of Ecuador, Lord Charles Cecil, Lord Kilearn, Sir Leslie Bowes, Sir Michael Palliser, the Vice Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Mr Burnaby Drayson, MP, Dr Alan Glyn, MP, Mr Ben Ford, MP, Mr W. Kershaw, MP, Dr Colin Phipps, MP, members of the Ecuador Embassy and members of the council and the Latin American Trade Advisory Group at Canning House.

Monday Club
The Africa group of the Monday Club held a reception at 7 Cadogan Court Gardens yesterday evening, by permission of Mrs Betty Carrell, in honour of Mr John Biggs-Davison, MP, who was the guest speaker. Mr Harold Soref presided. Sir Victor Raikes also spoke.

Institute for the Study of Drug Dependence
The Council of the Institute for the Study of Drug Dependence gave a reception at the Polytechnic of Central London yesterday [illegible] anniversary of the institute. Among those present were:
Dr Philip Connell (chairman), Sir Harry Greenfield, Mr Frank Logan (vice-chairman and founder), Mr Maurice Buxton (honorary treasurer), Sir Joseph Woodford (director); the Rev Lord Sandford, Lord Noel-Baker, Mr William Deedes, Professor Sir Robert Bradlaw, Mr Arthur Blenkinsop, MP, Dr Thomas Bewley, Professor Terence Morris and Mr Paul Sieghortt.

Anglo-Ivory Coast Society
M Dieudonné Essienne, Ambassador of the Ivory Coast, was the guest of honour at a reception given by the Anglo-Ivory Coast Society at the Royal Automobile Club yesterday evening. The hosts were the chairman of the society and Mrs Uziell-Hamilton. Among others present were:
The Liberian Ambassador, the Ambassador of the Cameroons, the Senegalese Ambassador, the Earl of Lindsay, Mr Edward Rowlands, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Mr Patrick Keatley (chairman Anglo-Zambian Society), Mr J. Johnson, Mr M. Van Essen, Dr F. M. S. Muller (vice-chairman), Mr M. Latham, Mr V. J. Albert (hon treasurer) and Mr H. G. Popper (hon secretary general).



Richard Yeager, aged 17, practising with the Greater Twin Cities' Youth Symphonies, from St Paul and Minnesota, for the 1978 Schools Prom Concerts at the Albert Hall last night, tonight and tomorrow.

New post for Prince of Wales

The Prince of Wales is to join the board of the Commonwealth Development Corporation on January 1 for three years, Buckingham Palace announced yesterday.

The Prince, who recently celebrated his thirtieth birthday, joins at the invitation of Mrs Judith Hart, Minister for Overseas Development. He will not draw the £1,100-a-year fee to which members are entitled.

The corporation was established in 1948 as the Colonial Development Corporation, to help the development of dependent territories. It now operates in 40 Commonwealth countries and dependencies and 13 other developing countries.

As an arm of the United Kingdom aid programme, it is involved in projects including agriculture, forestry, public utilities, commercial development, housing, and tourism.

Its allocated funds for 1978-79 are £34m, and present commitments on about 250 projects are about £370m.

Board members rarely travel abroad, but the Prince frequently makes foreign visits and will be able to inspect board projects and report back at its monthly meetings.

American pays £40,000 for 1780 charts at Sotheby's

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Charts of the North American coasts published in 1780-81 for the use of the British Royal Navy, entitled *The Atlantic Neptune*, were sold to an American private collector at Sotheby's yesterday for £40,000 (estimate £12,000 to £15,000). Old atlases and maps have in recent times become market leaders in the book world; when the maps are of American interest it appears the sky is the limit.

The five volumes of *The Atlantic Neptune* contain 92 engraved charts, many of them double-page. The principal features of the charts are tinted or coloured by hand. There is also an engraved outline map of Pennsylvania and 78 engraved views. The volumes were sent for sale by the Duke of Northumberland and bear the Percy book label dated 1867.

There was strong competition throughout Sotheby's sale of atlases and travel books, which totalled £217,561, with 3 per cent unsold. A copy of Ortelius's great sixteenth-century atlas, *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, with maps coloured by hand, was sold to a German buyer for £24,000 (estimate £11,000 to £13,000). Braun and Hogenberg's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, of the early seventeenth century, went to Reuss und Auvermann, also of Germany, at £14,500 (estimate £6,000 to £7,500).

Christie's offered fine English and Welsh porcelain in a two-session sale, which totalled £103,028, with 6 per cent unsold. A rare Chelsea figure of Scaramouche, six inches high and dating from about 1755 (red anchor), was sold for £2,400 (estimate £1,200 to £1,500).

A London-decorated Nantgarw plate, showing a delectable pile of fruit within a floral border, made £2,000 (estimate £800 to £1,200). Christie's date it to about 1816. A Worcester gros-bleu-ground two-handled chocolate cup, cover and stand of about 1770 (blue square seal marks) went to Littlecote Antiques at £1,800 (estimate £800 to £1,000).

Phillips's sale of middle range Old Masters and English pictures totalled £121,890, but a fifth was unsold. Phillips explained that they had some unrealistically high reserves.

Richard Green, the West End dealer, bought the two most expensive pictures. He paid £8,500 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000) for a little landscape with figures on copper by Jan Breughel the Younger and £7,000 (estimate £600 to £800) for a stable interior catalogued simply as "Seymour". It was presumably a more important work than Phillips had realized.

Dinners

Bakers' Company
The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs were the guests of the Bakers' Company at their election dinner held at the Mansion House yesterday. The outgoing Master, Mr Ernest A. Parker, presided, assisted by the Wardens, Mr C. W. Judge (master-elect), Mr J. Payne, Sir Charles Taylor and Mr F. Taylor. Sir Peter Matthews was the guest speaker. Others present included:
The Bishop of Hertford, masters of other livery companies, heads of the London and United Kingdom bakery trade and benevolent associations and the Master of the Bakers' Guild of Düsseldorf.
The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year:
Master, Mr C. W. Judge; Upper Warden, Mr J. Payne; Second Warden, Sir Charles Taylor; Third Warden, Mr F. H. Taylor; Under-Warden, Mr D. Goble.

Lord Gardiner
The Statute Law Society held their annual dinner at the House of Lords yesterday. Lord Gardiner was host and the speakers were the Master of the Rolls, Mr Francis Bennion, chairman of the society, Mr Hamer Hudson, secretary, and Mr Justice Kerr, Chairman of the Law Commission.

Cercle Royal Belge and Anglo-Belgian Union
To celebrate the King of the Belgians Day (November 15), the Cercle Royal Belge and Anglo-Belgian Union held their annual dinner-dance at Painters' Hall last night by courtesy of the Painter-Stainers' Company. The Belgian Ambassador and Mme Robert Vaes presided and the guests of honour were Lord and Lady Gladwyn.

Old Oundelian Club
The Old Oundelian Club held their annual dinner at Simpson's-in-the-Strand yesterday. Sir Alastair Graesser, president, was in the chair and the other speakers were Sir Hugh Wontner and Dr Barry Trapnell, Headmaster of Oundle School.

Anglo-German Association
Herr Professor Dr Karl Carstens, President of the German Bundestag, with Frau Carstens, and Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone were the speakers and guests of honour at the annual dinner and ball of the Anglo-German Association held at the Café Royal yesterday. Sir Frank Roberts, president of the association, and Lady Roberts received the guests. Others present included:
The Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany and Frau Ruete, Lord Greenwy-Roberts, Lord Ingleby (chairman) and Lady Ingleby, Lord Justice and Lady Eveleigh, Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael and Lady Beetham, Sir Bernard Braine, MP, Air Marshal Sir Peter and Lady Terry, Air Chief Marshal Sir Neil and Lady Wheeler, Mr N. P. M. Elles and Baroness Elles, Mr D. Anderson, MP, and Mrs Anderson, Mr A. Beith, MP, and Mrs Beith, Mr P. Bottomley, MP, and Mrs Bottomley, Mr B. Hayhoe, MP, and Mrs Hayhoe, Frau Doris Krug, Miss M. Leibholz, Mr and Mrs P. Losse, Air Commodore and Mrs L. G. P. Martin, Mr P. Rost, MP, and Mrs Rost, Mr and Mrs P. Wolrige-Gordon, Mr A. T. Scales and Mrs Scales (honorary secretary) and Mrs E. Schroder (honorary treasurer) and Mrs Schroder.

Bridge selection trials winners named

By our Bridge Correspondent

Dr A. P. Sowter, J. Amsbury, M. Nardin and S. J. Lodge were decisive winners of the 48-board match in the final stages of the selection trials held by the English Bridge Union in London at the weekend.

Their opponents, A. R. Forrester, R. Smolski, J. M. Armstrong and G. T. Kirby, who had finished above them in the round robin qualifying stage of the trials, went into a 17-point lead after the first eight boards but therefore lost their grip on the match, finishing with a final deficit of 61 points.

In the fourth heat of the Rothman inter-regional pairs championship, organized by the English Bridge Union in Nottingham on Saturday and Sunday, the following pairs qualified for the final, to be played in Birmingham, on June 2 and 3. Eleven heats are scheduled, the next one being in Bournemouth on January 6 and 7.
D. A. Smedley, R. D. Davies (Derby), 1,666; Mrs A. Long, Mrs M. Morley (Notts), leading women's pair, 1,649; F. W. Mansworth, R. L. Thompson (Lancs), 1,648; M. H. Fletcher, R. E. Mordue (London), 1,630; Mr and Mrs A. W. Puckrin (North-east), 1,632; Morris, M. Clack (London), 1,615; M. A. Summers-Smith, J. N. Gilmie (Warwickshire), 1,598; F. E. Burry, M. J. Haystack (Derby), 1,591. The leading junior pair were sixteenth at 1,581: J. M. Currie, A. P. Gallop (North-east).

Seatonian Poetry Prize

Mr Alasdair Aston has won the Seatonian Poetry Prize at Cambridge University for the fourth year. The prize, instituted in 1741, is for a poem on a religious topic.

Lincoln's Inn

The following have been elected officers of Lincoln's Inn for 1979: Treasurer: Sir David Renton, QC, MP; Master of the Library: Mr G. H. Newsom, QC; Dean of the Chapel: Sir Robert Megarry, Vice-Chancellor; Keeper of the Black Book: Mr H. B. Magnus, QC; Master of the Walks: Mr Justice Foster.

25 years ago

From The Times of Friday, November 27, 1953

Loss of Princess Victoria

The causes of the sinking of the Princess Victoria off the northern Irish coast last January with a loss of 133 lives have now been exhaustively considered by two tribunals, the first was a court of inquiry set up by the Minister of Transport under the Merchant Shipping Act. Its findings, given in a 30,000 word document, made alarming reading, for they blamed a public authority and some of its officers for gross negligence in a matter of life and death. The British Transport Commission appealed, as it was fairly entitled to do, against this grave censure. The appeal was heard in the Northern Ireland High Court by the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland with three assessors, a professor of naval architecture, a retired master mariner and a retired marine chief engineer. Yesterday the High Court delivered judgment which took 80 minutes to read. A terrible disaster has thus received the weight of legal and technical scrutiny demanded in the public interest by the importance of the issues involved. The High Court has allowed the appeal by Captain Reed as manager of the Irish Shipping Service of the British Railways and has modified some of the findings of the first court against the commission. But, subject to these modifications, the commission's appeal is dismissed.

The Duke of Edinburgh as president of the Royal Society of Arts, will present the 1978 Albert Medal to Sir John Charnley, the orthopaedic surgeon, at a dinner at John Adam Street, Westminster, on December 5.

Architecture report

Duffryn: Grouping houses in hexagons

Good architecture is often the result of making the best and imaginative use of tight space and little money. When successful the results are not only visually pleasing, but the benefits to the occupant are also increased. That is so from the smallest house extension to the huge developments.

An excellent example of the latter is the development of 748 terrace houses and 229 courtyard flats at Duffryn, Newport, Gwent. It is very well worth a detour.

The site is splendid. The houses have been built in the former grounds of seventeenth-century Tredegar Park, one of the finest houses of that period in Wales, and they have been arranged to make the best use of the park; that is to say, the houses have been built around the perimeter, thus enclosing an open area of 100 acres, including a well wooded game covert.

Not that they have been built in straight lines around the edge. Nothing so simple. A mind has been at work. The houses are arranged in a serpentine line of incomplete hexagons. On the outside the design provides a series of lollipop shaped cul-de-sacs, in which each house has its parking space beside the front door.

On the inside of the scheme these hexagons provide each house with a large garden which leads on to overlooked toddlers' play space. The play spaces open out into the great open central area.

The layout of the houses is governed by a strict geometry, which is a characteristic of the architects, MacCormac & Jamieson of London, who conceived the scheme as members of the Mouchel Design Consortium. The architects believe that development around the perimeter makes the best comprehensive use of space and land, and these incomplete hexagons were chosen as the best way of doing that.

In other words, a different form of development might well have carved up the central area into small and less convincing patches and have necessitated smaller houses as well. The geometry provides an average house width of 24ft and back gardens of 35ft by 33ft, surprisingly generous space standards within the Government's appallingly low budget and design limits for new council houses.

The houses are heated by district heating, the architects have provided a timber planting shelf suspended from the roof, and tenants are encouraged to provide themselves with garages, as long as they conform to the approved type.

Two other oddities are that for the first time Newport council allocated the houses before completion so that tenants, neighbours and council could discuss matters in advance. Secondly, the house manual provided to tenants, in addition to practical information such as the use of thermostats, contains sketches of how the houses might look when "personalized" by the tenants.

The architectural consequences of the geometry are interesting. For example, a high proportion of the terrace houses are corner houses, giving a splayed shape and the opportunity for a larger garden and a living room running from front to back.

Secondly, it is impossible to see all the houses at one time because the cul-de-sac arrangement conceals them. From one point, therefore, at the centre one might see perhaps 40 houses, which in fact represent 350 houses.

The cul-de-sac arrangement has another function, of encouraging neighbourliness among the 24 families who face on to each octagon and whose children will use the play facilities within the lollipop-shaped area.

The houses are all of two-storeys, with monopitch roofs coming down on the garden side. Together with the hanging planting-shelf or trellis, also in stained wood, the overhanging roof presents a suburban cottagey image on the garden side.

The disadvantage of monopitch roofs is that the other side becomes rather blank, disproportionate and abrupt. The method of construction, timber frame houses cased in brick, meant that the contractors were able to put up almost 1,000 homes in just over 104 weeks.

One of the architects' aims was to provide suburban houses that should match private sector amenities within Government cost limits, and that has certainly been achieved. The image is either classless or universally middle-class.

One wonders why, therefore, so many other council schemes, built within the same constraints, have to declare so openly to the world at large that they are council estates. They seem to perpetuate a dividend society, whereas Duffryn, by contrast, moves towards ending the distinction.

Charles McKean

OBITUARY

MGR DAVID McROBERTS

Scots church historian

Monsignor David McRoberts, who had a distinguished career in Scotland as church historian, has died in Edinburgh Royal Infirmary after a short illness. He had been Keeper of the Scottish Catholic Archives since 1972.

He was born at Wishaw in 1912 and ordained in 193[illegible] working as curate at Partick and then, for 20 years, lecturing in church history at St Peter's College. A self-effacing man, he became an expert not only in that subject but in ecclesiastical heraldry, and from 1951 he edited the *Innes Review*, journal of Scottish Catholic Historical studies. For 25 years he edited the Catholic Directory for Scotland, and had written and lectured widely on Scottish church history.

In 1962-63 he was successively a privy chamberlain to Pope John XXIII and a domestic prelate to Pope Paul VI. The University of Glasgow gave him the degree of Doctor of Letters in 1970 and in 1972 he was appointed Keeper of the Scottish Catholic Archives at Columba House, Edinburgh, where he continued his historical researches.

In December 1977 Mgr McRoberts became an honorary member of the Chapter of Canons of St Andrew's Cathedral, Glasgow, outside his own diocese—the first time since the restoration of the hierarchy 100 years ago that a priest has been appointed an honorary canon to a diocese not his own.

In the same year he edited a volume on *The Medieval Church of St Andrews*, bringing together whatever was known of the fabric and furnishings of Scotland's largest church.

Mgr McRoberts was chairman of the council of the Scottish History Society from 1969 to 1973 and one of the nominees of the Secretary of State for Scotland to the board of trustees of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland for 12 years. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

BRIG E. MOCKLER-FERRYMAN

Brigadier Eric Edward Mockler-Ferryman, CB, CBE, MC, has died at the age of 82, in Eastbourne.

He went straight from Woolwich to the western front as a gunner subaltern when he was 19, and had become a major with a military cross by the end of the Great War. He also saw service in Ireland at the tail end of the Troubles.

In the next world war, he held two posts of important. He was General Eisenhower's chief of intelligence during all after the "Torch" landings in north-west Africa in November 1942, and made sensitive use of "Ultra" secret information.

Later he joined his friend (Sir) Colin Gubbins in the Special Operations Executive where he was for two years in charge of operations into north-west Europe. He thus bore responsibility for arming several hundred thousand resisters, and it was he who had to transmit Eisenhower's order that called for violent activity throughout France to coincide with the landings in Normandy in June 1944.

After the war he served for two years on the control commission in Hungary, as opposite number to Marshal Voroshilov, his knowledge of conditions in occupied countries here stood him in good stead. He retired in 1947.

He spent his old age photographing wild flowers on the South Downs, and talking to his friends; he was unmarried.

REAR ADM HUGH T ENGLAND

Rear Admiral Hugh Turnour England, CB, DSO, who served in the Royal Navy during the South African War and both World Wars, died on November 25 at Dunsilly, Drogheda, Co Louth, at the age of 94.

Educated at Eastman's and on HMS *Britannia*, he joined the RN in 1900, was severely wounded at the Dardanelles, retired in 1935 but went back to sea as commodore of convoys and became Principal Senior Transport Officer in the Middle East, 1941-43. As Commodore in-Charge at Hamburg, 1945-47 he commanded the German mine-sweeping administration. He was ADC to King George VI in 1934 and was later awarded the Croix de Guerre.

He married Alice Maria Bellingham, of Dunany, who died in 1968, and leaves a son and two daughters, another son having been killed serving with the Fleet Air Arm.

The Rev Charles Eric Auchinleck Darling, CMG, who entered the Church of England in 1952 after a career in administration in parts of the Commonwealth, died on November 26 at the age of 73. Educated at Framlingham and Jesus College, Cambridge, he served in what was formerly the Gold Coast, was seconded to the Colonial Office in 1939, and served as a principal in the Dominions Office from 1940 to 1945. He later held posts in East Africa, was made CMG in 1949, retired from the service in 1951 and, spending 14 years as a clergyman.

Mr Robert Hugh Clay, CBE, MC, who was director of the Post Office in Northern Ireland from 1951 to 1955, died on November 25. Born in 1895 in Lincolnshire, and having served in his county regiment as captain during the First World War, he was successively head postmaster and postmaster controller in Belfast from 1943 to 1951.

Mr Arthur Harold Dickinson, CMG, OBE, sometime Inspector-General of Police, Straits Settlements, died on November 23. He was 86.

Church news

Latest appointments include:

The Rev G. W. Arrand, Team Vicar of the Grimsby Team Ministry, diocese of Lincoln, to be Team Rector of the Aldeburgh Team Ministry, diocese of Edmundsbury and Ipswich.

The Rev D. Hughes, curate of Boston, diocese of Lincoln, to be rector of the United Benefice of Ruskington, same diocese.

The Rev B. J. Jewiss, Vicar of Ilminster, diocese of Rochester, to be Vicar of Rochester.

The Rev J. A. Russell, Rector of Feltham, diocese of [illegible], to be Vicar of St Andrew's, Hale, diocese of Southwark.

The Rev J. D. Strout, Rector of Wexford with Weston, diocese of Gloucester, to be Vicar of Nailsworth with Inchbrook and Shortwood, same diocese.

Appointments:

Diocese of Birmingham
The Rev D. Eve, curate of the Ascension, Hall Green, to be Team Vicar of the King's Norton Team Ministry.

The Rev P. E. Hackett, priest-in-charge of St Leonard's with Orton, Garwar, Treflys, with Llanarmon and Pentrefoel, Welsh Newton, with Llanrothal, diocese of Hereford, to be Vicar of St Mary's, Rounds Green.

Diocese of Coventry
[illegible], Rural Dean of [illegible], to be Vicar of Nailsworth with Inchbrook and Shortwood, same diocese.

The Rev R. J. Thursfield, Rural Dean and Rector of Ross-on-Wye and Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral, to be priest-in-charge of Watermillock.

Diocese of Exeter
The Rev S. C. W. Holbrooke-Jones, Vicar of Holy Trinity, West Bromwich, diocese of Lichfield, to be Vicar of St Paul's, Tiverton.

The Rev D. A. E. Whitaker, priest-in-charge of St Peter's, Tiverton, to be rector.

Diocese of Lichfield
The Rev M. J. Leadbeater, curate of St Luke's, Holbrooks, diocese of Coventry, to be Vicar of St John's, Tipton.

The Rev D. M. Woodhouse, Vicar of Norwich, to be also priest-in-charge of Great Haywood.



New hostel for blind: Princess Alexandra talking with Andrew Bowden, a keen coin collector, in North Kensington yesterday after she had opened Sir Nicholas Garrow House, a hostel for blind people working in London. It is named in honour of the Royal National Institute for the Blind's vice-president.

The building, in Wedlake Street, off Kensal Road, was bought for £230,000, and £273,000 was spent on adaptations and furnishings. It will accommodate about 55 blind persons including short-stay guests in London for interviews with potential employers and on other matters related to their careers. Accommodation has also been provided for residential staff. There are a spacious dining room and sitting rooms for residents.

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rt November 27 1978

House of Lords

d-off state workers: judicial division on compensation

hers v National ation

dberforce, Viscount Fraser of Tully-ussell of *Killowen* an

ered November 23]

t on claims to long-ation under the 1968, by former he British Railways were compulsorily road transport ed off from the reorganization of ransport, the House majority, dismissed e employees. The Wilberforce and rne dissenting, held per construction of of the Act and ade under it, the t not shown that sred any worsening o properly attribur-transfer on vesting e Act, January 1,

allowed an appeal al Freight Corpora-Court of Appeal Geoffrey Lane and veleigh, the Master dissenting on the itability) (*The Times* 1977; [1978] ICR g the corporation's ir Justice Donaldson July 13, 1977) who decision of an nal and held that f three long-service Villiam Henry Tuck, Moody and Stanley from employment rd to employment poration under the a substantial factor contributed to the their wages position ch worsening was ributable" to their n section 135(1) of regulation 13(1) of ransport (Compensa-loyees) Regulations,

had remitted the tribunal for further majority of the eal held that they to compensation.

5(1) provides that r shall by regulations yment . . . of com-or in respect of any s on the date of the any of the follow-umely—(a) a transfer rty, rights or liabili-ction 4,5 . . . of this who suffers any loss t, or loss or diminu-luments or pension rsening of his posi-s properly attribut-happening of that

12 provides: "The authority . shall, e provisions of these ay long-term compen-person to whom these pply and who satisfies is set out in regula-this Part of these hall apply to that

13 provides: " (1) judice to any other of these regulations, s for payment of long-isation to any person he has, before, on, than 10 years after the relevant event, s of employment or loss or diminution of emoluments or worsening of his position, being *loss diminution or worsening* (as the case may be) which is properly attributable to the happening of the relevant event. . . ."

Mr R. J. Harvey, QC, and Mr A. E. Thompson for the corporation; Mr Alexander Irvine, QC and Mr Christopher Carr for the employees.

LORD WILBERFORCE, for dismissing the appeal, said that the three claimants were employed for many years before the passing of the 1968 Act by the British Railways Board which was then organized in three divisions—railways, freightliners and the rail sundries division. The claimants were in one or other of those; but as the divisions had no separate legal existence, *each man's* employer was the board. In 1968 it was decided to "hive off" the board's road transport activities into two bodies separated from it. The board's assets and liabilities *relating to the road divisions* were on vesting day transferred to two new companies, Freightliners Ltd and National Carriers Ltd, which in turn were subsidiaries of a new public authority independent of the board and called the National Freight Corporation. The three men on January 1, 1969, automatically and involuntarily ceased to be employed by the board and became employees of one or other of the two new companies.

When employees were involuntarily so transferred *it had long* been accepted that they must be protected against possible prejudice or loss. So *Parliament* had prescribed in a series of Acts since 1921 and regulations made thereunder that compensation should be paid where appropriate, and had set up mechanism for assessing it.

The critical provisions were *section 135 and regulation 13. It* was not disputed that the "event" which applied to the claimants was the vesting on January 1, 1969. The claimants put their case on the words "worsening of his position". They said that between 1972 and 1974 a divergence developed between their *rates* of pay and those of comparable employees by the board which resulted in their being left behind. Their Lordships were concerned with the question of principle, *whether the claimants could* show a "worsening of position" properly attributable to the relevant event and on what basis that should be reflected in compensation.

The words "worsening of position" obviously invited a comparison; *the question was: with what?* There were only two rival contentions.

The claimants said that the comparison should be of their rate of pay at the date when the loss was said to arise with the rate of pay they would have been receiving at that date if they had remained employees of the board. That did not mean simply that one took an employee of the board of the same grade and ascertained his present pay: the process was more complicated. First, it must not be assumed that a claimant who had been *promoted with the corporation* (as two of the claimants had) would necessarily have had the same promotion at the same time if he had remained with the board: he might or might not, and his chances must be estimated. Secondly, the comparison could not simply be with an employee of *the existing board* but with an employee of the board assumed to be still containing that employee's division. That approach had been christened by the claimant's counsel the dynamic approach, presumably *because the comparandum was* movable.

The corporation's submission was that the comparison was made with what the employee was receiving *on the date of transfer.* It was only a worsening within the corporation and its subsidiaries which counted, and the reference date was January 1, 1969. That was the static approach because the comparandum was always the same.

His Lordship thought there could be little doubt which of those represented Parliament's intention. The men, and thousands of others, were being compulsorily transferred from a monopoly undertaking not obliged to pay its way, where employees were supported by strong unions able to obtain pay settlements which the Government would in all probability have to underwrite, to a new and different body obliged to operate as a company engaged in a commercial enterprise in an intensely competitive field with only 5 per cent of the business, one in which union pressure would inevitably be less effective. What protection would an employee so transferred ask and *Parliament wish to confer? Surely* one which left the employee in as good a position as he would *if he had not* been transferred. The suggested alternative was an offer merely to guarantee that his position would be no worse than at the date of transfer as regarded remuneration—a completely empty promise unless one supposed a possible decline in remuneration.

The corporation argued that to apply the claimants' method involved speculative calculations of impossible difficulty, compounded many thousand times. But it would require a high degree of inconvenience to deter his Lordship from what seemed to him the true meaning of the Act and regulations. His Lordship rested his decision that the claimants' *method was correct on broader* grounds and was happy to find that all four judges who had considered *the case* were of the same opinion.

On the question of proper attributability, his Lordship considered that the transfer from the monopoly body to a competitive commercial body was both a cause of the worsening, and precisely that against which protection was desired and intended. The worsening was properly attributable to the transfer. His Lordship would therefore dismiss the appeal.

Viscount Dilhorne delivered a speech concurring in dismissing the appeal.

LORD FRASER, for allowing the corporation's appeal, said that in October, 1972, board employees got an increase in wages while the road company's employees got either a smaller or no increase. Between October 14, 1972, and October 14, 1974, there were further increases in the men's rates of pay and Mr Moody was promoted to a higher grade; but each received less pay than he would have done if he had been in the corresponding grade employed by the board. They claimed that the difference was a loss representing worsening of their position, and that it was attributable to their transfer. Mr Tuck claimed £125, Mr Wray £175 and Mr Moody £920. The corporation did not admit those amounts.

The regulations made under the Act provided for long-term compensation, an annual sum payable until the normal retiring age or death.

The men's claim was that during that two-year period 1972-74 the increase in their emoluments was less than it would have been if they had been employed by board. So the question was whether the worsening was to be judged by comparison with the board's rates of pay.

"Worsening" evidently required a *comparison of some sort.* The most natural comparison was between the state of something now and its state at an earlier time. A person's position had worsened if it was worse now than it was last year. The comparison might, of course, be with something else; a man's position might be said to have worsened compared with someone else's or compared with what it would have been if he had been in another job. But neither section 135 nor regulation 13(1) contained any express statement that that sort of comparison was to be made, and his Lordship did not think it was to be implied from the Act and the regulations as a whole.

Moreover in regulation 13(1) (a) the words were "worsening of his position"—also clearly referring to his own position and not suggesting comparison with the position of anyone else or the position in which he himself might have been. Worsening of position must refer to something other than diminution of emoluments and must at least include something which was not pecuniary loss, as regulation 13(4) showed.

In his Lordship's view it meant worsening of an employee's conditions of employment — for *instance*, by a change in his retiring age, or in the basis of payment of travelling, subsistence or other expenses expressly "not included" in the definition of emoluments in regulation 2. So read, the protection seemed to have content and to be of value to the employee.

Other considerations pointed in favour of what his Lordship regarded as the natural meaning of "worsening". The claims as presented appeared to be framed on the basis that the proper comparison was with the board's *rates of pay actually prevailing* at the date of the alleged loss. His Lordship did not think that could be right. *If any comparison* with the board's conditions was to be made, it should be with the rates at the date of the alleged loss under the board constituted as it was before its road divisions were hived off. How those rates in a notional body that no longer existed were to be calculated his Lordship did not know.

Further, the proposed comparison, if it could be made at all, would be extremely laborious: and if the claimants were right, the result would be that the labour costs of the road companies *would be, to some extent,* uncontrollable by negotiations between those companies and the trade unions.

In so far as the companies succeeded in negotiating wage rates lower than the board's they would have to compensate their qualified employees in respect of the difference in rates so far as it was attributable to their transfer. That might amount to a considerable sum. It would also have the result that there would in effect be two different rates of pay for the same job; ordinary employees would receive the rates of pay negotiated with the trade unions, while *transferred employees* who qualified for compensation would in addition receive compensation. That would not seem to be conducive to good industrial relations, contrary to the careful provisions in section 137 for securing good industrial relations.

On balance those general considerations tended to indicate that "worsening" in regulation 13 was used in its natural sense. The industrial tribunal came to the right decision on the first point—that the claimants had not suffered worsening of their position in *the sense of the regulations*—so that the second point—whether it was properly attributable to the *transfer—did not arise. His Lord-*ship would allow the appeal.

Lord Russell delivered a speech for allowing the appeal.

LORD SCARMAN, also for allowing the appeal, vigorously protested that the House was required to give a meaning to the words "any . . . worsening of his position" when the Act offered no definition of the words in question, leaving interpretation to the judges without giving them any express indication as to the policy the words were intended to fulfil.

His Lordship happened to take *a different view from some of his* brethren on their meaning. He had no idea whether he or they had *correctly divined the intention of* Parliament. Yet the minister and his departmental advisers must *have known what they* were trying to achieve. The case laid bare one of the fundamental weaknesses of *English law.* The way we drafted and interpreted statutes did not always serve the interests of justice.

His Lordship would allow the appeal because the claimants had not shown any worsening of their position, so that it was not necessary to consider whether the worsening of which they complained was "properly attributable" to the happening of the relevant event.

The division of judicial opinion in the present case profoundly disturbed his Lordship. Four judges below and two of their *Lordships had reached one con*clusion. The industrial tribunal and three of their Lordships had reached another. The fault, however, lay with Parliament legislating vaguely and imprecisely against a legal background which confined the attention of the judges to the words and context of the statute.

Solicitors: Mr J. S. Seager; Russell Jones & Walker.

Transcripts only

Regina v Winter

The Lord Chief Justice, giving judgment in the Court of Appeal dismissing an appeal against conviction, no transcript of evidence having been bespoken from the shorthand writers, said that their Lordships had been asked to look at an abbreviated concentrated *note of evidence taken by counsel* at the trial. Their Lordships had declined to look at the note because they thought that it was a dangerous practice to adopt.

Queen's Bench Division

Salary in advance not 'resources'

Regina v Bolton Supplementary Benefits Appeal Tribunal, Ex parte Fordham

Before Mr Justice Sheen

[*Judgment* delivered Nov 24]

Salary received by an employee in respect of a period when he was on strike should have been disregarded in determining his *resources for the purposes of* supplementary benefit.

His Lordship granted an application by Mr Michael Roy Fordham, a fire officer employed by Greater Manchester Council, for an order of certiorari to quash a decision of the Supplementary Benefits Appeal Tribunal dismissing his appeal against the refusal by Farnworth Supplementary Benefits Commission of his application for supplementary benefit for his wife and two children.

Section 5 of the Supplementary Benefits Act, 1976, provides: "(1) . . . where a person—(a) is, by reason of a stoppage of work which is due to a trade dispute at his place of employment, without *employment for any period* during the stoppage; and (b) has not during that stoppage become *bona fide employed elsewhere in* the occupation which he usually follows or become regularly *engaged in some other occupa*tion; his requirements for that period shall be disregarded for *the purposes of supplementary* benefit except so far as those requirements include the requirement to provide for any other person."

By section 17(1), "for the purposes of this Act—(a) a man shall be liable to maintain his wife and his children; . . ."

Mr John Hoggett for Mr Fordham; Mr Harry Woolf for the tribunal.

HIS LORDSHIP said that Mr Fordham was earning in November, 1977, £363 gross and about £260 net a calendar month. His net salary for working throughout a month was paid regularly on the 15th day of each month. Thus half was paid in arrears and half in advance.

The Fire Brigades Union, of which Mr Fordham was a member, called an official strike of all firemen on November 14, 1977. He came out on strike and remained on strike until January 16, 1978.

In November 1977, Mr Fordham *applied to the Supplementary* Benefits Commission at Farnworth for supplementary benefit for his wife and children, for whom he was required to provide. The commission refused to grant a supplementary allowance before December 15, 1977. He appealed to the tribunal, who upheld the commission's decision.

The point raised in the present proceedings affected 580 other firemen employed by the council and might affect many others employed by other local authorities.

The amount of any supplementary benefit to which a person *was entitled was the amount* by which his resources fell short of his requirements.

The tribunal held that he was not entitled to a supplementary allowance before December 15, 1977, because he had received on November 15 £260 as a month's salary for the month ending November 30, and that that money was his "resources" for the period ending on December 14. That was the money with which Mr Fordham would have sup*ported himself and his family dur*ing that period if he had not gone on strike.

If the whole of the £260 was properly to be regarded as Mr Fordham's resources there was no dispute that his resources exceeded his requirements for the period in question. It was, however, argued on his behalf that *approximately* half that sum had not been earned because he was on strike and at a later date it had to be repaid. *In fact* he repaid the "unearned money" (relating to November 14-30, when he was on strike) during the following year by a series of deductions from his monthly salary.

The question was whether Mr Fordham had "resources", *within the meaning of the Act, to* maintain his wife and children for the first two weeks of December.

The tribunal decided that Mr Fordham was not entitled to a supplementary allowance for the first two weeks of December because he had received under the terms of his employment; *he* was entitled to spend it as and when he wanted; and it was in fact available to meet *his needs at the time. The purpose* of the Act, counsel said, was to provide support for those in need, whereas Mr Fordham's family was not in need. The fact that Mr Fordham's salary should be reduced by deductions made for the purpose of reimbursing his employers to the extent of the unearned money was irrelevant.

Those were powerful arguments, but his Lordship was unable to accept them.

There were three routes which all led to the same conclusion. First, there was no definition of "resources" in the Act, but the *method by which a person's* resources were to be calculated, which was set out in Part III of Schedule 1, showed that it was necessary to calculate a person's weekly "resources" so that they might be compared with his requirements. It further showed that resources were composed of three elements—capital, earnings and other income such as child benefit, family income supplement and other income of a like nature.

In considering Mr Fordham's application for supplementary benefit for the first two weeks of December the question was whether the unearned money fell into one or other of the three elements. It would be a misuse of language to describe it as capital; it represented two weeks' salary paid in advance. It did not change its character with each day the strike lasted. It was not "accumulated wealth"; on the contrary, with each day of the strike it ceased to be earned and there arose an obligation to repay part of it. Clearly the unearned money did not come within any *of the categories* of "other income" referred to in the schedule.

Should it be treated as earn*ings? Earnings were a product of* a man's work. The money in question was not earned; that was why it had to be repaid. *The tri*bunal ought to have disregarded the unearned money when calculating Mr Fordham's resources.

The second route to that conclusion was that it was consistent with the judgment of the Court of Appeal in *R v Preston Supplementary Benefits Appeal Tribunal, Ex parte Moore* ([1975] 1 WLR 624). Just as the improvident student in that case was regarded as notionally having resources, so Mr Fordham should be regarded as notionally having no earnings in circumstances in which he was under an obligation to repay the unearned money.

His Lordship's third route followed the reasoning of the Divisional Court in *R v West London Supplementary Benefits Appeal Tribunal, Ex parte Taylor* ([1975] 1 WLR 1048), where it was held that money should be attributed to the actual period in the past *over which it had accrued*, and that it was wrong in law to spread the sum over a period in the *future. By parity of reasoning the* money in the hands of Mr Fordham was not earned until 1978 and should be attributed to those months for which deductions were made from his salary. It should not have been attributed to the first two weeks of December when it was not earned.

Accordingly, the tribunal was wrong to have regard to the unearned money and their decision must be quashed. An order was made against the tribunal for the payment of Mr Fordham's costs.

Solicitors: Brian Thompson & Partners, Manchester; Treasury Solicitor.

Watching the list

Because of progress made in hearing cases in Part 2 of the Witness List in the Chancery Division, solicitors advised to watch the Warned *List as from the beginning* of December or January are finding that their cases are beginning to come into the list now.

Sir Robert Megarry, Vice-*Chancellor, read the following* Practice Direction at a sitting of his court:

It may assist solicitors who have cases in Part 2 of the Witness List in the Chancery Division if I say something about the progress of that list. In recent weeks many cases have been disposed of, and so cases now waiting for hearing have the prospect of being heard sooner than was previously expected. One result is that solicitors who, under the procedure set out *in the Practice* Direction of May 23 last ([1978] 1 WLR 757), have been advised to watch the Warned List as *from the beginning of* December or January are finding that their cases are beginning to come into the list now.

It must be emphasized that the date from which solicitors are advised to watch the Warned List does not, and cannot, give any guarantee that the case will not appear in the list earlier. It is necessarily no more than an estimate based on the information available at the time, given in an attempt to assist the profession. It is hoped that in normal circum*stances* the estimate will be reasonably accurate; but from time to time there are liable to *be occasions, such as the present,* when the progress of the list will outrun the estimate. All reasonable efforts will be made to assist those who are put in any difficulty by this acceleration; and it is hoped that solicitors will do their best to cooperate. In any case, those who have been advised to watch the Warned List as from the beginning of December or *January next* should watch it from now onwards.

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Battle of Britain

a Special Report to mark today's openi
by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mot
of the Battle of Britain Museum at Hend
North-west Lond

Memories of a stirring epoch

by Arthur Reed

The Battle of Britain Museum is a great deal more than a fine collection of aircraft of that stirring epoch. It is also a museum of social history and, as such, it will have enormous interest to schools and colleges, as well as to those who fought in the battle, their descendants, and the general public.

It is highly appropriate that the Queen Mother should be performing the opening ceremony, for she was Queen at the time of the battle and her main home, Buckingham Palace, was damaged in the blitz by a German bomber which crashed on Victoria station near by.

Among the many fascinating exhibits in the new museum are the Royal Air Force uniform of King George VI and fragments of the Dornier, a piece of its fin and a gun, which caused the damage to Buckingham Palace.

The Battle of Britain Museum is sited on the old RAF station at Hendon in a new purpose-built building, next door to the RAF Museum, with which it is integrated. The RAF Museum was opened by the present Queen on November 15, 1972, and an extension by the Prince of Wales two years ago. There were doubts when the museum opened six years ago about its popularity with the public, especially as it is a good distance out of central London, but the faith of Dr John Tanner, the director, and others who established the museum has been eminently justified, with 600,000 visitors annually.

Dr Tanner said: "With two museums on this site now, it will be a full day out for people. With a restaurant, shop and frequent free film shows, Hendon can become what we always intended it to be, a true centre for all who are interested in aviation history."

The idea of a national museum to commemorate the Battle of Britain has lingered with Dr Tanner for many years and with it in the back of his mind he collected together representatives of most of the aircraft types which fought on both sides.

"Because the battle has been the only one in history that has been fought and won in the air, it plays a unique and important part in twentieth-century history. As such, it is worth a separate museum where all the aircraft from both sides could be displayed together, in continuing opposition, and where we could take a deep look at what such a battle involved.

"Although the battle was fought out in the air, far more than just the aircraft, and their pilots were involved. The whole country was involved, as was the whole of the RAF, anti-aircraft guns, searchlights, barrage balloons, radar, air raid shelters, the Royal Observer Corps, the auxiliary services, and the general public. They all have a place in this museum.

"Once I had paid off the massive debt on the main museum we built the Dermot Boyle wing, but while we were doing that I was planning the Battle of Britain Museum in detail, and trying to assess where it might be located.

"I naturally thought of the famous RAF stations in the battle, Biggin Hill in particular, but there were many drawbacks, public access in particular. I then thought of the possibility of a great London building, as the raids in 1940 were mostly directed against the capital, and the fighters went up to protect it.

"Alexandra Palace was considered, partly because of its location. It looks out over the fields and the skies in which the battle was fought, but eventually it became clear that the only place that was really logical and viable financially was Hendon.

"Government permission has to be obtained for any venture such as this. This time the Government requirement was that those of us who made the museum had to raise all the capital and, as is not the case with the main museum, guarantee the running costs—a tough assignment.

"An appeal committee under the chairmanship of Sir Douglas Bader was formed in November 1977, although work on the new museum had started in the middle of that year, as an act of faith. The Government gave us extra land at Hendon valued at £350,000. We launched an appeal for £2m and up to today we have raised—and spent—about £1m, so that the museum is in debt to the tune of £1m.

"The Government has agreed that the new museum can levy a modest admission charge—60p for adults, 30p for children and pensioners. It is regarded as an independent museum in one sense, but because it is under my direction it can be regarded as a permanent special exhibition attached to the RAF Museum."

Dr Tanner paid a tribute to the builders of the new museum, Wimpey, who also constructed the original museum, and who "entered into a generous contract on this occasion at a time when there was no money in the kitty".

The layout of the Battle of Britain Museum centres on a two-storey block which houses a replica of the control room of No 11 Group. Down one side are the British aircraft which fought in the battle, and down the other their German adversaries, still menacing in their grey camouflage paint, even though most of them have not flown since they were forced down over South-east England during the summer of 1940. Each has been lovingly restored. The whole is housed in a building built on the lines of an aircraft hangar. Dr Tanner's theory being that aircraft need such a setting to show off their qualities.

All of the exhibits are nostalgic, some are sad. In one special corner there is the definitive list of names of all those from the RAF who died in the battle, compiled by Group Captain Tom Gleave. Referring to the recent controversy in the columns of this newspaper, Dr Tanner said: "It is an answer to those who say there was no Battle of Britain, or who think that somebody invented it recently."

The author is Air Correspondent, The Times.

New pieces for the puzzle

The first exhibit which visitors to the new Battle of Britain Museum see as they enter is the skeletal wreckage of the engine and forward fuselage of a Hawker Hurricane which rested for some 30 years in the sand of an Essex foreshore after being shot down in August, 1940.

It is a prime example of the hobby of aviation archaeology which has recently been embraced by increasing numbers of people until there are reckoned to be about 50 organized groups working at weekends in Britain today.

For many, the reward of the hobby is not only the salvaging of the remains of an aircraft but the identifying of its type and, through the use of records kept by the Ministry of Defence, its final mission and the circumstances in which it crashed.

Details of the Hurricane in the new museum are well documented. It was excavated by members of the Air Training Corps from Colchester, and local residents at Walton-on-the-Naze recalled seeing it crash. Facsimiles of reports by the Royal Observer Corps now in the hands of Mr Ken Hunter, the assistant custodian at the museum, give the exact time (08.56 on August 31, 1940), the name of the pilot, his squadron (257, stationed at Debden) and the fact that he bailed out but was killed.

Mr Hunter occupies an office in the RAF Museum at Hendon which is littered with the remains of crashed aircraft that aviation archaeologists from all over the country have discovered. He would be glad to hear from anyone with further pieces which they should either take to the museum or to their local RAF station, from where they will be forwarded to Hendon.

The attraction for the museum of such finds is that they may prove to be the missing piece in one of the many jigsaw puzzles which remain incomplete in aviation archaeology, and the dream is that it might, from many small parts, be possible to build up a major section of one of the many RAF aircraft, such as the Armstrong Whitworth Whitley bomber, of which there are now no complete specimens remaining.

Some 600 sites in Britain where crashed aircraft lie have been listed by Mr Hunter, and there are probably a further 600 known to the various archaeological groups. In addition, another 1,000 aircraft which took off and simply "went missing" from Britain during the Second World War have not been accounted for. Many of the known sites will probably never be excavated, for they lie in remote country in the north of England and Scotland where access is difficult and the removal of wreckage impossible without the aid of helicopters.

Mr Hunter believes that in the more gentle and highly-populated countryside of the South-east of England, over which most of the fighting in the Battle of Britain took place, almost all of the crash sites have been identified. And at most of them the RAF was in attendance soon after the crashes to remove the bodies of the pilots, valuable and classified items such as guns and radios, and any large portions of fuselage and wing.

Although most aviation archaeologists are organized—the hobby has at least two magazines—there have inevitably been a few rogue excavators who have angered by their activities both the Ministry of Defence and the relatives of the men who died in the crashes which they investigated.

This faction caused the ministry last year to issue a set of guidlines for aviation archaeologists, setting out the ownership of crashed aircraft and equipment (all remain the property of the Crown), how to act if fire- arms, ammunition or e sives are found, and wh do with personal pro which is recovered.

Groups wishing to re the wreckage of a mi aircraft, the advisory ment says, should firs proach the ministry to o its consent, which v normally be given pro the work was carried o a responsible manner ure to follow the gui would result in a res becoming an unlawful ference with Crown pro and could lead to cr criminal proceedings.

In all cases the p sion of landowners and piers should be obtaine fore any recovery proj undertaken. Once perm is granted, full cooper should be maintained the landowner to ensur minimum of inconven and damage to propert

The finding of fire ammunition and expl should be notified in iately to the police, an recovery work should until the site has been lared safe. All books, ments and papers found be reported to the mi which will then decide items, if any, might b tained by the group co ing the excavation.

Dark days of blitz live again

Biggin Hill, Kenley, West Malling . . . the names of the classic Royal Air Force stations from which the fighters rose up in 1940 to battle with the German bombers live again inside an exact reproduction in the Battle of Britain Museum of the operations room of No 11 Group.

The original operations room still exists at Uxbridge so that the museum's designers were able to mirror faithfully its squadron readiness board, its huge map table over which members of the WAAF pushed counters indicating Fighter Command and enemy dispositions, and the elevated desks from where senior officers watched the progress of the battle and gave orders for the squadrons to scramble.

One corner of the museum is given over to a faithful reconstruction of the dispersal pens which were built at all the RAF stations at the time with blast-proof walls behind which a Hurricane and a Spitfire shelter. The walls themselves served as air raid shelters for the ground crews. These, too, have been reconstructed, but when the public walk through them they will find that they are full of small memorabilia of the battle.

The part played in the Battle of Britain by the civilian community and by the other services, the auxiliary forces, and by the civilian public has not been overlooked. An anti-aircraft gun, a searchlight, a fire-fighting vehicle, each in their authentic colours of the period, stand close to each other.

Other memories of the blitz are conjured up by a recreation of a bombed London street, its shops boarded up with rusty corrugated iron, its rooftops silhouetted against a sky full of flame. There is also a replica of a section of Covent Garden Tube station complete with contemporary propaganda posters and a two-tier bunk and blankets for use by refugees from the bombing.

Photographs of the effects of the London bombing, most of them never before displayed, dot the walls. The milkman doing his round across the rubble; a housewife sweeping the pavement while her neighbours' houses lie in ruins; pink-coated foxhunters moving off through a half-ruined village.

But graphic though these exhibits are, it is the aircraft which inevitably catch and hold the eye. Dr Tanner, the director, and his staff have brought together representatives of not only the machines which fought, but of those which played ancillary roles. There is a Sunderland flying boat and a Walrus flying boat, both of which were engaged in rescuing pilots who had been shot down and a Lysander, used for ferrying crews from one airfield to another, and for Special Operations Executive flights with secret agents into Europe.

Almost every aircraft there has a fascinating background story. The career of the Walrus ended when, entered in an air race from Australia to Hongkong, it crashed on a remote island in the Pacific. It was rescued by the museum and restored and is now one of only two of its type left in the world.

Also lined up on the British side in the new museum are a Gladiator biplane fighter, and a Boulton & Paul Defiant night fighter, painted in the colours of one of the Polish RAF squadrons which operated this type during the battle.

Representing Italy is a Fiat CR 42, a small biplane with which that country mounted a brief attack on London more as a gesture of solidarity with their German allies than anything else. The main German thrust is represented by a Messerschmitt Bf 109 single-seat fighter, a Bf 110 light fighter/bomber still carrying on its nose the aerials of one of the earliest air-to-air radars with which it was equipped, a Heinkel 111 bomber, a Junkers 88 bomber, and a Junkers 87 Stuka dive-bomber.

A.R.

Keeping the few flying

by Henry Stanhope

The Spitfire, the Hurricane and the Lancaster are still doing their bit for Britain. More than 40 years after they made their first flights they remain the most famous aircraft that Britain has ever produced.

Every summer they perform an inestimable service for RAF recruiting, as part of the Battle of Britain Memorial Flight. Their pilots may no longer say "Wizard prang", but the sight of these magnificent young men in their flying machines carving patterns out of a June sky can still take the breath away.

The Memorial Flight was formed at Biggin Hill—a legend in itself—in 1957. It then consisted of two Spitfire Mk 16s, two Spitfire Mk 19s and a single Hurricane. In 1958 the flight moved first to North Weald and then to Martlesham Heath. In 1960 it went to Horsham St Faith, and in 1964 to RAF Coltishall. It stayed there for 12 years before going to its present home at Coningsby, Lincolnshire, in 1976.

Its complement of aircraft has changed with its locale. The two Spitfire Mk16s were lost in early flying accidents, but a Mk5 was presented by the British Aircraft Corporation in 1965 and a Mk2 joined the flight after the Battle of Britain film.

Hawker Siddeley presented it in 1972 with a second Hurricane, the last of the line ever to be made in 1972. Its first and only Lancaster joined it from RAF Waddington a year later.

So now there are seven aircraft, including four Spitfires, two Hurricanes and the Lancaster, the total value of which defies any actuarial assessment. More accurately, there are at present only six, because one of the Spitfires, the Mk5, was involved in a collision in Switzerland last August and is now being rebuilt. But three Spitfires are adequate for the flight's annual programme, so the temporary loss is not too damaging.

A more serious gap small inventory was c last summer by the ab of the Lancaster. bomber PA-474 was bu Vickers-Armstrongs in ter and was modifie photo-reconnaissance after the sudden endi the war against Jap August, 1945. It adopted by the Minis Defence's Air His Branch in 1963 and later flown to Waddi where it was restored i time Bomber Con camouflage. But it had removed from servic year to have all its replaced. It is belie be the only Lancaste airworthy, although on exists in the aircraft tion at Strathallan in shire.

The Hurricanes are very precious. Apart the two at Caningsby th only one other, al Strathallan, in flying rion. Spitfires are plentiful, but at least are more of these ex

Finding or manufac spares has been made sible by the cooperat the aircraft industry a aviation enthusiasts—a the work of the flight' 10-man ground crew. the RAF is uneasy ov future maintenance o engines and would li find an engine cor willing to take over responsibility of re tioning them now that Royce has stopped doi

Aircrews are easie come by, even though are all only part-time teers, drawn from RAF airfields in and a Lincolnshire. They gi their spare time for privilege of belongir one of the service's famous display teams.

Most of those now the Lancaster have wa experience, and the commander, Squ Leader K. R. ("Ja Jackson, joined the R 1939. All the pilots hav much experience of

continued on facing

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To commemorate the opening of the new Battle of Britain Museum we proudly announce a limited edition of 3500 sets, each comprising 25 squadron badges, to be issued one per month. Made in silver and plated in 24 carat gold they are coloured in high quality vitreous enamel and bear for the first time the Museum's new Hallmark and Signature Mark.

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Photographs of the originals held at the RAF Club.

FREE with each set will be the full account of the entire battle in the authoritive history, "Battle over Britain" by Francis K. Mason in a revised expanded new edition, PLUS a commemorative booklet by Dr. John Tanner, Director of the Royal Air Force Museum, with an introduction by His Royal Highness Prince Philip, The Duke of Edinburgh, giving the heraldry and history of the twenty five squadrons and available only to subscribers. As your collection grows you will receive a valuable, specially designed, wall display case available in a choice of classic gilt or traditional oak and containing an authentication by Group Captain Sir Douglas Bader, representing the "FEW"



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Sir Barnes Wallis, CBE, FRS. Brilliant and visionary aviation designer, Barnes Wallis invented the bouncing bomb that enabled 617 Squadron to destroy the Mohne and Eder Dams during the famous Dam Busters raid.



Leonard Cheshire

Group Captain Leonard Cheshire, VC, DSO, DFC, RAF (Retd). Certainly the most famous bomber pilot of World War II, Cheshire developed the technique of precision low level target marking and bombing which led to the destruction of many strategically vital targets with minimum loss of life.



Halifax BIII by Frank Wootton.

The print shows "Friday 13th" bombing up. This aircraft completed no less than 128 operational sorties. A "lucky" aircraft, one of her commanders said "we feel absolutely confident in her, she flies right and always gets there." Each print is individually signed by Sir Arthur Harris and Frank Wootton.



Lancaster BIII by Frank Wootton.

The night of 16th May 1943, Micky Martin's Lancaster has just scored a direct hit on the Mohne Dam during the Dam-Busters raid. Guy Gibson's aircraft can be seen drawing the heavy anti aircraft fire. Each print is individually signed by Sir Barnes Wallis and Frank Wootton.

Print sizes: 19.8" x 22" image size: 12.8" x 16". Sold as a pair at £79 inc.



Mosquito Mk VI by Terence Cuneo.

April 24th, 1944. Cheshire's Mosquito is a few hundred feet above Munich, Germany's most heavily defended city. His markers have hit the Gestapo Headquarters, the aiming point for the raid which destroyed the nearby marshalling yards with unprecedented efficiency. Each print is individually signed by Leonard Cheshire and Terence Cuneo.

Print size: 19.8" x 22" image size: 13.8" x 17". Sold as a single print for £75 inc.

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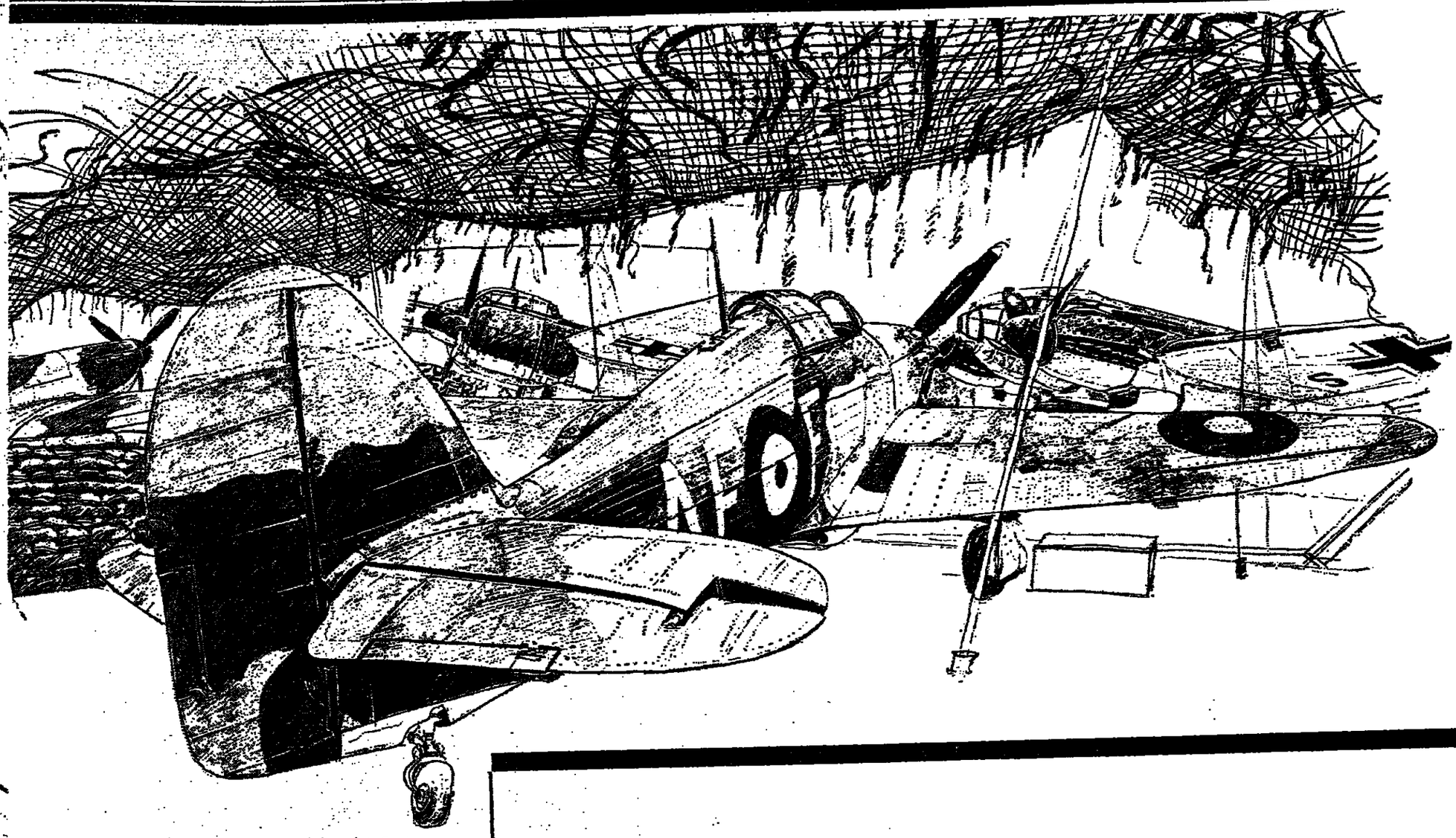
The Battle of Britain Museum commemorates the only battle fought and won wholly in the air. It was also, arguably, the turning point of the war. This new, internationally important Museum is a record of the battle seen from both sides.

The building costs for this Museum have still to be found.

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Dr John Tanner, Director of the Royal Air Force Museum

Blaze Fine Arts Limited, 204A London Road, East Grinstead, Sussex RH19 1EY. Tel: 0342 27911.



John Thirsk

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industry like Birming-
nd ports like Bristol
and Liverpool. During the savage fighting of August 30-31 the RAF lost 64 fighters on as many as 2,032 sorties against the enemy. By the end of the 14 days the RAF had forfeited 286 aircraft against the Luftwaffe's 378.

During phase four, until September 30, the Germans launched (on September 7) their first daylight bombing offensive against London. On September 15, now Battle of Britain Day, Goering, convinced that the RAF was at breaking point, sent waves of Heinkels, Dorniers, Junker 88s, Messerschmidt 109s and 110s over Britain to administer the coup de grace.

But 60 German aircraft were shot down, against 26 RAF fighters, and Dowding's thin, light blue line held. Two days later, with aircraft production in Britain beginning more than to compensate for battle losses, Hitler abandoned his Operation Sea Lion plans for the invasion of Britain.

During the final phase, the bombers were replaced by fighter-bombers, whose raids, according to Group Captain Gleave, were of nuisance value only. The battle was at last being won for Britain.

The Battle of Britain was won by the RAF partly because of radar which enabled Dowding to deploy his fighters when and where they were most needed and partly because of Goering's strategic blunder in switching his targets to the large population centres, principally London, instead of concentrating on Fighter Command's battered airfields, radar installations and factories.

But the battle was won mainly by the skill and heroism of the aircrew, most of them aged between 18 and 24, Dowding's "chicks", as he liked to call them. Altogether 2,946 of them fought in the Battle of Britain, 2,398 of them British and the other 548 from Commonwealth and other allied nations—Czechs, Poles and the rest.

A total of 503 pilots and aircrew were killed and 500 wounded—slightly more than one in every three young men who took part in the fighting. The Luftwaffe lost 3,089 killed or believed killed; the number of wounded is unknown. The RAF lost 915 aircraft in the battle and the Luftwaffe 1,733.

Some of the aircraft can still be seen, in pristine condition, at the museum which is now open to the public. Others exist at a variety of collections in Britain and overseas. A few are still in flying condition, though for how long they will remain so as the search for engine spares grows annually more difficult is a matter for speculation.

It is thought that between 1,200 and 1,500 of the men who flew the machines are also alive. It is gratifying that the last of the few are so many.

About 660 of them belong to the Battle of Britain Fighters Association, which, as the association points out, is quite a creditable percentage.

To qualify for membership one must have flown in at least one authorized sortie for a Battle of Britain squadron between the relevant dates.

H.S.

Keeping the few flying

continued from facing page

piston-engined aircraft, and they keep up their training by flying a Chipmunk on the station at Coningsby—which is better known nowadays as a phantom base.

Summer is the busy time, when the flight gives displays for crowds at shows and exhibitions. In the past two years it has managed 100 shows a year, although these sometimes included five in one day, landing perhaps at no more than one or two of them.

The number has to be controlled because of the strain imposed upon the elderly aircraft. The Spitfires and Hurricanes have to be limited to 200 flying hours a year, and the Lancaster to only 50. Of all the aircraft, the Lancaster is probably the most evocative of the past: most of its aircrew have had experience on the old Hastings or on Shackletons.

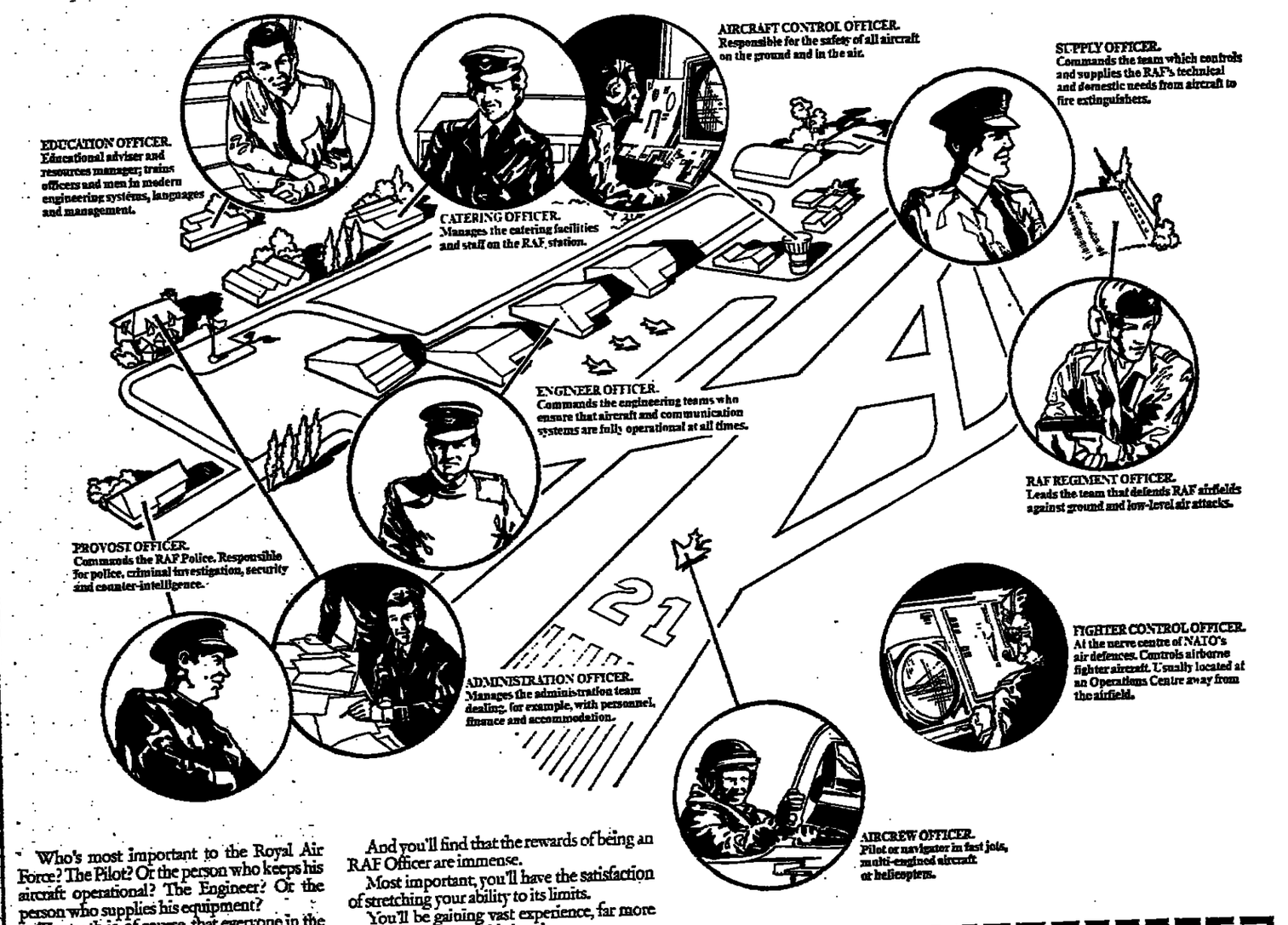
Because of the limitations on flying hours, the requests from show organizers have to be sifted. Farnborough every other year has an obvious priority and so have displays in aid of the RAF or other service charities.

The RAF's outlay is fairly small. The flight is sensitive about its finances, but the total cost of its operation is said to be no more than about £150,000—a tiny fraction of the defence budget.

Show organizers pay for the services of the flight, but the amounts are small. The real return lies in the contribution to the RAF's public image. After all, it is the folklore surrounding the Battle of Britain on which schoolboys are still largely reared in comics and war films.

The author is Defence Correspondent, The Times.

TEN RAF OFFICERS. PLACE THEM IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE.



Who's most important to the Royal Air Force? The Pilot? Or the person who keeps his aircraft operational? The Engineer? Or the person who supplies his equipment?

The truth is, of course, that everyone in the RAF is crucial. Not only to the efficiency of the RAF but to the very security of this country.

We are looking for men and women who believe they could fill these roles. People who believe they have the necessary qualities to be an Officer in one of the most advanced fighting forces in the world.

The necessary qualities are as follows.

You should welcome a career that is physically and mentally demanding. The RAF will ask a lot of you.

You should want to lead and guide others. You could be in command of up to 30 people from the very start.

You should enjoy working with other people. The efficient running of the RAF depends on teamwork.

And, ideally, you should have a keen interest in aircraft. They'll be playing a central part in your life.

Of course, we have no plans to throw you in at the deep end.

The training you'll receive is comprehensive. It will equip you not only for the practical aspects of your job but also to lead and gain the respect of those under your command.

And you'll find that the rewards of being an RAF Officer are immense.

Most important, you'll have the satisfaction of stretching your ability to its limits.

You'll be gaining vast experience, far more quickly than you could elsewhere.

You'll have a varied and exciting life with a new posting, possibly abroad, every two or three years. Wherever you are, there'll be many sports and social facilities at your disposal.

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In return we'll send you further information and also an application form.

If you then decide to apply for a career as an RAF Officer (and you have the minimum qualifications listed in the coupon), you'll probably be invited to our Officers and Aircrew Selection Centre at Biggin Hill.

You'll then know for sure just how worthwhile the careers we're offering can be.

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ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 27. Dealings End, Dec 8. § Contango Day, Dec 11. Settlement Day, Dec 19

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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1977/78 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield	
10¾	9⅝	Treas	11⅝		11.500	11.366	
97¾	84⅝	Treas	3½	1979	93¼	3.136	9.254
98¾	85¼	Elec	4½	1976-79	96¾	4.416	9.029
106⅞	92¾	Treas	12½	1979	99⅝	10.573	11.260
97¼	84½	Elec	3½	1976-79	96	3.644	7.884
108¾	87½	Treas Cnv	9½	1980	97¾	9.280	11.670
108¾	83¾	Treas	9½	1980	97½	9.743	11.436
96	83¾	Treas	3½	1977-81	95	3.684	4.861
94¾	87¼	Fund	3½	1978-80	95¾	5.470	8.139
112⅞	98¾	Exch	13½	1980	101¾	12.806	12.128
108¾	92¾	Treas	11¼	1981	98⅝	11.660	12.366
74¼	72¾	Treas	3½	1979-81	89¼	3.928	9.016
104	86¾	Treas	9½	1981	93¾	10.238	12.103
97¾	91¼	Exch	9½	1981	93¾	8.937	11.960
110¾	93¾	Exch	9¾	1981	93¾	10.141	12.322
89	85½	Exch	3½	1981	85¾	3.904	9.066
112⅜	96¼	Exch	12¾	1981	101	12.625	12.335
100¾	82¼	Treas	8½	1980-82	89¾	9.378	12.158
73¾	72¾	Treas	3½	1982	83¾	3.587	8.971
119¾	101¼	Treas	14½	1982	104¾	13.439	12.392
98¾	87¾	Treas	9¾	1982	89¾	9.342	12.386
102¾	89½	Exch	9¾	1982	89¾	10.395	12.647
96¾	87¾	Exch	8¾	1983	87½	9.354	12.665
87¾	79¾	Exch	3½	1983	80¾	3.725	8.626
114¾	95¾	Treas	12½	1983	98¾	12.189	12.501
102¾	87¾	Treas	9¾	1983	88¼	10.481	12.473
98¾	88	Exch	10½	1983	89¾	11.114	12.760
95	73¾	Fund	5½	1982-84	82	6.881	10.671
95¾	77¾	Treas	8½	1984-86	87¼	10.127	11.744
87¾	67	Fund	6½	1985-87	75¾	8.823	11.673
92½	68¾	Treas	7½	1985-88	80¾	9.990	11.811
73¾	49¾	Trans	3½	1978-88	60½	4.906	9.186
75¾	54¾	Treas	3½	1986-88	64½	7.845	10.721
129¾	96¾	Treas	13½	1986	104¾	12.917	11.906
93¾	67¾	Treas	8¾	1987-90	76¾	10.717	11.886
111	90¾	Treas	11¾	1991	96½	12.782	13.082
73¾	54	Fund	5¼	1987-91	63½	9.126	11.406
117	89¾	Treas	12¾	1992	101¼	13.099	13.168
96¾	84	Treas	10¾	1993	94¼	12.213	12.873
113	95¾	Exch	12¾	1993	97¾	13.031	13.174
115½	84¾	Treas	12½	1983	100¾	13.108	13.213
82	71¾	G L G	8¾	1990-92	81½	10.098	11.815
125	96	Treas	13¾	1993	102¾	13.599	13.336
124¾	98	Treas	14½	1994	110¾	13.599	13.361
114¾	94½	Exch	12½	1994	98¾	13.160	13.229
95¾	66½	Treas	9½	1994	76¾	11.660	12.513
104	89¾	Treas	12½	1995	98¾	12.703	12.851
91½	69	N I	6¾	1990-95	74	8.845	10.974
95¾	68½	N I	7½	82-84	74	9.466	14.805
89¾	65	N I Elec	6¾	81-83	73¾	8.214	13.086
94¾	84	Nthrn	3¾	77-79	98¾	5.308	11.282
95	69¾	Swan	6¾	81-83	73¾	9.203	12.521
94½	77¾	Surrey	8½	78-80	92	6.517	12.788

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

98¾	78½	Aust	3½	77-80	85¾	5.906	13.488
87½	68¾	Aust	5½	81-82	82	6.770	12.563
87¼	65¾	Aust	6½	81-83	78¾	7.785	12.345
98	77¾	Aust	7½	79-81	88¾	8.853	12.662
99	98	Unilever Stlgd	9¾			354	14.689
75½	61¾	E Africa	5½	77-82	71¾	7.884	14.234
405	197	Germany	4½	1936	405		
32	32½	Hungary	4½	1924	46		
90¾	69¾	Ireland	7½	81-83	83¾		
100	86¼	Jamaica	7½	77-79	99½	8.084	13.358
410	225	Japan	4½	1910	340		
47½	63	Japan	6½	83-86	66		
76½	65	Kenya	5½	78-82	78	6.520	14.308
94¾	69	Malaya	7½	78-82	88	9.046	13.527
87¾	73¾	N Z	6½	78-80	84½	8.454	13.250
79	53¾	N Z	4½	77-82	65	11.587	12.501
102½	87¾	Treas	9¾	1983	88¼	10.481	12.473
98¾	88	Exch	10½	1983	89¾	11.114	12.760
95	73¾	Fund	5½	1983-84	82	6.881	10.671
95¾	77¾	Treas	8½	1984-86	87¼	10.127	11.744
87¾	67	Fund	6½	1985-87	75¾	8.823	11.673
92½	68¾	Treas	7½	1985-88	80¾	9.990	11.811
73½	49¾	Trans	3½	1978-88	60½	4.906	9.186
75¾	54¾	Treas	3½	1986-88	64½	7.845	10.721
129¾	96¾	Treas	13½	1986	104¾	12.917	11.906
93¾	67¾	Treas	8¾	1987-90	76¾	10.717	11.886
111	90¾	Treas	11¾	1991	96½	12.782	13.082
73¾	54	Fund	5¼	1987-91	63½	9.126	11.406
117	89¾	Treas	12¾	1992	101¼	13.099	13.168
96¾	84	Treas	10¾	1993	94¼	12.213	12.873
113	95¾	Exch	12¾	1993	97¾	13.031	13.174
115½	84¾	Treas	12½	1983	100¾	13.108	13.213
82	71¾	G L G	8¾	1990-92	81½	10.098	11.815
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114¾	94½	Exch	12½	1994	98¾	13.160	13.229
95¾	66½	Treas	9½	1994	76¾	11.660	12.513
104	89¾	Treas	12½	1995	98¾	12.703	12.851
91½	69	N I	6¾	1990-95	74	8.845	10.974
95¾	68½	N I	7½	82-84	74	9.466	14.805
89¾	65	N I Elec	6¾	81-83	73¾	8.214	13.086
94¾	84	Nthrn	3¾	77-79	98¾	5.308	11.282
95	69¾	Swan	6¾	81-83	73¾	9.203	12.521
94½	77¾	Surrey	8½	78-80	92	6.517	12.788

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

97	79¾	L C C	3½	1920	22½	13.485	
94½	85¾	L C C	5½	80-83	79	8.336	11.798
92	82½	L C C	5½	77-81	86¼	8.388	11.348
88¾	74	L C C	5½	82-84	78	8.277	10.978
97½	83¾	L C C	6¾	85-87	86½	8.529	11.789
97¼	81¼	L C C	6½	76-79	86	8.246	11.648
93¾	83¾	L C C	6¾	88-90	85¾	10.685	12.847
93	81	G L C	6¾	90-92	81½	11.292	13.387
100½	82	G L C	9½	1992-94	97	11.897	13.007
107¼	93½	G L C	12¾	1982	99	12.861	12.889
111½	91	G L C	12¾	1983	97¾	12.773	13.133
89¾	78½	C of L	6¾	80-82	81¼	7.943	12.934
92¾	82¾	Ac Mt	7¾	81-83	84¾	8.822	13.108
97¾	85¾	Ac Mt	7¾	81-83	84¾	12.313	13.662
97¾	85¾	Ac Mt	8¾	85-88	82¾	10.850	13.284
91¾	73¾	Belfast	6½	77-80	89	7.298	13.070
95¾	84½	Brighton	6¾	76-79	98	6.620	11.399
96¾	85	Camden	6¾	77-80	98	6.598	11.609
91¼	72½	Croydon	6¾	78-81	86	7.837	12.504
99¾	85½	Edin	6¾	77-79	98¾	6.577	11.337
103	86	Glasgow	9¾	80-82	98¾	10.804	12.540
119¾	96¾	Liverpl	13¾	1981	101½	13.282	12.783
93	72¾	Met Water B	3½	34-62	77½	11.188	12.531
91	76½	N I	6¾	79-80	93	8.994	13.871
85¾	60	N I	7½	82-84	74	9.466	14.805
89¾	65	N I Elec	6¾	81-83	73¾	8.214	13.086
94¾	84	Nthrn	3¾	77-79	98¾	5.308	11.282
95	69¾	Swan	6¾	81-83	73¾	9.203	12.521
94½	77¾	Surrey	8½	78-80	92	6.517	12.788

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

220	183	Alexr Discount	240			21.7	9.1	5.5
217½	215½	Allen H & Hsns	233		+6	20.0	9.1	7.2
295	240	Allied Irish	295			11.5	9.1	6.2
195	165	Arb-Latham	165			15.9	10.4	9.2
245	180	ANZ Grp	253		-5	10.8	3.7	9.9
224½	134	Bank America	217¾		-4	57.6	3.2	12.1
465	297½	Bk of Ireland	465		+3	24.6	10.0	7.4
117	84¾	Bk Leumi Israel	114			6.4	2.7	10.4
260	150	Bk Leumi U K	170			11.2	6.6	15.2
328	228	Bk of NSW	328		+5	18.7	3.7	10.9
315	252	Bk of Scotland	282		+3	15.2	5.4	13.5
14¾	11¾	Bnks Trs NY	12¾			161	6.8	8.8
287	227	Barclays Bank	258		+11	20.1	9.6	6.1
138	115	Brown Shipley	132		+6	13.4	6.7	7.5
21¾	19½	Chart Ryder	21¾			24.6	10.0	9.2
226	172	Chase Man	12½			114	3.4	10.1
12¾	12¼	Citicorp	12¾			61.6	3.6	10.5
93	81¾	Clive Discount	87			7.2	9.3	5.8
202	178	Com Bk of Aust	197			9.9	5.1	6.8
165	115	Com Bk of Syd	138			7.6	3.5	14.1
28½	12¾	Cr De France	27½			35.0	4.5	15.3
7¾	4	First Nat Fin	3¾					
17	7	Frascr Ans	17					
210	130	Gerrard & Nat	192			13.6	7.3	6.8
58	37	Gibbs A.	44			3.3	7.6	18.9
277	161¾	Gillett Bros	220		+5	23.2	10.5	5.4
97	85	Grindlays Bnks	92			4.2	3.4	4.1
178	79	Guinness Peat	115			7.5	9.1	4.3
155	112	Hambros Bk	147		• -1	15.0	8.8	6.8
257	142	Do Ord	158			15.0	9.5	6.9
156	74	Hill Samuel	78		+1	7.8	9.9	7.2
2020	2025	Hong K & Shang	2025			7.8p	3.3	16.5
10¾	4¾	Jessel Toynbee	6¾		+2	5.3	8.1	
220	115	Joseph L.	135			12.0	7.7	7.7
54	21	Keyser Ullmann	46		+1	1.0	2.1	8.5
70	42	King & Shaxson	60			5.7	9.4	4.6
174	78	Kleinwort Ben	90		+2	8.5	7.3	6.6
209	195	Lloyds Bank	208		+6	14.3	5.4	9.3
177	92	Mercury Secs	110		+1	5.7	5.2	5.2
230½	156¾	Midland	225		+10	22.4	6.2	6.3
50	39	Minster Assets	50			3.7	9.6	5.5
240	168	Nat of Aust	220		• -2	8.8	4.0	7.6
296	196	Nat Bk Grp	271			12.3	5.4	6.4
178	126	Nat Westminster	164			16.2	9.8	6.8
34½	29	Ottoman	34½		+2	29.0	6.2	10.3
68	45	Rea Bros	56			4.8	8.6	11.2
24½	14½	Royal of Can	12½			76.1	3.6	21.5
490	290	Schroders	490			17.2	4.4	6.9
290	188½	Secombe Mar	290		• +6	20.1	10.4	9.2
88½	51½	Smith St Aubyn	83		+2	7.5	9.1	
470	293	Standard Chart	410			29.1	7.1	5.2
228½	213¾	Union Discount	228		+5	24.0	7.5	5.2
34	27	Wintrust	31		•	4.7	6.5	15.0

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

96	58	Allied	82		+2	6.6	8.0	11.2
178	97	Bass Charrington	154		+2	7.5	4.8	11.6
234	178	Bell A.	208			7.8	3.8	9.8
310	34p	Boddingtons	36		• +1	4.3	5.0	13.4
157	64	Brown M.	112		+1	6.1	5.4	10.3
111	98	Palmer BP Hldgs	138		+1	4.9	3.6	8.1
173	73	Burton Union	170		+1	5.2	3.1	10.1
68	45	C of Lds Dfd.	61		+1	4.5	7.4	21.0
205	160	Devenish	192			9.1	4.8	10.1
214	119	Distillers	204		+3	11.0	5.4	9.6
137	50½	Greenall	123		+3	4.2	3.4	13.3
310	232	Greene King	285		+3	12.1	4.2	14.0
198	134	Gulpeneu	151			11.3	7.3	7.1
192	95	Hardys & R'sons	174		+3	10.9	6.3	11.7
158	53	Highland	146		+3	4.8	3.3	10.0
152	35	Invergordon	147		+2	2.5	1.7	13.6
194	42	Irish Distillers	188			6.1	3.3	12.6
84	31	Marston	80		+1	2.8	3.6	10.0
72	46	Scot & Newcastle	69½		+1	5.3	7.1	6.7
295½	194	Seagram	219½		•	49.0	7.5	14.5
90	48	SA Breweries	59		+1	9.4	10.9	9.2
131	63	Tomatin	123		+1	4.7	3.8	15.2
124	87	Vaux	114			6.1	5.3	11.9
104	89½	Whitbread 'A'	102		+½	6.1	5.9	9.6
107	80	Do B	104		+2	6.1	5.9	9.6
74	55	Whitbread Inv	94		+2	6.1	6.5	22.8
234	114	Wolverhampton	213			9.5	4.3	12.6

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross pence	Div %	Yld %	P/E
122	77	AAH	101	+1	9.3	9.2	7.0	
46	25	AC Cars	42	..	1.4	3.4	8.5	
44	14	Crellon Hldgs	14	..	1.8	13.0	..	
20½	15	Do 12½% Conv	15½	..	1.2	7.7	..	
80	28	Crest Nicholson	71	+3	5.6	7.8	8.4	
69½	39½	Crods'Int	53½	..	3.8	8.8	6.5	
43	25	Crosslte Grp	36	..	3.7	10.3	12.1	
85	22	Cropper J.	80	..	3.3	2.7	4.2	
117	48	Cronch D.	100	..	6.3	6.2	6.8	
73½	45	Cronin Grp	68	..	4.5	7.2	11.2	
64	25½	Crown House	60½	+½	5.8	9.5	9.7	
147	89	Cum'ns Eu Cr	132	+4	20.5	4.6	..	
310	150	Advest Group	290	+2	13.2	5.2	7.7	
130	34	Aaron's & Gen	96	..	3.9	4.0	10.0	
62	42	Airfix Ind	48	..	4.9	10.2	4.6	
12¾	7¾	Akro	8¾	..				
166	138	Alcan Grd	138	..	13.0	10.9	4.4	
98	69	Do 10½%	89	..	10.0	12.1	..	
303	205	Alphaite Ind	222	..	20.9	9.4	6.5	
77	44	Allen E. Ralfow	55	• -3	6.5	11.7	10.1	
52½	23	Alleg W. G.	44	..	3.8	8.6	9.2	
108½	44½	Allied Colloids	70	..	8.8	2.7	12.5	
74	43	Allied Insulators	61	+1	6.5	10.6	4.7	
20	7½	Allied Plant	20	..	1.3	5.8	8.7	
141	14½	Allied Retail	141	• +1	4.3	3.1	13.6	
79	19	Alpine Hldgs	78	+3½	4.2	5.3	20.3	
353	210	Amal Metal	283	-2	24.7	8.7	11.5	
171	57½	Amal Power	132	..	8.8	6.7	9.5	
54	21	Amber Day	45	+1	3.8b	8.3	6.3	
28	8	Amber Ind Hldgs	24	..	0.8	3.5	4.1	
86	41	Anchor Chem	72	..	6.3	8.8	4.8	
71	28½	Anderson Strath	63	..	3.9	6.3	7.2	
95	48½	Anglia TV 'A'	84	..	8.7	7.0	6.8	
354	280	Angio Amer Ind	320	..	33.1	8.3	8.6	
42	22	Ang Swiss Hldgs	38	-2	..	..	..	
125	49	Appleyard	84	..	9.5	11.3	8.8	
178	124	Aquascutum 'A'	124	..	2.4	2.4	7.9	
82	20	Arenson Hldgs	82	..	3.2	3.9	5.4	
197	113	Argyll	171	+1	9.3	5.4	10.0	
225	74	Avon Rubber	166	+3	14.1	7.5	2.6	
347	220	B.A.T. Ind.	225	+8	22.6	7.9	9.2	
304	203	Do Def.	248	+6	..	..	..	
68	39	BBA Grp	55	+1	3.8	6.9	5.6	
124	71	BET Dfd	116	+1	8.8	7.6	6.9	
144	87	BICC	127	+2	11.1	8.7	10.9	
197	113	Averys						

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

THE SCOTCH OF A LIFETIME
The Buchanan Blend

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Mr Callaghan and Mr Lynch, the Irish Prime Minister, in London talks yesterday. . .

Community members over the first five years.

This figure is equivalent to about 2 per cent of Ireland's gross national product. But even this sum was derived on the assumption that Britain would become a full participant in the EMS from the outset.

If this was not the case, the sums sought by Dublin would be commensurately greater. Mr Lynch's case for more financial aid has apparently been listened to sympathetically in both Paris and London.

Moreover, there are indications that the West Germans would be prepared to provide Ireland with some cash.

As the Irish Government will have to take a decision about joining the EMS very soon, the EEC nations will have to make their intentions towards Irish aid clear within a few days.

Irish Government sources see little to commend the kind of half-way house which Britain now seems likely to seek for itself, whereby it did not tie sterling to other EEC currencies, but was associated with the related institutional arrangements of EMS.

The British Cabinet is expected to endorse such a half-way house strategy on Thursday.

How quickly, and by how much, the Irish and British pounds would diverge if the republic joined the EMS, and Britain did not similarly tie sterling, is a matter of speculation. Some estimates suggest that he Irish pound could quickly rise 10 per cen above sterling.

The former currency's new link with the Deutsche Mark could make it attractive to British residents, and this would almost certainly force the Treasury and the Bank of England to introduce tough exchange controls.

Ballot today on whether to withdraw cooperation over pay claim rejection

'Unrest' threat at Bank of England

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

Bank of England staff today start a six-day ballot on whether to withdraw cooperation on efficiency and productivity schemes in their first serious threat of industrial action. A majority of half those eligible to vote will be necessary.

Mr John Ward, general secretary of the Bank of England Staff Organization, said: "If the action goes ahead we will refuse, at the outset, to cooperate in any experiments for improving efficiency.

"If a man turns up with a stop-watch, we will refuse to work until he leaves. If there are recommendations for reorganizing work, we will refuse to accept them."

The protest is over the Treasury's rejection of a productivity pay claim backdated to August, 1977, to take account of increased workloads. The union says that clearing bank employees have received awards backdated to the same date for similar productivity increases.

Mr Ward said his union's claim was modelled on previous arrangements negotiated in the London clearing banks, and accepted by the Department of Employment. The Treasury had said the Bank union's claim did not conform with pay guidelines.

"They and the Department of Employment have refused to meet us to explain their inconsistency in interpretation of pay policy. What is acceptable for high stret banks ought to be acceptable for us."

He told Mr Peter Kitcat, Under Secretary at the Treasury: "The attitude of your department has played a significant part in building up the frustration of Bank of England staff to a pitch where the executive committee feels compelled to ballot its members."

The Treasury would therefore be directly responsible for any deterioration in industrial relations, and for any increased costs arising from less efficient working.

Normally, all disputes at the Bank are settled by arbitration. But the union decided not to invoke the arbitration procedure because it believed that any recommendation would ve vetoed by the Treasury on the grounds that it broke the pay guidelines.

A circular sent to union members today says that when the Bank began experimenting with new management techniques, staff took the view that it was in their interests to cooperate with measures designed to increase efficiency.

They were encouraged by a promise, implicit in the terms of a notice issued by the Chief of Establishments in September, 1969, that ways of measuring productivity could be "of significant weight in a case for increases in salary".

But the circular pointed out that pay policy had intervened and the Treasury contended that, since no formal scheme consistent with pay policy had yet been negotiated, no payment could be made by the Bank.

"The fact that productivity has increased is not in question" the circular says. "The argument is purely about a 'scheme'."

Insurers facing big losses on computers

Innovative underwriters in the Lloyd's insurance market could face losses of $150-$200m as an indirect result of rapid technological advancement in the computer industry.

The losses are expected to arise from complex contingency policies guaranteeing the residual values of computers rented out by United States leasing groups between 1974 and early 1977.

A spokesman for Lloyd's said yesterday that as yet there have been no indications that heavy losses are in prospect. However computer leasing experts believe that it could only be a matter of months before claims start pouring in from all parts of the United States.

Meanwhile, leading stockbrokers, James Capel estimate that the total bill for insurers could eventually be around the $150m mark. This would be three times the total amount of premiums believed to have been paid to the insurers.

If the experts are correct in their assessment, it seems that underwriting syndicates at Lloyd's made a fundamental misjudgment of potential liabilities when they became involved in the entrepeneurial world of "third party" leasing of IBM computers some four years ago.

Third party lessors boomed in the United States in the 1960s partly as a result of anti-trust restrictions which governed IBM's only rental arrangements. The leasing groups were able to buy computers from IBM and offer better leasing terms than IBM itself by taking a sometimes optimistic view of the residual value of the equipment—the price at which the equipment could be sold at the end of the rental term.

However, a classic example of the pitfalls in this type of business came in 1971, when IBM introduced a new computer series, the 370, to take over from its remarkably successful 360 series. Leasing companies found themselves writing off substantial amounts of the supposed residual values on 360s, several went bankrupt and many were taken over by larger groups.

Partly as a result of this shakeout American banking regulations were tightened. Under the American Bank Regulation Y bank lessors were prevented from carrying residual value risks in excess of 10 per cent of the total value of equipment rented out.

This removed much of the competitive edge from prices the third party groups were able to offer their clients. However, in 1974 one small group came up with the idea that if residual values could be covered by an insurance company the legislative problem could be bypassed and the lessors could go on taking massive advantage of booming demand for computer equipment.

Big groups like Bank of America and Ford soon moved into the field and competition soon started forcing the residual values placed on machines like the 370 series up to as much as 40 per cent of the purchase price.

It seems that Lloyd's recognised the dangers inherent in this sort of price war rather too late in 1977, when they refused to continue writing leasing policies.

By then IBM had already revealed a new series of computers, including the 3031 and 3032 to supersede the 370. The new machines do the same work as the 370 for about half the price.

Thus it has become obvious that the value of 370s, when current leases run out or are terminated under alteration clauses, could slump far below the optimistic assumptions made earlier in the decade.

It seems that Lloyd's underwriters involved must now face the prospect of making up the difference between the actual values and the residual values placed on the 370 computers as leases run out.

Lloyd's is still considering the affair while none of the insurers has so far admitted that it faces the possibility of big claims or that it made a tactical error. Adam

Richard Allen
Insurance Correspondent

Tricentrol to pay back £40m of state loan

By Bryan Appleyard

Tricentrol is to pay off most of the loans guaranteed by the Government in 1976 for its investment in North Sea oil.

The company has arranged a £60m refinancing deal with a group of banks and £40m will be used immediately to pay off two-thirds of the guaranteed loans.This will leave £17.6m outstanding which is likely to be repaid next year.

Another £4m of the new cash will be used to pay off loans drawn down from a £10m facility arranged in April this year, which will be cancelled. Another £4m will go towards completing Tricentrol's £62m share of the capital spending on the Thistle field.

The Government became involved in Tricentrol's oil interests in March 1976. The company has 9.65 per cent of the Thistle field and the Government then agreed to guarantee a loan totalling £60m.

As well as the interest on the loan, the deal involved paying out a royalty of 5 per cent of the income from the field. Clauses in the agreement meant that this royalty would rise if completion and production targets were not met.

In fact, Thistle started production a year later than expected and peak production is not now expected to be reached until late next year. As a result Tricentrol faced higher royalty charges. The effects of this has largely been offset by this refinancing.

The new loan, which is secured on Thistle production, is being managed by N. M. Rothschild & Sons and Barclays Merchant Bank with Barclays acting as the agent.

The news of the deal, which had been expected for some time, helped to push Tricentrol's shares up 2p to 172p yesterday.

Financial Editor, page 25

Most claims 'ignoring 5pc guidelines'

By David Hewson

The Government's 5 per cent guideline is being ignored in most wage claims, according to the Confederation of British Industry.

The CBI's latest pay data bank report shows that 40 per cent of the claims reported by member companies are for increases of more than 30 per cent, and a further 25 per cent are seeking rises of between 20 and 30 per cent.

However, 98 per cent of the claims settled so far have been concluded within the wage guidelines, although the numbers of these deals are small and do not include the Ford settlement. There are clear indications that unions are withholding claims on the grounds higher than those made at present.

Up to the end of last week, 197 pay deals, covering 540,000 workers, had been registered with the CBI. Seven per cent were for increases above the 5 per cent guideline, but within government policy because of special low pay clauses. The CBI has also received details of 46 productivity deals covering 49,000 workers.

CBI members taking part in the scheme have received 167 claims covering 3.25 million workers, and as well as a majority claiming increases outside the wage guidelines, 60 per cent of the claims include proposals for a shorter working week.

Ford offer on pay monitoring

Continued from page 1

the losses suffered during the strike.

His third point to the ministers was that employers' purchasing power during the phase four period will go up by less than 5 per cent because of the loss of income that they have suffered during the nine weeks strike.

The strike had cost the company £450m in sales revenue, and about 117,000 vehicles, which he claimed was equivalent, when taken together with other losses during strikes earlier in the year, to all the Japanese car imports into this country so far this year.

However, these losses represented only the tip of the iceberg and more significantly for new models programmes had been dislocated for several years ahead.

The company had offered to involve the Government in the monitoring of the supplementary payments plan. "We hope they will not only monitor the process, but encourage the unions and the workforce to work with us to help reduce the haemorrhage of the unofficial strike which is destroying the British motor industry," he said.



Sir Terence Beckett at last night's press conference.

Sir Terence also stressed the damage done to the company by its determination to negotiate responsibly with the government pay guideline in mind. "We have just gone through one hell of a travail," he said.

He stressed that there had been no interference from Ford's parent company in America, and that although the ministers had certainly not ruled out the possibility of sanctions, he hoped that he had done enough to persuade them that such measures would be unfair.

Leading Article, page 17
Big stick threat, page 25

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German bond issue rounds off dollar rescue

From David Blake
Economics Correspondent
Paris

The final step in President Carter's plans to defend the dollar will be taken early next month with the launching of a DM2,500m to DM3,000m (£666m to £800m) bond issue on the German capital market.

Agreement on all major issues has been reached, and they will be made available only to German residents to prevent other dollar holders switching their funds into the new foreign currency bonds.

Further bond isues are expected to be made later in Switzerland and Japan, but the American authorities' most pressing need is for Deutschemarks.

Both German banks and insurance companies are likely to buy the bonds, whose period will probably be up to four years.

The issue forms part of the dollar defence package which was the most important topic discussed today at a meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Working Party Three.

There was a general feeling among top monetary officials that the United States measures was working well so far. It is hoped that a further improvement in the underlying position will occur next year.

The OECD is predicting a dramatic fall in the United States current account deficit next year, to between $6,000m (£3,093m) and $8,000m depending on what happens to the oil price.

This compares with an estimated $19,000m deficit in 1978. Much of the improvement comes from a sharp slowdown in American growth which is expected to fall to around 2 per cent in 1979 compared with about 3.75 per cent in 1978.

While the American deficit is falling, the huge surpluses recorded by Germany and Japan are also expected to drop. The German surplus is expected to go down to between $2,000 and $3,000m in 1979 compared with $6,750m in 1978. Japan's is expected to decline from $20,000m this year to $12,000m next year.

Officials attending today's meeting point out that the volume trends in world trade have already begun to move towards an improvement in the current account balance of the major countries.

This improvement has so far been concealed by terms-of-trade effects caused by changes in parity. Next year, however, it is expected that the volume changes which have been caused, in part at least, by fluctuations in parities, will start to show through.

In addition to the substantial improvement in the American current account position, the big gap in interest rates between the United States and Germany (now about 8 per cent), is also expected to work in the dollar's favour.

Tomorrow the officials will discuss the proposed European Monetary System. The meeting will provide an opportunity for European delegates to explain to the Americans and Japanese how it will operate.

German officials stressed that as far as they are concerned, it is firmly decided that the parity grid will be the basis of all intervention in the new system.

This is in spite of the fact that the United Kingdom would like to use the alternative "basket" method of deciding intervention.

German delegates also make it clear that as far as they are concerned, the system of exchange rates is part of the EMS rather than a minor technical facet of the scheme, as the British Government seems to suggest.

Commission lets Thermos put up prices

By Derek Harris

Price rises averaging 5.3 per cent for a range of products by Thermos, the market leader in its sector, are being allowed by the Price Commission despite the commission's investigation of the company's pricing policies.

The increases will not apply to the whole product range and will involve a maximum increase of 15p on some of the larger vacuum flasks.

The commission exercised its discretion on the increases because of the nature of the investigation. Thermos, a subsidiary of King-Seeley Thermos of the United States, is sufficiently small in turnover terms not to have to pre-notify price increases.

It last raised its prices in January by about 9 per cent, and when the commission decided last month to make an investigation, the company was considering further increases because of rising labour and moterials costs.

Thermos is thought to hold about 70 per cent of the market, Aladdin Industries being the second largest supplier.

Mr Jessel to resign from London Investment Trust

Mr Oliver Jessel, former chairman of the failed Jessel Securities and a victim of the financial collapse of 1974, is to resign from London Investment Trust after some confusion in the accounts of a subsidiary.

Mr Jessel, who is chairman of LIT will step down at the annual meeting with Mr Alan Lamboll while the resignation of Mr T. A. Lewis will take immediate effect. The move follows a delay in the accounts of LIT and a subsequent adjournment of the annual meeting until early next year.

The delay is caused by the two-thirds owned Highlower Construction. A preliminary unaudited estimate of the results for the year to March 31, 1978 puts the loss at £102,000 against a previous £288,000. The directors of LIT reveal that the management and accounting procedures have had to be substantially changed and strengthened.

The rest of the group operated at a small profit during the year but there will again be no dividend for shareholders.

The directors feel that the interests of shareholders would



Mr Oliver Jessel: Confusion in accounts.

be better served by the appointment of new directors not engaged in the development of any other public company. Mr Jessel is chairman of Clairmace.

Three new directors with wide experience of investment management and related financial services have been appointed in their place. They say it is their intention "to continue the company's policy of the management of a portfolio of investments".

Britannia may decide on Boeing 767s

Air Correspondent
By Arthur Reed

Britannia Airways, the Luton-based independent airline, is "very interested" in the Boeing 767, a 200-seater, wide-bodied airliner being developed by the American manufacturer, Mr David Davison, the managing director of Britannia said yesterday.

The 767 is a direct competitor with a new version of the European airbus, the A310. A number have already been ordere by three of the largest United States airlines, United, American and Delta. Each of these airliners will cost around £13m.

Mr Davison made the announcement at the Boeing plant in Seattle when accepting delivery of Britannia eighteenth Boeing 737.

He added that the airline is to buy a further three planes of the same type at a cost of £18m. By the end of 1981, Britannia plan to have 27 Boeing 737s in service.

Mr Davison said: "The 737 has been a major factor in our success, and these purchases indicate our confidence both in the future and in the aircraft.

"Over the past 10 years, Britannia Airways has been Britain's most consistently profitable and successful airline. We do not intend to lose that position over the next 10 years."

Vauxhall cars to cost 5pc more from today

Vauxhall last night became the first of the big motor manufacturers to announce a price rise. From midnight it is raising prices by an average of 5 per cent, which would be the first increase since the last round of increases in the summer.

Although Vauxhall's pay settlement was in excess of the Government's guidelines, it is thought that the current increase did not take account of extra labour costs and was submitted to the Price Commission before the settlement was reached.

A Chevette two-door saloon goes up from £2,341 to £2,458 an dthe new Carlton saloon will now cost £4,831, compared with £4,600.

Transporter drivers walk out

The Ford Motor Company faced a new threat yesterday after an end to its crippling nine-week strike. About 150 drivers at Silcock and Colling of Dagenham, one of the company's main transporter companies have walked out on unofficial strike because they have been refused a return-to-work bonus.

Drivers at the company's other depots are working normally.

Ministers may get more say in state groups

Controversial proposals by the Government which would allow ministers to give "specific directions" to the boards of state enterprises are to be examined in detail by the all-party Select Committee on Nationalized Industries.

The committee's decision to enter such a sensitive area is part of a shift in emphasis, from investigations into particular industries to a study of common problems.

Hitherto, the Secretary of State has been empowered by statute to give directions of only a general character on matters affecting the national interest. Additional, particular powers may be defined, but in general Governments have had to rely largely on persuasion.

Because arrangements have been ill-defined and informal, accountability has been blurred. In the past, the result has been friction, resentment and accusations by the boards that successive governments have been guilty of arm-twisting.

In a White Paper published earlier this year, the Government concluded that this situation could be avoided. "It is wrong in principle that a minister cannot statutorily intervene in specific matters of major importance subject to the approval of Parliament", it said.

It went on to favour suggestions made by the National Economic Development Office (NEDO) that present powers should be extended to remedy this.

The Select Committee on Nationalized Industries has long supported such an extension of powers. In a report on the draft Electricity Bill published in September, it reiterated its view that possession by the Secretary of State of powers to give specific directions to the industry would be "entirely appropriate".

Ministerial influence, it said, should be precise, overt and subject to scrutiny by Parliament. However, it was clear from comments published in the committee's ninth report that such proposals were regarded with apprehension by the state industry chiefs.

An additional subcommittee has been appointed to examine in general the vexed question of the relationship between ministers, Parliament and the nationalized industries. It is expected to begin taking evidence early next year.

Conference cuts port surcharge to 12½pc

The India-Pakistan-Bangladesh Conference has reduced its surcharge on cargo handling at the Port of Liverpool to 12½ per cent from today. The decision affects both the inward charge of 19 per cent and the outward levy of 17 per cent.

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Company and the British Shippers' Council have campaigned throughout this year against the surcharge because of improved productivity through the port.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 215.58+2.09
The FT index: 484.9 +5.0

Rises

Barclays Bank	11p to 358p	Oil Exploration	14p to 234p
BP	10p to 948p	Pretoria Portland	7p to 157p
Int Thomson	8p to 270p	Racal	8p to 334p
ICL	17p to 435p	Shell Trans	10p to 594p
Lindustries	7p to 138p	Sotheby, P. B.	10p to 360p
J. Laing	7p to 81p	Sun Alliance	15p to 320p
MFI Furniture	9p to 160p	Tunnel Hldgs 'B'	8p to 284p

Falls

Beecham	15p to 605p	E Rand Prop	14p to 259p
Blyvoors	12p to 259p	Harmony	11p to 265p
Broken Hill	15p to 640p	Hoechst	15p to 485p
Doornfontein	17p to 214p	Kinross	10p to 238p
Durban Rood	18p to 283p	Streeters	3p to 20p
E Driefontein	18p to 601p	U C Investment	8p to 204p
Akroyd & Smith	9p to 193p	Winkilhaak	18p to 552p

Sterling was 45 points up at 1.9455. The effective exchange rate index was at 62.4.
Gold closed at $197.875 an ounce.
SDR-$ was 1.25749 on Friday, while SDR-£ was 0.657730.
Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1524.7 (previous. 1519.8).
Equities show good gains.
Gilt-edged securities mark time.
Investment dollar premium: 79 per cent (effective rate, 33.2 per cent).

Reports, pages 26 and 27

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.75	1.69
Austria Sch	29.00	27.00
Belgium Fr	62.75	59.25
Canada $	2.33	2.26
Denmark Kr	10.76	10.26
Finland Mkk	8.20	7.80
France Fr	8.88	8.48
Germany Dm	3.92	3.70
Greece Dr	86.50	81.50
Hongkong $	9.50	9.05
Italy Lr	1725.00	1640.00
Japan Yn	405.00	380.00
Netherlands Gld	4.25	4.02
Norway Kr	10.33	9.88
Portugal Esc	96.00	90.00
S Africa Rd	1.75	1.62
Spain Pes	145.25	138.25
Sweden Kr	8.90	8.50
Switzerland Fr	3.55	3.33
US $	1.98	1.92
Yugoslav Dnr	43.50	40.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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Mr Carter warns companies on price restraint

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Nov 27

President Carter called today for public boycotts of companies which do not adhere to the Administration's voluntary price guideline, and he gave warning that to combat inflation he would announce a "very, very tight" Budget in January.

Meanwhile, a top Treasury official stressed that, despite tighter monetary and more restrictive budget policies, the Administration remained confident that there would not be a recession next year, even if there is some rise in unemployment.

But the chief economist at Citibank in New York has predicted a recession for late 1979.

President Carter told the National League of Cities conference in St Louis that he was willing to take firm measures against inflation, even if these might hurt his chances at the polls in the event of his seeking reelection in 1980.

He urged full public compliance with his guideline for average wage increases of 7 per cent and average price rises of approximately 5 to 5½ per cent.

The Administration has said that the Budget in January will involve a deficit of less than $30,000 (about £15.464m), and the President today clearly outlined the meaning of this goal. He noted that there was going to be little new cash for social welfare programmes and that the rate of spending growth on existing programmes would have to be cut.

Numerous American banks, including the First National Bank of Chicago, today followed the example of Citibank on Friday and raised their prime lending rates to 11½ per cent from 11 per cent.

Fears of a recession in 1979 are growing as interest rates rise, but Mr Anthony Solomon, Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs at the Treasury, said real growth might slow somewhat, but "I am not convinced we will have even a shallow dip into negative growth". Any rise in unemployment would be "extremely modest", he said.

Mr Solomon said in a television interview that the Administration had no intention of trying to peg the dollar's rate in the currency markets.

He stressed that, in addition to the $30,000m of United States reserves available to support the dollar, the central banks of Switzerland, West Germany and Japan had "unlimited resources" available to support the American currency.

The statements by President Carter and Mr Solomon may serve to some degree to dampen nervousness in the currency markets. Morgan Guaranty Trust Company stated in its *World Financial Markets* report today that the dollar continued to remain vulnerable.

He said confidence in the dollar was still fragile, in view of the uncertainties surrounding the future course of American monetary policy and the prospect of little, if any, reduction in inflation in the next few months.

Mr Leif Olsen, the chief economist at Citibank, said in one of the bank's reports today that further tightening of Federal Reserve policies was likely, and that Fed policy suggested that "a recession is not yet in the policy pipeline".

But Mr Olsen believes that the tightening will be seen and that a recession will get under way by the final quarter of 1979. He also expects interest rates to peak at about that time. His bank is now predicting a 2 per cent rate of real gross national product growth next year and an inflation rate of about 8 or 9 per cent.

Mr Alan Murray, another Citibank economist, said he doubted if the wage and price guidelines would prove effective and that, despite Administration statements to the contrary, "I do think they (the guidelines) are a clear step down the road to mandatory controls".

Indications that the Administration may now be revising its 3 to 3.5 per cent real growth forecast for 1979 came today with a set of predictions for new car sales by the Department of Commerce.

These suggested a 4.4 per cent fall in new 1979 car sales to 10.8 million units, with imported cars lower by 10 per cent to 1.8 million units, while American produced new car sales fall by 3.2 per cent to 9 million units.

Holiday Inns in £4.3m British expansion

By Edward Townsend

Holiday Inns, the world's largest hotel chain, plans to spend more than £4.3m upgrading and expanding its British hotels, including an all-purpose "holidome" at Heathrow.

The investment will be concentrated at the five wholly-owned and two managed hotels of Holiday Inns (UK) Inc at Aberdeen, Dover, Birmingham, Chelsea in London, Heathrow, Leicester and Liverpool. The American-owned company, which has 54 hotels in Europe, is planning similar investments in Germany and France.

Mr Sigi Bergmann, United Kingdom regional director, said yesterday that the spending represented the largest single investment by Holiday Inns in the United Kingdom since the wholly-owned hotels opened about six years ago. "We intend to improve our standards, give better value and stay market leaders", he said.

Initial plans are to spend £1.5m on the seven United Kingdom hotels. Just over £500,000 will be used to upgrade bedrooms and provide extras such as massage shower heads, dining suites in rooms, remote-controlled television sets, more clothes space and electric alarms.

All 13 British Holiday Inns, of which six are franchized houses under the control of Commonwealth Holiday Inns of Canada, are to be equipped with television sets capable of showing current feature films.

The company will spend a further £1.5m on a new 100-room wing at the Heathrow hotel. The "holidome", for which planning permission has yet to be granted, will cost an estimated £750,000. This will include *facilities for squash, saunas*, games rooms and a putting green. About £600,000 is to be spent providing 44 new rooms at the Dover hotel.

Holiday Inns currently has 1,480 bedrooms in its company hotels and about 1,200 in the franchised premises.

Tax allowances of 20 per cent of the cost of new buildings and extensions and annual writing down allowances of 4 per cent were introduced for the first time on hotel buildings in the April Budget.

By the mid 1980s the United Kingdom hotel industry predicts that more than 65,000 new bedrooms will be needed to satisfy demand from foreign visitors and to encourage Britons to take holidays at home.

World food production up this year by 3.5 pc

From John Earle
Rome, Nov 26

World production of fats, oils and oilmeal is expected to reach a new record in 1979. A sharp recovery to a record level is expected for the Brazilian soybean crop, to be harvested in early 1979.

This forecast is made in the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's annual report on the state of food and agriculture in 1978. It estimates that world food production rose this year by 3 to 3.5 per cent.

For 1979 crops, the document reports that soil moisture ranges from adequate to excessive in most areas. Planting conditions were favourable in Western Europe, the United States, and most of Africa, Latin America and the Near East.

However, rain has delayed planting in Eastern Europe and the European part of the Soviet Union, while there has been serious flood damage in parts of Asia and cold wet weather has delayed soil preparation in Argentina.

The United States government has announced that the 20 per cent set-aside programme for wheat will again be applied to the 1979 harvest. The wheat area is therefore likely to be similar to that of 1978, which produced a crop 12 per cent smaller than in 1977, when no set-aside was in force.

Pig and poultry production should benefit in the first half of 1979 from abundant supplies of feed. However the report expects beef output to decline, especially in Australia and North America, where cattle numbers have been sharply reduced.

The report also notes that 1979 production prospects are affected by uncertainties, such as the desert locust invasions in Africa and Asia—Now regarded by experts as having reached the "plague" level—and the possible spread of African swine fever in the Mediterranean and in Latin America.

Building industry in Shore talks

By John Huxley

Construction industry leaders will meet Government ministers amid growing concern that crucial public sector building programmes could be upset by spending cuts.

Mr Peter Shore, the Secretary of State for the Environment, has already been warned of the industry's fears that arrangements designed to bring stability to government programmes are threatened by the increasing pressure on public expenditure.

In a letter to Mr Shore, Mr Gordon Graham, the president of the Royal Institute of British Architects and a member of the so-called Group of Eight, which represents the construction industry, says that this pressure could mount quickly and put the new arrangements under early test.

He is understood to have emphasized that a period of stability is especially important at a time when the long recession in construction activity is bottoming out. Already some in the industry see evidence of damage through previous public spending cuts.

Next month's meeting with Mr Shore, and his colleagues, has been fixed for December 15. The group will be anxious to ensure that the industry does not suffer disproportionately if spending cuts are forced by lack of progress on pay policy.

More particularly, it will want to see how Mr Shore and his Department are operating the new arrangement agreed earlier this year by which an analysis of the construction element of public spending programmes will appear in future White Papers.

The group, which acclaimed this as a major advance, hopes that implications for the construction industry are borne in mind when the overall volume and mix of the programmes are set.

It will also review progress in discussions aimed at establishing programmes reflecting the long-term needs of the country.

The general outlook for the construction industry is probably better now than at the time of any previous meeting between Government and the Group of Eight, which was formed largely as a response to the recession.

However, the group is likely to tell Mr Shore that the level of activity is still unrealistically and damagingly low, particularly in the civil engineering sector, where there appears to be no immediate prospect of relief.

Electricity chairman attacks energy pricing

The "curious energy policy" which enabled North Sea gas to be sold to the British Gas Corporation at 2p per therm, while the electricity industry had to pay 9p for coal and oil, was criticized yesterday by Sir Francis Tombs, chairman of the Electricity Council.

Sir Francis, a former chairman of the South of Scotland Electricity Board, who now presides over nearly 20 million consumers in the electricity supply industry in England and Wales, said in Glasgow that the policy was "frankly crazy".

If the electricity industry were able to buy coal and oil at the same price as the British Gas Corporation paid for gas, they could reduce electricity prices by more than a third.

Sir Francis, who had earlier addressed the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce on Energy and the Public Interest, told the press conference that he thought the answer to the dilemma was a rational pricing policy.

He did not want the same price for electricity as for gas, because electricity was much more versatile and so should cost more. He was not criticizing the Gas Corporation. They were doing their job well, and working within the framework set by the Government. It was a matter for national policy.

Sir Francis said the present generation of nuclear power stations would last 30 or 40 years, and early next century there would be a gradual development of fast-breeder reactor stations. While no decisions had yet been taken, it could be that the first fast-breeder reactor atomic station could be in service by 1992, but there would have to be a public inquiry.



Sir Francis Tombs: crazy policy.

He attacked the anti-nuclear demonstrators, whose motives seemed to be founded upon "anti-technology, a distrust of science, and disenchantment with authority".

"It is strange these same people accept major inconvenience and risk from established technology, and display little concern, for example, about deaths on the roads or the risks from oil refineries or the health hazards of atmospheric pollution.

"Whatever their motivation, some objectors today seem to feel that they have the right to establish their position without regard to the general public good. This is a disturbing manifestation of many protest movements today, and one with which society will have to come to terms if democracy as we know it, is to survive.

"It simply is not possible in today's conditions to satisfy the preferences and prejudices of every individual."

In brief

Water charge rises upset wool industry

The West Yorkshire wool textile industry which employs about 55,000 people in its woollen and worsted sectors will next year face crippling water authority charges for effluent treatment. Companies may have to move to estuarial locations if they are to cope with unfair competition from EEC textile industries.

One major firm estimates it could save up to £1m a year by relocation on the Humber.

The West Yorkshire County Council yesterday called for Government action to postpone increases due next March, to set aside money under the 1972 Industry Act to look into technical improvements resulting in effluent charge savings, and to examine the scope for measures to reduce unit costs by energy conservation measures and grants.

German confidence on business prospects

German manufacturing industry's confidence in future business prospects improved further in October, according to the latest survey by the IFO Economic Research Institute.

It said the number of companies which considered business prospects poor fell back further in October, while those which saw a positive trend for the next six months increased. Production activity was expected to intensify and expectations for exports had also shown a slight improvement.

The survey report said that after the difficult phase earlier in the year manufacturing industry's expectations had continued to improve, with all main sectors showing signs of revival.

Ghana's first oilfield starts production

Ghana's first oilfield to go into production was commissioned at the weekend at Saltpond, western Ghana, by General F. W. K. Akuffo, the Head of State. The offshore field comprises six wells which produce 5,000 barrels a day.

The company drilling the oil is Agri-Petco Ghana Incorporated, whose headquarters is at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Heating industry call to treble apprentices

Apprentice recruitment into the heating and ventilating industries is now only about a third of requirements, and employers should do all they can to increase it, according to Mr Alfred Manly, president of the Heating and Ventilating Contractors' Association.

Business appointments

Philips Electronic names new director

Mr Jack Akerman becomes a director of Philips Electronic & Associated Industries from January 1. He is succeeded as managing director of Mullard by Dr John Westhead, who joins the company from Pye TMC, of which he was managing director.

Mr David Buxton has been appointed a director of Coutts.

Mr N. E. Richards, a director of The Argus Press Holdings, has been named a director of Trident Group Printers and has been made chairman. He succeeds Mr R. Dipre, who remains a director. Mr H. L. Harris has resigned as a director. Mr T. Gold Blyth and Mr A. T. Patton, both directors of Argus, join the Tridant board.

Mr M. Paton has been made managing director of C. J. Mason & Sons and Clarke Doble and Brendon, to succeed Mr G. F. Clearer.

Mr W. W. Beardmore joins the board of Elson & Robbins as group financial director. He succeeds Mr John Shiels, who remains on the board.

Mr Peter Scott has been appointed managing director of Pro-Com Associates (Engineering).

Mr Herbert Hepner joins the board of F. Miller (Textiles).

The new chairman of the National Cavity Insulation Association is Mr Steward Pennycuick, senior technical service chemist with Ciba-Geigy Plastics & Additives.

Mr K. Jeffs has been appointed managing director of Atlantic Computer Engineering.

Mr Michael Toogood has become managing director of Lambert Brothers Shipping following the retirement of Mr Richard Hope. Mr Christopher Allen has joined the board.

Mr Ray Freeman has been appointed regional manager of National Westminster Bank London regional trustee and income tax department. He succeeds Mr Don Wells on his retirement.

Mr L. G. Sharp will retire both in his executive role and as a board member of C. T. Bowring & Co on December 31. He has accepted the appointment of chairman of Berry, Ede & White.

Mr Geoff Braman has joined ATS Holdings as financial controller and company secretary.

Mr M. D. Dawson has been appointed sales director of William Jones (Chemical Engineers).

"Inherent Strength is Maintained"

A. Beckman Limited

Textile Merchants and Converters

Year ended 30th June	1978	1977
	£	£
Turnover	16,317,650	17,329,961
Profit before tax	1,825,388	1,973,903
Profit after tax	872,440	952,819
Earnings per share	8.56p	9.35p

Highlights from the Annual Report by the Chairman, Mr. S. Beckman

- Final dividend is 3.21p per share, making a total of 4.98p for the year (equivalent with associated tax credit to 7.433p per share), an increase of 10% over last year.
- Our market share has continued to expand but not at the expense of margins.
- We have maintained the inherent strength of our Company. Our strong cash position and expertise will enable us to perform well in difficult times.

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from the Secretary, 112 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6JB.

Further decline in world shipyard orders

By Our Industrial Staff

The world order book for merchant ships fell to a total of 28.1 million tons gross in the third quarter of this year from the record figure of 133.4 million tons gross in the first quarter of 1974.

Details of the continuous decline are made known today in Lloyd's Register of Shipbuilding Returns. New orders for ships during the first nine months of 1978 was 5.7 million tons gross, less than 44 per cent of the 13.1 million tons gross total output.

The volume of world order book decreased by 2.3 million tons during the third quarter.

The United Kingdom's total order level fell by 243,000 tons to 1.4 million tons.

EMA and the TUC

The Engineers and Managers' Association was incorrectly referred to yesterday in a headline in *The Times* Business News as a "non-TUC union". The union, which was formerly the Electrical Power Engineers Association, joined the TUC in 1942, although it is not a member of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Danger in staying out of EMS

From Mr D. Prag

Sir, Michael Shanks's excellent article (*November 13*) makes a very good case for British entry into a European Monetary System. But I would suggest that the economic danger of staying out is even greater than he indicates.

It is true that much depends on the size of the stabilization fund, still apparently not agreed. But assuming that it does start at 25 billion European units of account (£17,000 million) and does rise to something like double that amount, is this the sort of permanent stabilizing influence on the currency that we can afford to cast aside in the hope that, in case of need, similar sums will automatically be available to us elsewhere, in addition to our borrowing rights at the IMF?

The central issue is the effect on the British economy. Some of the economists consulted by the Treasury have said we shall have to pursue more deflationary policies if we enter EMS. If they mean we shall have to move to a lower long-term level of inflation, is it not high time we did that, and gradually brought our inflation level down to the average of our major competitors? The only condition must be that there should be no sudden or sharp deflation which would harm growth and employment.

But that is precisely what we are likely to get not by *going into* EMS but by *staying out* of it. The result of our being the only one of the Nine to stay out would be a sharp decline in international confidence not only in our national economy and our national currency, but also in our national judgment. Then, in response to the run on the £, we should really get the sharp deflation and the draconian monetary policy that some fear from entry.

The one major point abo EMS on which there is leg *imate reason for doubt* is th expressed in your leading ar cle today—the difficulty obtaining economic conve gence, particularly of inflati rates, throughout the Co munity. But it does not nece: arily require a central au ority to do that (though I pe sonally am in favour of European Reserve Boar National governments can it. Or must we really assur that our own national gover ment, alone among the Nine, totally incapable of controlli the economy, and therefore taking us into EMS?

Yours faithfully,
DEREK PRAG,
Chairman,
London Europe Society,
27 Longton Avenue
London SE26 6RE.
November 15.

A health-promoting transport system

From Mr James Partridge

Sir, Mr Leslie's letter (November 6) concerning the merits of a better road network flies in the face of critical science, a concept which most economists would espouse.

The call by the motor industry for further motorway investment must, of course, be appraised partly but not exclusively on economic grounds. Economic science is founded on the monetarization of options in making policy choices. When the consequences of projects are "less easily quantified", economists tend to fall back on rhetoric.

More specifically, the arguments which Mr Leslie advances to counter Mr Banks's case are little more than emotional appeals and assertions. "Let us consider the real benefits roads bring everyone" leads Mr Leslie to talk about the transport system as a whole, not necessarily about the road network. Any of the benefits claimed for roads could equally well be achieved and expanded in the future by other forms of transport. On environmental grounds the case for more roads remains to be proved.

From a health angle, I can find but one reference of merit in Mr Leslie's letter: "dangerous congestion" is said to exist on our motorways. It is in general debatable whether sufficient attention is paid to the safety and health implications of road transport.

Mr Leslie does not offer any reassurance on this score. Statistics show that although road casualties have declined in number since their peak in 1965, the trend is far from definite. In 1976 there was a 4.5 per cent increase over the previous year in people killed or injured: 339,673 people were killed or injured, 28,000 of these being under 10 years of age.

The absurdity of orthodox indices of "wealth" is clear: more road accidents me more car repairs, more n car sales, more policing, m demands for safer, better roads. "Wealth" in the fo of gup soars. Meantime i irreversible damage to hea is treated by a health serv which has been constrair precisely so that m "wealth" can be produced.

Lead in petrol is appare economic but none the l unhealthy. Are balance of p ments considerations alw more important than the hea of our children? No, should surely attempt to cuss what a health-promot transport system would l like.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES PARTRIDGE,
Health Economist,
Department of Commur Medicine,
Guy's Hospital Medical schoo 8 Newcomen Street,
London SE1 1YR.
November 21.

Coal mining and earthquake monitoring

From Professor G. Y. Craig

Sir, Britain, while free of major earthquakes, has many minor earth tremors. Sometimes they are associated with movement along major fault zones, but they also occur in coalfields such as the Lothians. Even coal mining may generate earth tremors strong enough to cause minor structural damage, as appears to have occurred recently in the Stoke-on-Trent coalfield.

In view of the impending major coalfield operations at Selby in Yorkshire and in the Vale of Belvoir in Leicestershire, I suggest that it would be in the joint interests of the National Coal Board and the local inhabitants of these areas (to say nothing of insurance companies) if seismic monitoring were to be started now, before coal is extracted on a large scale.

In this way the pattern of seismic activity prior to coal extraction could be compared with the patterns occurring during and after extraction. Both the Coal Board and local inhabitants would then have a record from which claims, if any, for structural damage could be more readily substan- tiated or refuted. Monitor could be carried out by independent body, such The Institute of Geol Sciences.

In addition to m exploiting part of the wealth of Britain, the new coalfields could unique scientific record possible seismic effects extraction in inhabited com side.

G. Y. CRAIG,
University of Edinburgh,
Grant Institute of Geology,
West Mains Road,
Edinburgh EH9 3JW.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the High Court of Justice Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matters of No. 003699 of 1978 4D CONSTRUCTION Limited No. 003705 of 1978 MARDGIN SECURITIES Limited No. 003709 of 1978 REUBEN VINCENT & CO. (1959) Limited No. 003712 of 1978 THE WOODMILL PROPERTY GROUP Limited No. 003713 of 1978 and WESSEX HOLDINGS Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that petitions for the winding up of the above named Companies by the High Court of Justice were on the 20th day of November, 1978 presented to the said Court by The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, of Somerset House, Strand, London, WC2R 1LB, and that the said Petitions are directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 15th day of January, 1979, and any creditor or contributory of any of the said Companies desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on any of the said Petitions may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel, for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of any of the said Companies requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ERIC MOSES, Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of any of the said Petitions must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th day of January, 1979.

In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1948 to 1976 and in the Matter of LEWSTON INTERNATIONAL Limited (in Voluntary Liquidation).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of Guildhall House, 81/87, Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS, on Thursday, the 21st day of December, 1978, at 11.45 a.m. to be followed at 12 noon by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidators' Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1978.

K. R. CORK.
M. A. JORDAN.
Joint Liquidators.

Company No. 775017
Registered in England
THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1976 CLEARBROOK PROPERTY HOLDINGS Limited.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948 that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at Winchester House (Hall 19), London Wall, London, E.C.2, on Friday, the 1st day of December, 1978, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1978.

By Order of the Board,
EDWARD DAWNAY,
Secretary.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of THE JADE HOUSE RESTAURANT Limited. Nature of Business: Restaurateurs.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 30th October, 1978.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 11th December, 1978, at Room C20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2HD, at 2.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock.

R. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of T/A ROBERT JOWITT WINES MARONEBERRY Limited. Nature of Business: Wine and spirit merchants.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 9th October, 1978.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 12th December, 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD, at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

G. B. GILLYRAY, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1948 to 1976 and in the Matter of BUDGE BROTHERS & COMPANY Limited (in Voluntary Liquidation).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of Guildhall House, 81/87, Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS, on Monday, the 18th day of December, 1978, at 11.45 a.m. to be followed at 12 noon by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidators' Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1978.

D. W. HAWKINS,
Liquidator.

In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1948 to 1976 and in the Matter of CHARLESS TRAVEL Limited (in Voluntary Liquidation).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of Guildhall House, 81/87, Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS, on Monday, the 18th day of December, 1978, at 11.45 a.m. to be followed at 12 noon by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidators' Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1978.

W. H. ROLLASON,
J. D. NAYLOR,
Joint Liquidators.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of MERVYN LEWIS & PARTNERS Limited. Nature of Business: Advertising Agents.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 30th October, 1978.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 12th December, 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD, at 11.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

R. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of A.M.L. (MANAGEMENT) Limited. Nature of Business: Dealers in Business Office Machinery.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th October, 1978.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 12th December, 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD, at 3.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3.30 o'clock.

G. B. GILLYRAY, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of R. VAUGHAN (DECORATORS Limited. Nature of Business: Builders & Decorators.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th October 1978.

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 11th December 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 2.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'Clock.

G. B. GILLYRAY, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of BELLMANDA Limited Nature of Business: Exporters of tractor

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 9th October 1978

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 12th December 1978, at Room 259 Templar House 81 High Holborn London WC1V 6LP at 11.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of T. & R. MAYNARD, VIGAR & PARTNERS Limited Nature of Business: Estate Agents

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 23rd October 1978

DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:

CREDITORS 12th December 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

IN PARLIAMENT—SESSION 1978-79
GREATER LONDON COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS)

Notice is hereby given that the Greater London Council (in this notice called "the Council") intend to make, or have made, application to Parliament in the Session 1978-79 a Bill (hereinafter referred to as "the Bill") under the above name or short title for purposes of which the following is a concise summary:

(1) To amend paragraph 10(2) of Schedule 12 to the London Government Act 1963, to provide that each breach of a term, condition or restriction imposed on a licence granted under that Schedule or under any enactment to which the paragraph is applied shall be a separate offence; and to increase from £200 to £500 the maximum fine which may be imposed on conviction for an offence specified in paragraph 10(2)(a) of the said Schedule 12 or for an offence to which that paragraph is applied.

(2) To amend section 14 of the Transport (London) Act 1969 so as to enable the Council to pay to the Chairman of the London Transport Passengers' Committee such remuneration as they may from time to time determine.

(3) To enable London local authorities to provide and maintain in any highway in Greater London advertisement units, show or display cases information boards and similar structures for the purposes of the provision, maintenance or letting of such structures on such terms and conditions as they think fit.

(4) To repeal spent or unnecessary London statutory provisions and to modify certain references in London statutory provisions which subsequent enactments have outdated.

(5) To provide that section 16 of the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1974 (which relates to parking on footways and grass verges) shall cease to have effect on the date appointed by the Secretary of State for the coming into operation of section 7 of the Road Traffic Act 1974 which makes similar provision.

(6) To require the Secretary of State to:

(a) establish a staff commission to consider and to keep under review the arrangements for the transfer and recruitment of staff in connection with the transfer of housing accommodation and land by the Council and to advise him of the steps necessary to safeguard the interests of staff;

(b) give directions to the staff commission relating to the procedure and operation; and

(c) provide for the remuneration of staff commission members and the payment of the expenses of the commission.

(7) To empower the appropriate local authority in a district in Greater London designated under the Inner Urban Areas Act 1978 to guarantee, or join with any other person in guaranteeing, the repayment of any money borrowed by any person to finance the construction, extension or improvement of an industrial or commercial building on land within the designated district of which he is the owner or lessee.

(8) To provide that, subject to certain exemptions, any premises in Greater London used as a hostel to accommodate overnight visitors shall be registered with the London borough council concerned or with the Common Council of the City of London, to enable byelaws to be made to regulate the use of hostel premises and to provide for penalties and rights of entry into premises in connection with the foregoing matters.

(9) To enable a London borough council, and the Common Council of the City of London, if it appears to them that steps should be taken for the destruction of the brown tail moth, or its eggs, caterpillars, webs or nests, on any land in its area, to serve a notice on the occupier of the land requiring him to take such reasonable steps for the destruction of the moth as may be specified in the notice, and to apply, with modifications in some cases for the purposes of the exercise of the powers referred to above certain provisions of Part XII of the Public Health Act 1936.

(10) To enable London borough councils and the Common Council of the City of London to exercise their powers under section 215 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 to provide or maintain the provision of amenities (including facilities for refreshment or recreation) on footpaths, subways, bridges, roads closed to vehicles, or footways designated for the purpose.

On and after the 4th day of December 1978 a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies thereof may be obtained at the price of 50 pence each at the offices of the undersigned Solicitor and Parliamentary Agents.

Objection to the Bill may be made by deposition a Petition against it in either or both Houses of Parliament. The latest date for the deposit of such a Petition in the First House will be 6th February 1979 if the Bill originates in the House of Lords or 30th January 1979 if it originates in the House of Commons. Further information may be obtained from the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons or the undersigned Parliamentary Agents.

Dated this 21st day of November 1978.
GILLESPIE, MACANDREW & W.S.,
31 Melville Street,
Edinburgh EH3 7JQ.
Solicitors.
MARTIN & CO.,
1 Dean Farrar Street,
Westminster,
London SW1H 0DY.
Parliamentary Agents.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

In Parliament
Session 1978-79
SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

NOTICE is hereby given application is being made to Parliament by the Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society (hereinafter referred to as "the Society") to leave to introduce in the present Session of Parliament a Bill (hereinafter referred to as "the Bill") under the above name or short title for purposes of which following is a concise summary:

To repeal the Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society Act 1902 and to make new provision for the regulation and management of the Society, think fit.

On and after 4th December a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies thereof obtained at the price of 50p each at the following offices:—

The principal office of Society at 28 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 1YF.

The office of the Society Chamber of Commerce House, Great George Street, Belfast BT2 7BA; and the offices of the undermentioned Solicitors and Parliamentary Agents.

Objection to the Bill may be made by depositing a Petition against it in either or both Houses of Parliament. The latest date for the deposit of such a Petition in the First House will be 6th February 1979 if the Bill originates in the House of Lords or 30th January 1979 if it originates in the House of Commons. Further information may be obtained from the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons or the undersigned Parliamentary Agents.

Dated this 21st day of November 1978.
GILLESPIE, MACANDREW & W.S.,
31 Melville Street,
Edinburgh EH3 7JQ.
Solicitors.
MARTIN & CO.,
1 Dean Farrar Street,
Westminster,
London SW1H 0DY.
Parliamentary Agents.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

ore promising evidence in chemicals

as now echoed comments from ›pean chemicals majors in identi- crease in activity during the third id as a result group profits, down cent at the half-year stage, have almost exactly level after nine DM830m. It is thus faring rather ı Bayer, down 4.7 per cent, BASF, per cent, and ICI, down 14.3 per underlying third quarter trend is ly encouraging.

›d to the dismal third quarter a ICI's volume sales were some 8½ ahead, while Bayer has reported : volume growth so far this year. ist has also put its finger on the problem of price weakness which mphasized elsewhere. Parent com- s, the group says, have fallen by t this year. ICI made a similar he half year, with volume recover- it had seemed likely that prices bound to rise in line with the ant in capacity working. In the d quarter profits were static and luring September and October to moving were fully countered by strong rise in the cost of naphtha se material for the petrochemical which is now some two-thirds an at the sart of the year. Wage been rising too.

e shortage of light crudes persist- capacity working still not up to levels where price rises ade to stick there is now little gnificant profit growth until next uittedly, by then the buoyancy in ian market should be feeding ıore strongly and the continental ould accordingly improve. But for mestic base in 1979 looks suspect, the added possibility of more competition in Europe stock mar- its are once again lowering their ectations.



awker Siddeley does eventually bid for J. H. Fenner, the "Y." alist in which it recently acquired cent stake, it will face some tough g. Mr Joseph Palmer (above), chairman, says the company would remain independent and its ability was backed yesterday by a respect- f final figures.

are 7½ per cent higher at £9.05m it has been a difficult year for any- lved in engineering, and Fenner is nearly 20 per cent on capital l. In the context of British engineer- anies, then, it is efficient and has a ye year record behind it to prove

he sort of company that Hawker, now full of cash fololwing a suc- compensation payment negotiation, e looking at, but it would have to nsiderably more than the present ice of 154p, where the yield is 7¼ and the p/e ratio 7.4, to even get to the negotiating table.

ınt
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cations

h Government may be set on going European Monetary System on the rms and conditions: but whether it ɔse terms and conditions over the next week of bargaining remains to be seen. In the meantime some of the groundwork for a split between the British and Irish currencies has been established, with the passage a couple of weeks ago of the Irish Exchange Control Continuance and Amendment Act, which permits the Irish authorities to extend their exchange controls to the United Kingdom. The question for all investors in Ireland now—whether their interests be commercial or purely financial—is under what circumstances these powers might be invoked.

In the two months since the possibility that Ireland might join the European Monetary System and Britain might not was first mooted, up to £350m is believed to have gone into the various forms of Irish investment (mainly gilts) which might be expected to benefit from a realignment of that country's currency. The figures are revealing, however, not so much for their size as for their modesty (after all, more UK gilts can be sold in a single week in the London market). Even if Ireland does obtain entry to EMS, and on its own terms, so the staider spirits argue, it will do very little for the problems of the Irish economy, whose inflation is running at a rate well in excess of that in the UK.

So, any appreciation of the Irish currency against sterling is likely to be short-lived. If, of course, it were possible for UK investors to avoid exchange control by investing abroad by way of Ireland, there is no doubt that the flow to Dublin would be a good deal larger. But there is not much doubt that the UK Treasury would move to put a stop to that. In so far as there could be benefits to come from a separate Irish entry into the European monetary system, they probably belong—paradoxically—to those Irish companies like Guinness and Jefferson Smurfit, which do a big trade with the United Kingdom for if the Irish currency cuts free of the pound, over the longer term it will probably move down.

Tricentrol

A refinancing package

Now that revenue from the Thistle Field has started to feed through into profits, Tricentro has largely extricated itself from the terms of the 1976 Government loan guarantee. Its new £60m facility will be used to repay £40m of the guaranteed loan, the £4m drawn from the £10m facility arranged in April and another £4m will be made available to complete Tricentrol's £62m share of the capital spending on the Thistle platform. This will leave £17.6m outstanding on the guaranteed loan which should be repaid next year, subject to the group's cash flow position.

The point is that the 1976 terms laid down a minimum royalty of 5 per cent payable to the Government. But there was a virtually open-ended series of conditions. With Thistle a year late in starting production based on 1976 projections and now unlikely to be reaching peak production until the second half of next year, Tricentrol was heading for a substantially higher level of royalties. It will still probably have to pay more than 5 per cent, but the package offsets the worst effects.

Tricentrol must be a good deal happier to be linked on a straightforward commercial basis with a group of banks rather than the less predictable and more complex implications of the Government package. The package was in any case an anachronistic hangover from the days when the potential of Thistle was a good deal less certain than it is now.

In terms of the group outside oil the fact that Thistle will not reach 200,000 barrels a day until late next year will defer the most spectacular effects on profits and its expansion into other areas. But in fact with the current outlook for a stronger dollar and an eventual rise in oil prices the delay may well turn out to be no bad thing. For the time being, however, the shares at 172p yielding just 1.45 per cent prospectively remain a speculation on the success of the group's diversification.

Paul Fabra

French economy: learning from past mistakes

If France is not managing to solve all its economic problems it is certainly not through any lack of concern by its leaders. The head of state, a former minister of finance for eleven years, has set himself the objective of raising the country to the level of Germany as an industrial power. The Prime Minister, M Raymond Barre, is a trained economist (the best one France has according to President Giscard d'Estaing). He spends most of his time at the Hotel Marignon (France's 10 Downing Street) dealing with economic issues.

Nevertheless, France still has important economic problems. Some are being tackled correctly by the Government, some are not. Others are extensively discussed but not completely understood.

Some of the difficulties which France faces are shared by the rest of Europe. We have not really recovered from the economic traumas which started around the world in the autumn of 1974 (not only, or even principally, caused by the rise in the price of oil, but by the many distortions brought about by the inflationary boom of the previous period). Capital investment by industry is still at a low level, unemployment keeps going up, and inflation, a deeply-rooted disease in the country, is still high.

Unemployment is now at its highest level with 1.3 million people applying for jobs and 900,000 on the dole. It will probably keep growing in the near future (and that does not even take into account the possibility of a second big recession, being imported from America in the next two or three years).

Why has this happened? The main reason is that for a long time the French reacted to the crisis by adopting a "Swedish solution". I mean the Sweden which for years was praised by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for avoiding the consequences of the recession by subsidizing unmarkable production, idle work and so one.

Openly or behind the scenes, the French Government until recently has been encouraging large and small companies to keep idle people on the payroll rather than make them redundant. In a country where hardly any important decision can be taken without the blessing of an omnipotent administration, the government has many ways of imposing its will.

Another factor which has led to the present problems has been the eternal optimism of the Government in the wake of the recession. It constantly repeated the view that the worst was over and prosperity was just around the corner. The result is that those industrial sectors which have been most severely affected in Europe by lack of demand or fierce competition from non-European countries, have been particularly badly hit in France. That is the case in the steel industry, the shipyards and some parts of textiles not to mention less important sectors such as the leather and shoe industries which are in the process of completely disappearing.

The misfortunes of the steel industry, seen in perspective, provide a case study of how government planning and interference can make bad private management even worse. When, after the March elections, the Government virtually nationalized the steel companies, they were practically bankrupt. Why? Because for a long time administrative price controls had prevented them from making profits when market conditions would have allowed them to do so if they had been unfettered.

And also because at the beginning of the seventies, at the urging of the state, the companies added to their already heavy borrowing in order to finance expensive new facilities at Fos, near Marseilles. The government plan was to push up French capacity to match that of Germany. Profitability was taken for granted. . . .

Policies are changing. A much publicized and important step has been the decision taken by M Raymond Barre, and M René Monory, the Minister of Economics, to abolish price controls which in practice had the effect of simultaneously creating distortions in relative prices and in some sectors lessening competition as maximum permitted price rises became the norm.

The new regime of freedom for prices took effect on August 31 and the fact that the general index of consumer's prices in September showed a rise of only 0.6 per cent (the same as in August but substantially lower than in previous months) was interpreted to mean that industrialists were not abusing their new found freedom to set their own prices.

If that could lead to an understanding that inflation is a phenomenon which can only be made worse by price controls, and which anyhow has nothing to do with the behaviour of entrepreneurs (that behaviour actually being a reaction to external circumstances including inflation), it would be a significant step forward for France.

Like Great Britain and Italy, France is trying to bring its balance of trade and balance of payments back into equilibrium. Both were still in the red last year. They probably will show a moderate surplus in 1978.

I would say that three major issues will loom large for France in the coming months and years.

First, there is the strong tendency of the public sector borrowing requirement to get out of control. The budget for 1978, adopted 12 months ago, forecast a deficit of 8,900m francs. A few weeks before the July Bonn summit the Government revised its target saying that a 20,000m franc deficit would be appropriate. The actual figure will be nearly double that (between 35,000m and 40,000m francs). The planned deficit for 1979 is 15,000m francs, but nobody (and certainly not the authorities) can tell how it will work out in practice.

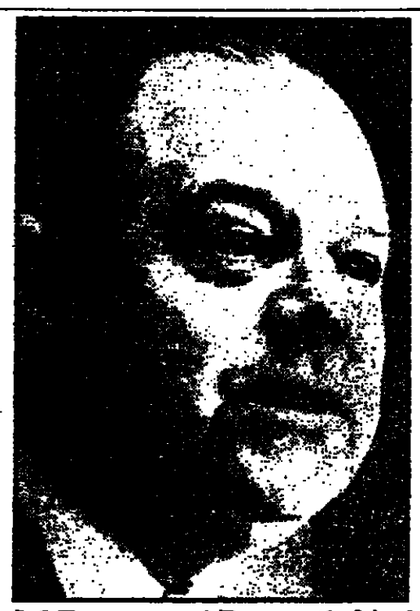
The deficit of the nationalized sector (railways, electricity, coal and the like) will be roughly 30,000m francs in spite of the (very insufficient) rises in the prices charged to the public.

On the "social security" side the chief cause of the deficit appears to be retirement pensions (the financing of which completely excludes any kind of "funding").

The negotiations between employers and trade unions aimed at devising a new compensation scheme for the unemployed which would be both less expensive and more effective at inducing people to return to work is the second problem.

The third problem is reform of the credit and money markets which, in my view, are an engine of inflation (because of the central bank being permanently a provider of funds). The banking credit through quantitative allocations is highly uneconomic. What is needed if inflation is to be eradicated is some sort of self-regulating device.

The author is a columnist for Le Monde.





M Raymond Barre (left) the Prime Minister, and M René Monory the Minister of Economics: finding that industry is not abusing their joint decision to abolish price controls.

Will the Government take a big stick to Ford?

Maurice Corina

Sir Terence Beckett, the chairman of Ford Motor Company, yesterday met Government ministers in an eleventh hour attempt to stave off the imposition of sanctions in the wake of the company's 17 per cent pay settlement. Ford faces what Whitehall officials describe as "discretionary action" and it is known that last week the Department of Industry was well advanced in its preparations to add the car giant to its controversial blacklist of companies which have breached guidelines for wage settlements.

The Ford chairman's discussions with ministers are part of the protocol of giving a company a chance to explain a pay deal which appears to contravene Government policy. Some companies have got themselves off blacklisting by renegotiating deals, or providing assurances about their operations. But Sir Terence will have to prove pretty persuasive to stay Government action.

Nearly 60 companies are now included on secret circulars sent out by Whitehall departments. The intention is to exclude these companies from public sector contracts, tenders for goods and services, and certain types of state financial assistance. So far most, if not all, relate to breaches of the Phase Two and Phase Three pay controls.

Ford's name would head a new list related to Phase Four settlements. The blacklisting of Ford would have a special significance. The Trades Union Congress has not agreed to the pay guidelines, so the Government cannot claim this time that either Ford or its union members have acted in defiance of a union-backed pay policy. This union consent has always been a factor in the past when the Government has justified the use of sanctions in support of a non-statutory pay policy.

There are at prrsent about 60 Phase Four private sector pay claims which, if conceded, would raise total employment costs by 20 per cent. Settlements have not been reached because everyone has been waiting for Ford, Vauxhall, and British Oxygen.

By moving against, Ford, the Government would be taking a calculated risk that its threat to use sanctions would be as effective a deterrent as in past phases of pay control. The risk, however, is that companies which have seen Ford stand firm for so long against a damaging strike for a claim well outside Whitehall guidelines will set the choice as being between sanctions and the penal costs of a stoppage.

Some managements may well prefer speedy settlement outside the guidelines (with the inevitable sanctions) to the costs of a long stoppage which could, in any case, still end with sanctions.

Ford would no doubt, shrug off the loss of certain public sector contracts and a few other types of sanction. But the company would protest loudly if the blacklisting operation were to include interference by the Price Commission with future price policies.

The Government's new pay guidelines declared that Whitehall would take into account "the price consequences of a settlement as one relevant factor in considering discretionary action". This would be turning the screw, for the Government has already included new penal clauses in state purchasing contracts. The Confederation of British Industry has been fighting hard for a right of appeal to independent arbitration in any dispute over the operation of counter-inflation clauses in public contracts.

The Government's blacklist of firms liable to sanctions is an ever changing one. Companies are notified and, with sufficient arm twisting, may withdraw pay deals or renegotiate them to get off the list. Many are small concerns and some, such as GEC-Schreiber and Sun Alliance, are not. The list would be published by the Treasury but for the fact that the companies which are involved never consent to publication of their names.

The actual measures used to penalize companies have taken many different forms. A transport firm lost a Ministry of Defence contract for moving tanks. A furniture firm was asked to sign a pay undertaking before Industry Act assistance was given to an expansion programme. An insurance company ran into trouble over premium changes and a machinery supplier had certain types of export credit guarantees held up. Small concerns which have been dependent on public sector business have found tenders being rejected or held up.

What happens is that the Department of Employment monitors pay settlements and, as soon as a breach of guidelines is established, a report goes to a special Cabinet subcommittee. Once a candidate for blacklisting has been identified, the Treasury and the sponsoring department set about naming the firm in Whitehall circulars. Authorities and agencies which departments feel they can influence are regularly circularized.

What is resented by private industry is the Government's unwillingness to seek statutory backing for its pay guidelines. Lawyers are divided over the validity of what is called discretionary action by the executive and, to date, no company has yet mounted a full blooded legal challenge to ascertain whether ministers are exceeding their statutory powers. Some well-run and profitable companies such as the John Lewis Partnership, and now Ford, resent the cloak-and-dagger sanctions being used to sully their names.

The Government will not find it so easy to engage in sanctions on Phase Four because the ability of companies to resist pay claims above 5 per cent is not as strong as it was before August 1. Few ran foul of the Phase Two guidelines because trade unions stood firm with companies, but more than 50 companies were subjected to blacklisting when it came to Phase Three, as the mood of unions began to change, eventually culminating in rejection of the present pay Companies are caught in a nut-cracker. If they give in to unions, they face sanctions. If they resist and suffer industrial action, the unions escape censure and, when a settlement is finally reached, the Government is ready to use its blacklist, regardless of the cost penalties of a company's stand for a 5 per cent ceeiling.

Companies are not going to take this without a fight. They have pent up feelings which action against Ford may unleash. The CBI has, for some time, been aware of a more militant mood. Some form of concerted protest against blacklisting seems certain, and the possibility of withholding cooperation from the Govtrnment over such things as participation in the industrial strategy cannot be ruled out.

Business Diary: After Sir Frank • Daimler's coup

ages are on the way at Airways where the hairman and managing Ross Stainton, is to the end of May.

question which is ing round the airline is whether Sir Frank ean, the blunt Scot who ught in by the Govern- July, 1976, for a four- lf year term, will take portunity presented by 's departure to bow out

his spell in office so Frank has fallen foul unions, but has done oil the merger of the A and BOAC rumps. He ken free of government es on aircraft-ordering which bedevilled many hairmen of the state erations by pushing the purchase of Boeing airliners, than British and Euro- ypes.

ton's successor will prob- mie from within, and the so far favours four ttes.

are Roy Watts, whose clude forward planning ance, Gerry Draper, who sales and marketing o, Ken Wilkinson, direc- engineering and, as an r, Peter Hermon, the s computer man.

s and Draper are the tes. Like Wilkinson, are ex-BEA men, and, rs in the old English s philosophy of Buggins' oint out that Stainton is AC—even though that f thing is supposed to been left behind in the between the two air-



Jumpers? British Airways' Sir Frank McFadzean (left) and Ross Stainton.

■ Daimler Benz, the German truck and car manufacturer, yesterday stole a march on its competitors throughout the Western world when main board director, Heinz Hoppe, signed an agreement with the state transport authorities in Moscow for a network of service stations to be established on the main transit routes from Europe.

On the face of it, the stations are intended to cope with the problems of motorists and truck drivers entering Russia for the 1980 Moscow Olympics. In fact, they will be permanent fixtures intended to give the Garmen company quite an edge in selling vehicles of all kinds to the Russians.

They have already sold several hundred heavy trucks, and a few *de luxe* saloons. The cars have gone mainly to Western diplomats but some are also permitted in for entertainers such as Popoff the clown and internationally famous ballet stars who have access to hard currency and frequently travel in the West.

Erich Krampe, the present managing director of Mercedes Benz UK played a big role in the early negotiations with the Russians when he was the director in charge of exports to Comecon countries.

So Business Diary asked him if the service station deal pointed to a general move by the Russians to open up the country to Western motorists. "I think that is reading too much into it. The service stations will mostly be concerned with commercial vehicles, at least in the early days. It should be pointed out that they will not be exclusively Mercedes.

"We are only supplying the know-how, tools and professional assistance. They will actually be run by the state, and will deal with vehicles of all makes. But of course, we hope that by stocking them with Mercedes spares, and perhaps with some Mercedes staffs, they will be able to give priority to Mercedes vehicles."

Daimler Benz has already been accredited as an official supplier to the XXII Olympiad in Moscow. From the middle of 1979 Mercedes cars, small buses, and some special vehicles will be placed at the disposal of the Olympic Committee.

■ Deep in the prospectus of the newest company to come to market, carpet and furniture retailers Harris Queensway, is a note about three show jumpers.

Included in the list is Philco, one of the successful 1978 British World Championship side, and Sportsman, both ridden by David Broome and maintained at his expense.

The horses were bought by Harris for £111,578 and are being written off over only three years.

At the end of that time the horses will be sold to another horse fancier and replaced by newer, younger steeds. By depreciating them so quickly the profit on the sales will cover the cost of the new animals and as such will not cost the company a penny, Philip Harris, 36-year-old group chairman told Business Diary yesterday.

■ The 80 steelmen who equalled if not surpassed world output records at a new North Wales plant have been promised a champagne party by the works director.

John Powell, works director of BSC's Shotton works at Deeside, Clwyd, is treating the men who produced 5,800 tonnes of coated steel strip last week, 1,000 tonnes more than the design capacity. The men's line has been in operation for only three weeks.

Powell said that in 30 years in the industry he had not known men achieving so much so quickly on a new line.

Ross Davies

Fenner

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- Capital expenditure £2.75m
- Final Dividend increased to 4.48p per share
- Dawson acquisition extends product range

Extract from Chairman's Statement

"The Group's trading performance generally has been satisfactory and a downturn overseas more than offset by increased earnings in the UK."

	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
External turnover	80,531	72,049	62,256	50,736	37,960
Profit before taxation	9,065	8,407	7,006	5,702	4,801
Profit after taxation	5,647	4,951	3,960	3,012	1,791
Earned for ordinary shareholders	4,858	3,875	2,989	2,162	1,773
Dividends to ordinary shareholders	1,824	1,443	1,001	824	735
Retained profits	2,844	2,372	1,988	1,168	1,038
Shareholders' funds	37,319	30,619	24,164	17,554	15,158
Earnings per share (pence)	20.82p	16.89p	13.57p	13.11p	10.62p

The Fenner Group is principally concerned with the manufacture of power transmission equipment, industrial conveyor belting, fluid seals and package handling conveyors.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Determined start to new account

The new account opened firmly yesterday as the market showed its determination to shrug off the listlessness which surrounded the previous fortnightly account.

Business was slow at first and the index was only1 0.2 up at 480.1 by 10 am. Volume steadily improved throughout the morning and several jobbers were caught short of stock. Reports that Britain may accept partial membership in the proposed European Monetary System encouraged the buyers.

Some dealers predicted that the lull on the pay and labour fronts may signal the start of the traditional run up to Christmas.

In gilts business remained quiet and seemingly unaffected by Friday's rise of ¼ per cent in the US prime rate. At the long end of the market gilts remained steady throughout the day and finished mostly unchanger. At time short end things were also quiet. They finished with rises of about ¼.

Business after hours was quiet. The *FT Index drifted* towards the end. Even so the index 5.0 ahead at the close. Bargains marked totalled 4,554 compared with 4,413 on Friday and 4,268 last Monday.

Leading industrials saw good gains. Increases of 4p were seen in ICI and Hawker Siddeley, at 368p and 228p, while GEC rose 5p to 322p after further reflection on its £52m office equipment acquisition in the United States last week. BAT, tipped over the weekend, improved 8p to 285p, but comment had no effect on Courtaulds which remained unchanged at 121p.

Others resting included Fisons at 310p, and John Brown at 388p. Beecham, having gone ex dividend, was the only one against the grain, falling 15p to 605p.

Full year results from Matthew Brown and J. H. Fenner were enough to add 2p to the stocks, finishing at 112p and 154p respectively. Property and Reversionary Investment Corporation remained firm at 310p after its interim statement while the decision to write off its Sandi losses took 3p from the shares in Streeters of Godalming. They finished at 20p.

Among special situations MFI put on 9p to 160p on speculative interest, and Burton "A" firmed 5p to 173p. Yorkshire Fin Woollen Spinners the latest recruit to the rights issue queue slipped 2p to 40p.

Further reflection of Turner & Newall's latest United States acquisition was worth a 3p rise to 197p, but bid hopes failed to stir Parker Timber which finished unchanged at 128p.

United Engineering remains interesting following its takeover of Link Systems and they jumped a further 18p to 82p. FPA Construction's disappointing figures last week still continue to depress the shares. They shed 1p to 11p.

Weekend comment gave Davy Corporation a 3p rise to 152p while W. E. Norton went ahead 3p to 145. Northern Foods also improved 2p to 98p and Imperial Group edged ahead 1½p to 84p. Among others showing a 1p increase were Kwik Fit at 50½p, Capper Neill at 75½p, and Bellway at 78p. Adverse press comment resulted in a 2p slide at Edgar Allen to 55p and in Renold down 3p to 125p.

Sotheby with figures due next month continued to interest buyers. The shares moved ahead 10p to 360p.

In motors Pennine Motor suffered a setback after it returned from suspension. The suspension was imply to facilitate a reorganisation and not the prelude to a bid, as was first thought. The shares finished 6p down at 11p. Rolls Royce was weak on renewed fears that its contract to supply engines for Chieftain tanks to Iran was now in jeopardy. The shares ended 2p down at 79p. Speculative interest in ERF, however, boosted the shares 7p to 120p.

In engineering B Elliot with figures due later this week pushed ahead 5p to 155p while GKN was 6p firmer at 266p and Tubes 8p better at 394p.

Electrical were another firm spot. ICL leapt 17p to 435p after buying in a thin market. Racal was another good spot ahead of interim figures on Thursday. The shares were 8p firmer at 368p.

AB Electronic hardened 7p to 145p ahead of today's AGM, and Farnell Electric gained 5p to 368p. Improvements were also reported in Electrocomponents, 6p stronger at 293p and Unitech 2p up at 158p.

Properties by contrast proved dull with only scattered gains. Peachey was 3p up at 84p and MEPC were 2p stronger at 144p. Land Securities rose 2p 237p while a 1p rise to 40p was notched up by British Land, and Brixton Estates at 113p.

Several brokers are recommending bank shares and the latest with a circular is Sheppards and Chase. Apart from recent base rate jumps December and January are traditionally good months for bank shares which still look cheap against the rest of the market the broker argues. Midland 10p to the good at 355p and National Westminster 8p up at 275p were thought particularly attractive. However Barclays rose 11p to 358p while Lloyds hardened 6p to 268p.

Further anticipation of third quarter figures due Thursday and United States buying had BP 10p ahead at 948p in active oils. BP are now at a new 1978 peak. Shell climbed 10p to 594p. The Shell Transport chairman addressed analysts in London yesterday and attacked dividend controls. He reminded his audience that in the case of Shell Transport the amount of postponed dividend, after payment of the 1978 interim, is £335m, or 60 a share gross.

Equity turnover on November 24, was £71.560m (16,530 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were, Beecham new, Barclays Bank, Midland Bank, Distillers, and Bowater.

Caradon Industrial Holdings rose 1p to 35p. Interim figures are due at the beginning of next month. They should indicate yearly profits of around £575,000 against £435,563, thanks partly to the consumer boom. Saxdav is the old "Slubbers" but is now in furniture and timber as well as textiles. Illingworth Morris has nearly 37 per cent of the shares which may be divested at some stage.

Brownlee refused to stir from 74p even though International Timber Corporation has bought a further 141,500 shares, raising its stake from 10 per cent to 12 per cent. Only the other day McLeod Russel increased its stake in Brownlee to 12.05 per cent. So the market is inclined to regard both stakes as fences against bids rather than planks from which to mount them.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Cham Phipps (I)	28.0(24.3)	1.5(1.2)	3.6(3.0)	1.0(0.9)	8/1*	—(—)
Country Gent Ass (I)	1.04(1.07)	0.01a(0.005)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Don & Gen Tst (I)	—(—)	0.34(0.31)	4.5(4.0)	2.2(1.5)	—	—(—)
Fenner & Co (F)	80.5(73.0)	9.0(8.4)	2.8(16.8)	4.48(3.95)	—	7.48(6.7)
Gilgate Hldgs (F)	—(—)	0.11a(0.12a)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Greencoat Prop (F)	3.9(3.7)	0.21(4.6a)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Hartley Baird (F)	1.7(1.5)	0.17(0.11)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Home Brewery (F)	3.68(3.62)	—(—)	—(—)	4.0(—)	—	4.7(4.5)
Kayser Bondor (I)	7.9(6.8)	0.34(0.38)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
R. Kelvin Watson (I)	2.0(1.6)	0.28(0.21)	—(—)	1.21(1.1)	—	—(—)
Matthew Brown (F)	20.0(17.2)	3.5(3.1)	—(—)	3.2(2.9)	—	4.3(3.9)
Pennine Motor (I)	0.43(0.46)	0.01a (0.016a)	0.18a(0.25)			
Prop & Rev Invst (I)	—(—)	0.62(0.50)	4.7(3.8)	2.0(2.0)	17/1*	—(—)
S & U Stores (I)	—(—)	0.20b(0.16b)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Stag Line (F)	2.5(2.8)	0.61(0.63)	—(—)	5.0(7.6)	3/1*	11.4(7.6)
Streeters (Godal) (I)	4.9(5.1)	0.24(0.37)	11.12a(2.63)	Nil(0.83)	—	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.49. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. * 1979. a Loss. b ?—?

Pennine's scheme to avoid bankruptcy

By Alison Mitchell

Pennine Motor Group's shares came back from suspension yesterday 6p lower at 11p as the group uncovered the details of a financial support scheme designed to save it from "virtual bankruptcy".

A Manchester investment and property development company Prenwain—whose associates, including the chairman Mr D. J. Knott, own 15 per cent of Pennine—is to take on £93,400 of the group's debts and guarantee loans of up to £198,000 from Barclays Bank.

In return Pennine is to buy Alion, which is 60 per cent owned by Mr Knott and fellow director Mr A. P. Stirling. Pennine will pay for the acquisition by issuing up to 4m shares, depending on the level of Alion's profits over the next three years and the directors of Alion forecast that the group, which is involved in selling and letting caravans in the south of France, will make at least £210,000 in the two financial years to January 31, 1981.

Prenwain will also be taking shares in return for writing-off the £93,400 debt and, providing shareholders approve the scheme, will end up with a 52 per cent holding in Pennine. However the Panel on Take-overs and Mergers has agreed to waive the requirement necessitating Prenwain to make a full bid for Pennine.

The chairman of the Chrysler car distributor, Mr Geoffrey Tankard, said yesterday that he was very much in favour of the scheme. "We have spent the past three years just ticking along, surviving, but now we have a good financial base on which to work. Stock on our books is two or three times the previous level. We really do have a chance for survival", he said. He admitted the company had been virtually bankrupt.

A note to the circular shows that Mr Tankard bought 135,000 shares on May 15, 1978, for 4p and sold 40.000 two days later at 1p. He also sold 5,000 on May 17 for 3p.

In the six months to July 31 last the pre-tax loss was reduced from £16,000 to £11,700 on turnover down from £468,800 to £432,500.

Streeters terminate Saudi interests: power profits likely

By Ray Maughan

At a cost of £826,000, Streeters of Godalming has terminated its interests in Saudi Arabia. The 40 per cent stake in Streeters Saudi Arabia (SSAL) have been transferred to the Saudi Arabian shareholders who have agreed to indemnify Streeters against any claims arising from the group's guarantee of a £650,000 bank loan to SSAL.

For its own part, SSAL has agreed to fulfil and perform Streeters' contractual obligations under the Jeddah contracts and to indemnify Streeters against SSAL's failure to perform these contracts. In addition, SSAL has agreed to purchase all plant presently leased to SSAL for a sterling consideration equal to the balance now due under the leasing agreement, the effect of which is to extinguish the balance of the cost of the acquisitions of this plant. This balance was shown in the 1977 accounts at £983,000.

Payment in four equal instalments amounting to £106,000, will settle all current balances due from SSAL to Streeters while the Saudi Arabian shareholders have agreed to relea Streeters from all outstandi loans. Last July, the Streete board indicated that loans d to SSAL stood at some £536,00 Finally, the Saudi Arabian co pany has acknowledged respo sibility for contingent liabiliti of £475,000.

The £826,000 provision rur a profit of £249,000 again £370,000 from United Kingdo operations into a net loss 11.12p against the equivale earnings of 2.63p per share. I interim dividend is declare Asset backing consequent falls from 30.4p to 19.3p p share which is reflected in t current share price of 19½ down 2½p yesterday.

Profits in the United Kin dom dropped by a third in t first half and Streeters no warns that, after the fall fro £1.14m to £786,000 pre-tax la year, profits will be "substa tially lower" this time.

Interim margins were alrea down from 7.2 per cent to per cent and Streeters no faces the consequences of abnormally wet summer and t effects of "labour difficulti in certain parts of the group

Torday now traded over-the-counter

By Peter Wainwright

This morning Torday, a Newcastle-based electro chemical engineering group founded in 1946 by Mr Laszlo Torday, a chemical engineer from Budapest, becomes the fifteenth stock traded "over the counter" in the market run by M. J. H. Nightingale, the investment banker.

This follows the completion last Friday of a 340,000 share placing at 150p. The placing amounted to around 22 per cent of the issued capital, and it is expected that a further 3 to 5 per cent of the equity may be put onto the OTC marker in its first year of trading.

In the last ten years Torday has moved from its original business of electroplating into marine diesel engineering, copper foil, and bursting discs (safety devices against the build-up of pressure in process plant).

In the calendar years 19 to 1977 sales rose from £1.22 to £3.43m. Pre-tax prof climbed from £294,000 £646,000. With most of t year out of the way, the 19 forecast of £710,000 should n go far wrong. At 150p t shares sell at 7.2 times histo and 6.9 times prospective ear ings. The prospective yield 10 per cent. Torday is a clo company, with the divide freedom this implies.

With a market value (150p) of £2.3m Torday, in t view of Stock Exchan supporters, is the sort of co pany that could have had unofficial listing under Ru 163(2a). Such a listing wou have cost nothing, the Sto Exchange maintains. Nig ingale says that the all-in c (including talks with three s of lawyers) of Torday beco ing an OTC stock was £70,0

Shell could have doubled its dividend but for controls

By Tony May

In the course of a sharp attack on the Government's policy of dividend controls, Mr Michael Pocock, the senior managing director of Royal Dutch-Shell Group and chairman of "Shell" Transport & Trading, hinted that the group could have doubled last year's dividend bu for controls. "Shell" Transport shares jumped 10p on the news to reach 594p.

Mr Pocock pointed out to a meeting of financial analysts yesterday that the "Shell" Transport dividend went up by 50p per cent from 15.89p for 1973 to 23.79p for 1977. The United Kingdom index of retail prices increased by 100 per cent in the same period. As a result, the dividend expressed in constant money terms has dropped by 25 per cent in the last five years.

If "Shell" Transport had been allowed to pay its shareholders the total 1977 dividend entitlement from group sources, the dividend in real terms would have been 50 per cent higher than in 1973. This implies a figure of 47.58p gross.

Mr Pocock doubts whether dividend restraint could have had any impact on inflationary trends. He feels that if dividend controls became a permanent feature of the United Kingdom economy, it would be a covert way of keeping the private business sector out of the long-term capital market.

He added that controls distort the effective distribution of capital among competing companies so impeding the progress of an efficient company, and protecting the inefficient.

Late upswing in chemicals but Hoechst stagnant after 9 months

International

Pre-tax earnings of the Hoechst World Group, the world's largest chemical company, stagnated in the first nine months of 1978 at DM830m, little changed from DM825m in same period. World turnover rose 3.7 per cent to DM18,040m.

The company said earnings and turnover have improved since the summer months because of an upswing in the German economy, which is being fully felt by the chemical industry. Third-quarter turnover at DM5,915m exceeded that of the same period by 4.7 per cent.

Despite that, Hoechst parent company turnover at DM7,004m in the first three quarters was still down 2 per cent while pre-tax earning in the first three quarters at DM483m were 6.2 per cent down.

Although parent company production rose, turnover and earnings fell due to a 4 per cent fall in price levels. Over-capacity and currency losses have increased their downward pressure on prices, especially in sectors such as plastics.

Price pressure has caused Hoechst to lose some exports, and increased imports have cut into domestic business. It was only able to maintain world group turnover and earnings levels due to its subsidiaries in the United States, Latin America and Japan. The parent company used only 73 per cent of its production in the third quarter, compared to 78 per cent and 81 per cent in the first two quarters respectively.

The number of full-time employees has fallen, especially in Hoechst AG's fibres and plastics sectors, the company added.—AP-DJ.

BMW's nine-month turnover up 20.8pc

Bayerische Motoren Werke (BMW) says world turnover rose 20.8 per cent in the first nine months of 1978 to DM4,822m. Parent-company turnover was up even more sharply, as the outstanding performance of the West German automobile industry continued. BMW sales rose 22.4 per cent to DM4,313m with foreign turnover up 25.1 per cent at DM2,054m and domestic turnover up 20 per cent at DM2,259m.

Production rose 13.2 per cent in the first nine months of 1978 to 232,811 units. The work force was increased 6.4 per cent at 39,264 employees in order to better meet demand.

Despite that, capacity utilization remained at 100 per cent and the continuing large order times, the report said.—AP-DJ.

backlog will probably only allow a slight cut in delivery

Deutsche Shell

Royal Dutch/Shell Group's subsidiary Deutsche Shell reports a total balance-sheet profit of around DM120m in the first nine months of 1978, compared with its loss of DM34.6m for the whole of 1977.

Last year Deutsche Shell made a loss of almost DM20m per tonne of oil processed and marketed, but in the first nine months this year the loss per tonne was cut to DM8.50 due to the weaker dollar and better sales proceeds, it added.

Commerzbank

The West German Federal cartel office will allow Commerzbank to acquire a blocking minority in Sachs of 25.01 per cent. It said that Commerzbank's acquisition of 24.98 per cent of Sachs from Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, and a further 0.03 per cent from the Sachs family was a "purely financial transaction" of only a temporary nature.—AP-DJ.

Alusuisse

Schweizerische Aluminium (Alusuisse) expects a painful drop in earnings this year, with consolidated cash flow possibly as much as 20 per cent below last year's 512m francs.

The company said in a letter to shareholders that the rise of the franc against the mark and dollar has adversely affected the group's earnings position. Depreciation costs may, however, be slightly lower than last year's 360m francs because of the exchange rate movements, it said.—Reuter.

Finland revives yen bond issue plan

Euromarkets

The Government of Finland is expected to revive a yen bond issue plan in Japan next month.

Finland postponed indefinitely its 25,000m yen 10-year bond plan, originally scheduled for last October, due to a fall in Japanese primary and secondary markets for foreign yen bonds. It now wants to open pricing negotiations with a Japanese underwriting [illegible] next [illegible] issue

Development Co of Guyana, with Chase Merchant Banking Group and Royal Bank of Canada as joint managers. The loan, guaranteed by the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, is for seven years with one year's grace and will carry interest 2 per cent above London interbank offered rates.

The Public Power Corporation of Greece has raised an $80m loan with a syndicate of international banks led by Chase Manhattan, Deutsche Girozentrale International and Lloyds Bank International. The terms include a final maturity of 10 years with an interest margin of ¾ per cent above interbank rate for the first five years and ¾ per cent for the last five years. The loan will be used for financing foreign capital equipment purchases relating to the new company's investment plan.

Matthew Brown puts on 14pc and going well

By Our Financial Staff

Independent Blackburn brewer Matthew Brown pumped up profits in the year to September 30 last by 14 per cent to £3.54m at the pre-tax level.

However this figure was helped by an improved cash flow. Mr Cyril Ainscough, chairman, said yesterday that the group now had liquid assets of around £1m and the profit and loss account shows that the group received £6,000 interest in the 12 months against interest payable of £21,000 the previous year.

Turnover increased by 15 per cent from £17.3m to £20m in the period with volume accounting for 4 per cent of the rise. This compares with an industry average of around 2 per cent.

Despite the poor summer weather there has been a 12 per cent swing away from beer and towards lager.

Since the year-end, trading is showing a marginal improvement on the same period last year, according to Mr Ainscough.

Capital spending next year is expected to amount to £2.5m with a new hotel planned for the conference centre and pub complex near Blackburn and an expansion of plant and the wines and spirits division also on the cards. The hotel is unlikely to contribute to profits next year but it is hoped that it will be trading profitably during the following period.

The group has changed its accounting policy and is no longer making provision for deferred tax which it does not expect to pay. As such the tax charge has been reduced by £239,000 in the 12 months while the previous year's figures have been restated with £657,000 being taken off the tax charge.

The shares yesterday rose 2p to 112p on the figures. At this level they yield 5.2 per cent while the p/e ratio amounts to 9, fully taxed.

Chamberlain Phipps buoyant

Chamberlain Phipps is looking for another year of "good progress" which should take profitsfor the 12 months to end-March next on to a new peak. At the halfway stage, the manufacturer of footwear, vehicle and clothing components again demonstrated its ability to widen margins and boost overseas earnings. The upshot is a 15 per cent interim turnover rise to £28.05m and a 22 per cent pre-tax profit improvement to £1.51m. The gross interim dividend is raised from 1.343p to 1.493p per share and payment of 0.0284p per share will be added to the 1977-78 final to reflect the change in basic rate income tax.

DOMINION & GEN TST
Gross income £349,500 (£316,700) for 6 months to October 31. Net revenue £195,000 (£176,000). Earnings a share 4.50p (4.03p). Net asset value a share 241.9p at October 31 (258p at April 30). Interim, 3.35p (2.27p) gross.

Options

Activity in traded opti jumped up to 530 contracts yesterday from 466 on Friday. As usual, there was no busin in Imperial Group or Rio Tin Zinc, and only three deals BOC. Grand Metropolit Hotels was good for no marke than five, as was Consolida Gold Fields. Shell led the s with 110 deals and ICI acco ted for 106.

In the conventional opti market all, or nearly all, w still. In "shortie" fortnigh options there were no deals all, whether calls, puts doubles.

Among three monthly opti there were calls in Barker D son, Premier Oil, MFI, Lonr Nurdin and Peacock, S and Stores, Ladbroke Warrants, I and Smith, and Eastern P duce. Calls were also seen Central Manufacturing, Uni Scientific, and Burmah Oil.

Gilgate accounts for 1976 qualified, and show loss

By Tony May

The accounts of Gilgate Holdings, the quoted property group into whose affairs an investigation was ordered on April 22 under Section 165(b) of the Companies Act 1948, says that its accounts for the year to June 30, 1976, show a loss of £119,000 against a loss of £121,000. After crediting £13,000 of extraordinary items against a debit of £31,000 the group had a net loss of £111,000, against a loss of £150,000.

The accounts are, as the board warned, heavily qualified by the auditors.

Mr J. D. Kidd, the chairman, says that the unaudited accounts for the year to June 30, 1977 have already been announced, and show that the company is in profit following three years of losses.

There is no dividend, and although the group's position is "substantially improved" Mr Kidd does not envisage a return to dividends until the group "no longer has to rely on short-term borrowings." Mr Kidd was unable to say when the report of the Department of Trade inspectors would be available.

He is confident that steps taken by the board to resolve the position in which the company was placed "will be shown to have ensured its survival through very difficult times and will be of significant long-term advantage" to the group.

He is also confident that this position will show itself in the audited results for the year to June 30, 1977 and 1978 when these are published.

Greencoat in the black

With its turnover rising from £3.78m to £3.9m for the year to June 30, Greencoat Properties has turned a pre-tax loss of £4.63m into a profit of £217,000.

Mr E. T. Razzall, the chairman, says that the trading position has materially improved. Group net assers are £1.06m against £714,000, however, until the Grancanal Development is nearer completion, the board does not feel that a dividend will be justified.

Activities in the United Kingdom continue to be satisfactory. The board's policy is of selective sales to finance the continuing cost of funding the Grancanal scheme and sales totalling £2.2m were completed in the year.

HARTLEY BAIRD
Turnover, £1.72m (£1.51m) for year to April 30. Pre-tax profit £171,000 (£114,000). Auditors report again includes a qualification.

PROPERTY & REVERSIONARY
Pre-tax profit £636,000 (£505,000) for half year to September 30. Earnings a share are 4.7p (3.8p). Interim dividend is 2.96p gross (3.03p).

LISTING CANCELLED
Listing for Manchester & London Investment Trust ordinary shares cancelled at company's request. Market capitalization and shareholding position is such that adequate market cannot be maintained. Over 66 per cent has been bought by Manchester & Metropolitan Investment Trust.

KENNEDY SMALE
Board has acquired for cash the 24 per cent of the shares not already owned in Edward Jones (Springs). It is now a wholly-owned subsidiary.

HOME BREWERY
Trading profit year to September 30 £3.68m (£3.62m); other income £654,000 (£610,000). Surplus on disposal of assets £339,000 (£174,000). Dividend is 7.0 gross (6.87p).

Briefly

Boulton

Chairman Mr Denis Fahey reports

- Group turnover over £20m
- Exports up by over 30%
- Pre tax profit improvement
- *Maximum dividend*

Summary of results

	1978 £'000	1977 £'000
Turnover	20,219	18,050
Profit before tax	1,370	918
Dividends	394	348

Annual General Meeting – 7th December 1978

Copies of the Annual Report obtainable from: The Secretary, Providence House, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent ST6 3BQ.

The William Boulton Group

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ng firm all day, the sharply towards the ay. Possibly reflect- es ahead of tomor- States trade figures. dipped nearly half a as the dollar pushed dely in further Friday's rise in prime rates to 11½ but after fluctuating 60 and 1.9380 for day, sterling finally nish a net 45 points to the dollar. also ended with in terms of major currencies, the change rate index up at 62.4 having at noon. ned lower eased losed at $197.875 an

sition
ing

...terest rates (...change)	Market rates (close) November 27
...nths 5	$1.9430-1.9440
...nths 5	$2.2985-2.2995
...nths	4.00p-.07pm
...nths	58.85-.90
...nths	10.38½-.38¾
...nths	3.75c-3.74cm
...nths	91.00-.50c
...nths	138.00-139.00p
...nths	1.65½-1.65¾pm
...nths	9.99-.99pm
...nths	8.38c-.85c
...nths	8.68c-.81c
...nths	1.63c-.59c
...nths	37.43-38.48sch
...nths	2.73c-2.70c

...ge rate compared to ...was up 0.1 to 62.4 per cent.

d Levels

	3 months
...nths 12c prem	1.65-.65c prem
...nths 45c prem	1.01-1.02c prem
...rem-par	49-50c prem
...par	50-60c prem
...ore disc	49-45pf prem
...pf prem	97-94pf prem
...10c disc	140-200c disc
...disc	
...disc	10-13pf disc
...prem-par	35-15pf prem
...ac prem	104-94c prem
...ore c prem	94-84pf prem
...ro prem	52-42pf prem
...prem	115-105c prem

...r rate (against US dollar),

Deposits

...0 seven days, 9¾-10¼; one three months, 11¼-12, ann

...: $199.70 (an ounce); pm,

...ealm non-resident, $204-206 ...dent, $203-211 (£107½-108½). ...ent non-resident, $202-204, ...1.980/-.983, £201-202½.

Bolivian coup could have strong impact on tin supplies next year

By a Special Correspondent

Though the market's initial reaction was cautious, last week's coup in Bolivia, the world's second tin producer, could have a bearing on tin supplies next year. The military have pledged to hold early elections and this will make it politically difficult for the United States to go ahead with the proposed tin sales from the strategic stock pile.

Tin prices on the London Metal Exchange have tumbled £725 since the beginning of this month to last week's closing price of £7,365 a ton. Though the news of the military coup brought some support on Friday, prices fell £145 over the week. The New York market was unmoved by the coup and prices registered a slight fall to $6.67 per lb.

After three years of production deficits, the tin market is reckoned to have moved back into balance removing much of the shine of the metal for speculators. Tin stocks are beginning to rise again; the market impact of Bolivia's political turbulence was tempered by a forecast of a further increase in LME stocks this week.

Interest in tin has also been dampened by the prospect of legislation to release 30,000 tons from the United States strategic tin stockpile being enacted in the first half of next year. Bolivia, which is considered a high cost producer, has protested vehemently throughout this year to the proposed stockpile relief which could severely depress prices.

The discussions in Congress, which failed to pass legislation in the last session, have largely centred upon domestic issues, however the State Department is taking an increasing interest in the stockpile legislation. State Department support for Bolivia's case was greatly weakened when General Juan Pereda seized power after fraudulently held elections in July. If the new government of General David Padilla appears firm in its pledge to hold free elections, the Carter Administration may have moved to oppose the stockpile Release Bill.

Malaysia, the world's biggest producer, has also expressed its grave concern about the proposed stockpile legislation. Some within the Malaysian tin industry, however, see long-term gains in lower tin prices now. High tin prices have intensified the search for substitutes and the move back to balance in the tin market is mostly due to falling consumption. Production has remained fairly elastic.

Production costs in Malaysia, and elsewhere in the producing regions of South East Asia, are lower than in Bolivia. It is consequently argued that lower prices would squeeze the Bolivians out of the market first.

Tin has fallen from second to fifth place among Malaysia principal export products in recent years. And it could survive the impact of lower prices more easily than Bolivia, where tin is much the biggest source of foreign exchange. Like Bolivia, however, Malaysian tin production is highly taxed and the Malaysian government is unlikely to welcome any fall in its revenue.

Though the impact of stockpile releases upon Bolivia's fragile economy should receive some attention from the United States Administration, it is unlikely to sway many Congressmen. The effects of the sales, however, appear likely to receive some critical examination.

The tin sales are designed to finance stockpile purchases of copper, to bolster the domestic copper industry which has been under pressure from imports. This trade-off was countenanced by Mr Walter Mondale, the Vice President, in return for support for the Panama Canal Treaty.

The influential chairman of the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee, Senator William Proxmire, has declared his opposition to the use of stockpiles, designed to guarantee supplies in the event of war, to bail out inefficient copper producers.

Though many in Congress have few qualms about bolstering a troubled domestic industry more intent questioning in the New Year is expected about whether the strategic stockpiles are an appropriate source of support.

The stockpiles are supervised by the General Services Administration which has lately become embroiled in a series of scandals concerning the use of public funds. In the debate on stockpile policy, this will strengthen the voice of those who believe it should not serve private sectoral interests.

When the tin sales were first proposed, the world tin deficit was estimated at about 20,000 tons. With the gap now closed and tin prices weakening, the impetus for tin stockpile sales has been reduced. The question of their disruption to the market and to the economies of producer countries looms larger.

Whatever its bearing on the stockpile debate, last week's coup will result in further political turbulence in Bolivia of the sort that has brought a decline in output this year.

Commodities

COPPER was fairly steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £758.50-59.50 a metric ton; three months, £778.50-79. Sales, 11,500 tons (mainly carries). Cash cathodes, £758.50-59.50; three months, £766.50-67.50. Sales, 400 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £760.50-61.50; three months, £780.50-80.50. Settlement, £761. Sales, 4,500. Cash cathodes, £749-49.50; three months, £768.50-769. Settlement, £749.50. Sales, 1,250 tons (mainly carries).

SILVER was fairly steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels): Spot, 310.00p per troy ounce. United States dollar equivalent, 601.00); three months, 317.45p (612.26c); six months, 324.70p (625.00c); one year, 338.40p (654.30c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 309.6-09.8p. Three months, 317.7-7.8p. Sales, 71 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Three months, 317.7-0.9p. Sales, 518.34-8.5p. Settlement, 310.9p. Sales, 50 lots.

TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, 7,350-7,400 a metric ton; three months £7,390-7,400. Sales 400 tons (about half carries). High grade, cash £7,525-35; three months, £7,400-20. Sales, 140 tons. Morning.—Standard, £7,510-15; three months, £7,380-85. Settlement, £7,515. Sales, 650 tons (mainly carries). High grade, cash, £7,525-35; three months, £7,390-7,410. Settlement, £7,525. Sales: nil. Sunsport in carries. $MCL 976 a metal.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £415-414 per metric ton; three months, £393.50-395.00. Sales, 2,850 tons. Morning.—Cash, £411.50-41.50; three months, £393.50-394. Settlement, £413.50. Sales, 3,350 tons.

ZINC was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £362-61 a metric ton; three months £361-62. Sales: 1,150 tons. Morning.—Cash, £362.50-363. Three months £363-64. Settlement: £363. Sales: 3,100 tons (about half carries). All afternoon prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was at £169.00 ($327.50) a troy ounce.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Three months, £607.50-08.50 a metric ton. Sales, 1,850 tons. Morning.—Three months, £607-07.60. Sales, 75 tons (mainly carries).

RUBBER futures were weak (pence per kilo).—Jan. 59.75-60.00; Feb. 60.40-60.90; Jan-March, 60.65-60.80; April-June, 63.40-63.50; July-Sept, 65.65-65.70; Oct-Dec, 67.85-68.00; Jan-March, 70.15-70.30; April-June, 72.35-72.40; July-Sept, 65.75-74.70. **RUBBER PHYSICALS** were easier.—Spot, 59.50-60.50. Cifs, Jan. 60.75-61.00; Feb. 61.75-62.25.

COFFEE was about steady. **ROBUSTAS** (£ per metric ton).—Nov, 1,693-1,598; Jan, 1,453-1,455; March, 1,500-1,309; May, 1,237-1,240; July, 1,201-1,205; Sept, 1,167-1,170; Nov, 1,140-1,150. Sales, 3,521 lots in-cluding 15 options. **ARABICAS** ($ per 50 kilos) were unquoted.

COCOA (£ per metric ton).—Dec, 2,157.0-65.0; March, 2,212.0-14.0; May, 2,254.0-55.0; July, 2,292.0; March, 2,210.0-11.0; Dec, 2,158.0-60.0; March, 2,130.0-40.0.

SUGAR: The London daily price of raw sugar was unchanged at £99.00; the "whites" price was unchanged at £101.00. Futures were steady. (£ per metric ton).—Dec, 105.50-0.75; March, 110.10-10.15; May, 115.05-15.10; Aug, 116.90-17.00; Oct, 120.05-20.15; Dec, 123.20-23.30; March, 126.05-26.50. Sales: 3,201 lots. ISA prices: 7.74c; 15-day average, 7.79c.

WHITE SUGAR was quiet.—Feb, 109.00-09.50 (April, 115.55-15.50; July, 118.90-19.25; Sept, 123.00-23.50; Nov, 127.50-28.00; Feb, 131.05-33.50; April, 135.00-.50. Sales: 1,250 tons.

SOYABEAN MEAL was quiet (£ per metric ton).—Dec, 117.50-19.00; Feb, 123.70-23.90; April, 125.40-25.50; June, 126.00-24.80; Aug, 124.00-25.00; Oct, 122.00-24.50; Dec, 122.00-24.00.

WOOL.—Greasy future were quiet (pence per kilo).—AUSTRALIAN: Dec, 250.0-37.0; March, 254.0-56.0; May, 258.0-40.0; July, 240.0-45.0; Oct, 240.0-43.0; Dec, 240.0-44.0; March, 240.0-44.0. **NEW ZEALAND CROSSBREDS** were quiet.—Dec, 179.0-84.0; March, 182.0-0.5; May, 184.0-87.0; July, 193.5-97.0; Oct, 190.0-93.0; Dec, 193.5-97.0; March, 194.0-98.0; May, 194.0-98.0.

GRAIN (The London).—**WHEAT**: Canadian Western Red Spring Number One, 13½ per cent. Nov/Dec, £95.75 Thurrock; US dark northern spring number two, 14 per cent, Nov, unquoted; Dec, £91.50; Jan, £93.25; trans-shipment east coast; US hard winter number two, 12½ per cent, Dec, £90.50; Jan, £90.00; trans-shipment east coast. **MAIZE**: No 3 yellow American/French option was unquoted. South African white, Jan, £67.50 UK; South African yellow, Jan, £67.50 UK.

BARLEY: English feed fob, Dec, £85.50; Jan/March, £88.00 east coast; Jan/March, £88; April-June, £91 east coast. English feed fob. All per tonne ex UK unless stated.

JUTE was quiet, Bangladesh white "C" grade, Nov-Dec, $500 per long ton; "B" grade, Nov-Dec, $490.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta).—**EEC origin.—BARLEY** was easier.—Jan, £84.60; March, £86.95; May, £89.50; Sept, £83.35. Sales: 184 lots. **WHEAT**: Jan, £87.50 UK; March, £92.10; March £94.55; May, £97.00; Sept, £89.45. Sales: 162 lots.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Central Scotland	£93.00	£91.70	£80.00
Cambridge	—	£86.20	£78.40

MEAT COMMISSION.—Average fat-stock prices at representative markets on November 27.—GB: Cattle, 68.12p per kgiw (+0.32); UK: Sheep, 134.50p per kg est dcw (+2.0); GB: Pigs, 53.8p per kgiw (−1.1); England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 1.6 per cent, average price 67.79p (+0.44); Sheep numbers down 3.7 per cent, average price 135.4p (+2.7); pig numbers down 22.1 per cent, average price 53.8p (−1.1). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 5.0 per cent, average price 70.52p (−0.51); sheep numbers down 5.8 per cent, average price 129.9p (−1.0); pig numbers down 10.5 per cent, average price 66.0p (+0.3).

Commodities

	Latest date of Premium	
RIGHTS ISSUES		
Beecham Grp (50p)	Jan 12	43 prem
Boulton Wm (25p)	Dec 22	5 prem
Brown (J.) (50p)	Dec 22	66 prem
Cooper Kelly (25p)	Jan 1	6 prem
Dixon D (25p)		14 prem
Newman Ind (10p)	Jan 12	4 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ All paid. § Unpaid. ¶ Con paid. c £1p paid. d £5p paid. e £25 paid. f Fully paid. g £35 paid.

S & U Stores rises 13 pc but still no dividend

Despite a loss of £161,000 in the manufacturing division, S & U Stores raised its net profits for the half year to July 31 by 12.7 per cent to £204,000. This points up an "encouraging" result from the consumer loan credit division, which is now the group's main business. There is still no dividend.

Top management changes have been made on the manufacturing side, but no real reversal of its fortunes can be expected until next year, when the current increase in orders will show through.

Kayser Bondor looks to further increase

Having made a smart turn-round from loss to profit in the preceding full year, Kayser Bondor hosiery and knitwear group, a Courtaulds' subsidiary, hopes for further improvement in the year to December 31. This is despite a slight setback at midterm to June 30 with pre-tax profit of £340,000 against £382,000 on turnover of £7.97m against £6.84m.

The board states that the hosiery business continues to trade profitably and the lingerie side has achieved "encouraging" results. But trading in South Africa continues "very difficult".

Cautious optimism on Investors' prospects

Stockbrokers Phillips & Drew were cautiously optimistic about prospects for investors next year at a seminar held yesterday on "The Investment Ourlook for 1979". Mr Stephen Lewis, the firm's monetary economist, suggested that short-term interest rates would decline during 1979 with MLR back into single figures before the end of the year. He envisaged that this would allow the yields on long gilts to fall to around 11½ per cent.

Mr Keith Percy, an equity research partner, felt that prospects were reasonably good for equities too, on the basis that interest rates should be falling at a time when company profits could well rise by around 15 per cent.

Kelvin Watson steps out at half-time

Opticians R. Kelvin Watson, Manchester-based, increased its pre-tax profit for the half to end-September and is confident on the full-time outcome. On turnover up from £1.63m to £1.9m the pre-tax moved from £218,000 to £281,000. It pays an interim lifted from 1.1p to 1.21p and at year-end intends to review favourably its dividend policy. While restrictions continue it intends to recommend the maximum permitted. Meanwhile the indications are that forecasts for each division will be achieved.

LME metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver, which is in troy ounces): Copper fell 5,550 to 390,050; tin rose 215 to 2,340; lead rose 325 to 26,850; zinc fell 100 to 71,975; silver rose 2,160,000 to 23,510,000.

Recent Issues

	Closing Price
Arneliffe Hldgs 10p Ord (25p)	41
Ashton Mining 50p (£50 Unit)	65-3
Bristol Wtr 7½ Pf 1963 (£1)	117
Cathe Valley Wtr 8½ Pf (£1)	91
Croda Dfd Ord	£104
Crosby Hse 10½ Cm St 80 (Part)	£97½
Exchequer 12½% 1985 (£50)	50
Ferranti 5p Ord (10)	204½
Kitchen Queen 10p Ord	120-6
Lotus Properties 25p Ord	129-6
Do £ 25p Ord	229½-3
Marlborough Prop 5p Ord	54½
Richmond Wtr 7½% 85 (£97½)	118
Rightview 20p Ord	41
Do 10% Cnv (£100)	£125
Southwark 12½% 2003-05 (£98)	115
Treasury 12½% 2003-05 (£98)	125½
W. Kent Wtr 7% Pf 1963 (£97½)	98½

Rumours on Sun Hung Kai finances 'baseless'

Hongkong financial secretary Mr Philip Haddon-Cave said continuing rumours about the financial position of Sun Hung Kai Securities and its subsidiary Sun Hung Kai Finance were "baseless."

He said in a statement that S.H.K. Securities had provided him with a detailed statement of its financial position which had been studied by the Secretary for Monetary Affairs and the Commissioner of Deposit Taking Companies.

Their conclusion was that Sun Hung Kai Finance is in a position to meet its obligations as they fall due, he said.

However, they noted that during the past week the company had been repaying fixed-term deposits on demand, that is, before their maturity dates, Mr Haddon-Cave said.

The management of SHK finance had explained that they had been acting in good faith, in order to reassure their customers in the uneasy trading atmosphere of the past few days. But, while this practice may be acceptable in the short term, if it were to be continued indefinitely "it would have the inevitable effect of using up liquid funds marked for short-term liabilities", he said.

Mr Haddon-Cave said the normal cash flow of a finance company could easily be disturbed by this practice, which he described as "most undesirable." He advised all finance companies to think carefully about the implications of repaying fixed-term deposits before they are due and added that SHK's management had advised him they would in future normally repay fixed-term deposits only on maturity.

Local stock markets fell back last week on continuing rumours of liquidity problems at SHK and other institutions, despite an earlier denial by SHK that it had suffered substantial losses on the stock and commodity markets or was facing liquidity problems.—Reuter.

COUNTRY GENTLEMEN

Turnover £1.04m (£1.07m) for six months to September 30. Net loss before tax £15,000 (profit £6,000). Board is implementing the recommendation of trading made by consultants brought in last year. This is taking time and as a result mail order side has continued to depress the group result at the half year.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

Abbey Unit Trust Managers A.
72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks (0296-5941)
Abbey Capital 24.9 26.5 4.55
Abbey General 44.5 47.3 4.55
Do Income 41.6 44.2 6.79
Do Interest 49.2 52.3 11.00
Do Equitas Prog 45.1 47.9 4.05

Allen Trust Managers Ltd
Durrant Hse, Chilworth, Guildford (0483-64371)
Allen Trust (13) 73.9 78.5 3.81
Do Inc (2) 57.9 61.5 7.14

Allied Hambro Group.
Hutton, Essex. 01-588 2851
Allied Capital 49.1 52.2 4.55
Do Inc 39.8 42.3 6.81
Do Fin Ind 45.1 47.9 4.55
Eleu & Ind Exempt 49.1 52.2 4.55
Int Smaller Cos 49.1 52.2 4.55
High Income 49.1 52.2 4.55
Equity Income 49.1 52.2 4.55
Int Equity 49.1 52.2 4.55
Do Recovery 49.1 52.2 4.55
Do Accum 49.1 52.2 4.55
Fund Smaller 49.1 52.2 4.55
Do Accum 49.1 52.2 4.55
Pacific Fund 49.1 52.2 4.55
Overseas Fund 49.1 52.2 4.55
Exempt Smaller 49.1 52.2 4.55

Arbuthnot Securities Ltd,
37 Queen St, London, EC4P 1BY. 01-248 4063
Capital 38.7 41.1 4.07
Do Accum 43.6 46.3 4.07
Income 38.7 41.1 6.99
Do Accum 43.6 46.3 6.99
High Income 38.7 41.1 8.47
Do Accum 43.6 46.3 8.47
Growth 38.7 41.1 4.07
Do Accum 43.6 46.3 4.07
Increase Fund 38.7 41.1 5.41
Do Accum 43.6 46.3 5.41
Exempt Equity 103.6 110.0 6.00
Do Accum 103.6 110.0 6.00
Japan & Pacific 47.0 50.0 1.00
Do Accum 47.0 50.0 1.00

Brown Shipley Unit Fund Managers.
Founder's Court, Lothbury, EC2. 01-606 9020
Brown Shipley Units (1) 109.6 116.5 4.00
Do Accum (2) 131.0 139.2 4.00
Oceanic Exempt 59.1 62.8 4.55
Do Finance 22.6 24.0 3.50
Do General 79.9 84.9 4.55
Do Growth 24.2 25.7 4.55
Do Income Inc 29.6 31.5 6.50
Do Interest 20.8 22.1 9.00
Do Overseas 24.3 25.8 1.50
Do Recovery 23.1 24.5 3.50
Do Special Sits 24.3 25.8 4.55
Do Trustee Inc 25.3 26.9 5.00
Do Trustee Acc 25.3 26.9 5.00
Do Index 24.3 25.8 4.55

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London SW1

TODAY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28 at 11 a.m.
The Eric W. Phipps Collection of Drawings and Watercolours. Catalogue (71 illustrations, including 1 in colour) £2.50.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28 at 11 a.m.
Fine Miniatures. Objects of Vertu and Gold Boxes. The Properties of The Hon. Mrs. Cayzer, Count Alexander Karolyi, M. D. Llewellyn, Esq., Vincent Poklewski-Koziell, Esq., H. Wollaston, Esq., The Trustees of The late Sir Wathen A. Waller, Bt., and others. Catalogue (33 plates, including 8 in colour) £2.25.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29 at 10.30 a.m.
Important Literary and Musical Manuscripts and Autograph Letters. The Properties of The Duke of St. Albans, John Le Gallais, Esq., The Trustees of The Hugo von Hofmannsthal Estate and others. Catalogue (11 plates) 70p.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29 at 11 a.m.
Highly Important Jewels. The Properties of M. R. C. Kaye, Esq., The late Mrs. Hannah Frankel, The late Mrs. Clare Stilitz, The late Sir Gordon Vereker, K.C.M.G., M.C., and others. Catalogue (20 plates, including 2 in colour) 95p.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29 at 11 a.m.
Modern Sporting Guns and Vintage Firearms. Catalogue (5 plates) 50p.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30 at 11 a.m.
Fine English Furniture, Objects of Art and Tapestries. The Properties of The Earl of Derby, M.C., Mrs. R. Meade-Featherstonhaugh, Alexander Trotter, Esq., The late Countess Temple of Stowe, The Croome Estate Trustees and others. Catalogue (78 plates, including 4 in colour) £3.30.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30 at 11 a.m., 2.30 p.m. and 7 p.m.
Finest and Rarest Wines and Collectors' Pieces. The Properties of M. Jean Darroze and other distinguished private and trade cellars. Catalogue (5 plates) £1.25.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1 at 11 a.m.
Important Old Master Pictures. The Properties of Mrs. James Holt, M. Paul Huet, Mrs. Joice Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Noble, Jun., The late Baron Hatvany, sold by Order of the Executors, The Mount Collection, Louis Tussaud's Waxworks (Blackpool) Ltd., The Judith E. Wilson Fund of the University of Cambridge and others. Catalogue (142 illustrations, including 15 in colour) £4.90.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2 at 7 p.m.
The Chanel Wardrobe and Casket of Costume Jewellery assembled by Madame Lilian Grumbach. Catalogue £2.80.

SUNDAY VIEW
Christie's will be open on Sunday, December 3 from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. for a special view of Impressionist, Modern and Contemporary Paintings, Drawings and Sculpture, Important Old Master and Modern Prints. Fine French and Continental Furniture will also be on view.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4 at 11 a.m.
Fine Continental Porcelain. The Properties of Charles Meredith Hall, Esq., The late Countess Temple of Stowe, The Trustees of The Swithland Settled Estates and others. Catalogue (29 plates, including 1 in colour) £1.65.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5 at 11 a.m.
Impressionist and Modern Paintings. The Properties of Mrs. Harry Payne Bingham of New York, The late Baron Hatvany, sold by Order of the Executors, The Judith E. Wilson Fund of the University of Cambridge, and others. Catalogue (100 plates, including 94 in colour) £5.40.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5 at 2.30 p.m.
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MONDAY, DECEMBER 4 at 10.30 a.m.
Old and Modern Silver.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 4 at 2 p.m.
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MONDAY, DECEMBER 4 at 2 p.m.
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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5 at 12 noon
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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5 at 2 p.m.
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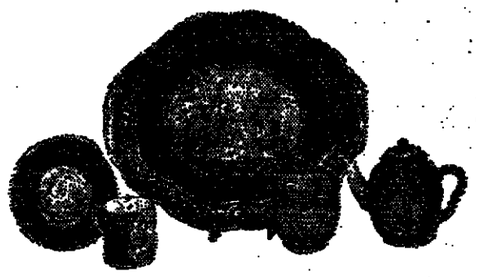
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Clues

1. Make it a Chinese Christmas ?
2. Mount your wine on artillery wheels ?
3. Impress your friends with something different ?

Now imagine that you are the fairy at the top of your Christmas tree.

Consider your position in society. Elevated, perhaps. But the job has its drawbacks. Hours are long, the money is poor and seasonal work involves extensive periods of unemployment. Besides, it's lonely at the top.

So write a letter to Father Christmas, no more than 100 words and ask him for a payrise.

Remember that he is, by all accounts, a generous man. But a busy one. It'll help if you treat the matter lightly, and humour him.

Then send us your letter, (we must receive it within the next three days). Enclose your full name and address and say which prize you would like to receive if you are one of today's three winners.

At the end of the competitions, all the winning letters will be judged again. And the author of the most outstanding plea will receive this year's 'Super-Prize': a Pye 20" colour T.V.

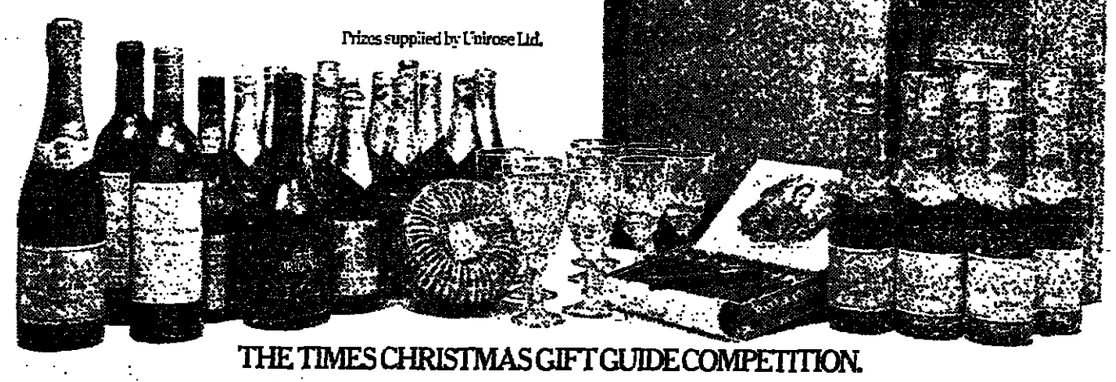
Post your entry to: The Times Christmas Gift Guide Competition, No. 7 Coley St., London WC99 9YT.

The names and addresses of all winners will be published in The Times. The decision of the judges is final.

PRIZES:—

1. Pye 20" Colour Television CT 420.
2. 6 x ½ bottles of Veuve Clicquot Yellow Label Brut Champagne.
3. A set of twelve Pompadour Crystal d'Arques claret glasses.
4. A box of 25 Bolivar Bonitas Havana Cigars.
5. Drink selection comprising:
 1 bottle Veuve Clicquot Yellow Label
 1 bottle Croft Distinction Port
 1 bottle Croft Original Sherry
 1 bottle La Cour Pavillon Bordeaux Vin Blanc
 1 bottle La Cour Pavillon Médoc Vin Rouge.
6. 5 presentation packs of Bendicks Chocolates. Bendicks Chocolate Mint Crisps, together with one each of the new range of Orange and Coffee Crisps in Plain Chocolate and Coconut and Almond in Milk Chocolate.
7. 24 bottles of Löwenbräu Beer.

Prizes supplied by Unirose Ltd.



THE TIMES CHRISTMAS GIFT GUIDE COMPETITION.

Salerooms and Antiques





November, 11 a.m.
& CONTINENTAL FURNI-ORKS OF ART, CARPETS. Cat. 37p

November, 2 p.m.
INSTRUMENTS & BARO-Ill. Cat. 62p

29 November, 11 a.m.
CERAMICS & WORKS OF Cat. 37p

30 November, 11 a.m. and unless only).
VEAU. Ill. Cat. 72p

ecember, 11 a.m.
SILVER. Ill. Cat. £1.20

at Phillips

Monday, 4 December, 11 a.m.
ANTIQUE DECORATIVE FURNITURE WORKS OF ART, CARPETS. Cat. 37p

Monday, 4 December, 11 a.m.
WATERCOLOURS. Cat. 37p

Monday, 4 December, 2 p.m.
PRINTS. Cat. 37p

Tuesday, 5 December, 11 a.m.
ENGLISH & CONTINENTAL FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, CARPETS. Cat. 37p

Tuesday, 5 December, 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.
FINE JEWELLERY. Ill. Cat. £1.20

Cat. prices include postage

PHILLIPS WEST 2
Thursday, 30 November, 10 a.m.
FURNITURE & OBJECTS
View Wednesday, 9-7 p.m.,
at 10 Salem Road, W.2.
Tel : 01-221 5303
Cat. 37p

PHILLIPS MARYLEBONE
Friday, 1 December, 10 a.m.:
FURNITURE & OBJECTS
View Thursday, 9-4 p.m. Cat 37p
Tuesday, 5 December, 12 noon
COLLECTORS' ITEMS
View Monday, 9-5 p.m. Cat. 37p
at Hayes Place, N.W.1.
Tel : 01-723 2647

Members of S.O.F.A.A. View 2 days prior at 7 Blenheim St., New Bond St., London W1. Tel: 01-629 6602

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937 9622

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Who are brighter than the average and want to get ahead, to cope with the varied and interesting demands of the position you have to offer . . . take advantage of

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The Times Reader Services Directory

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Saudi Services Agency. Arabic & Farsi Translations. 0734 471566.
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Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE



in part five of The Birds Fall Down (BBC 2,

riest in tonight's Play for Today (BBC 1, 9.25) riencing a bit of trouble in "communicating ce". A classic example of understatement, I would ecause what he has to listen to in the d at the death-bed (including the most horrendous a murder I think I have ever heard), imposes m in comparison with which the world on Atlas's nere balloon. Wally K. Daly has written an sturbing play about the Holy Sacraments, seen, the administrator's viewpoint.

eport on David Bellamy's Botanic Man seems in (ITV, 7.00) sees the seventh of the 10 in which he is making the study of the evolution ensible to the layman. He brings to biology e of wonder that Jonathan Miller is bringing to fact that both men use their hands a lot indicates vast storehouse of words is sometimes too small ke their points sufficiently clearly. You may also over-indulge in the metaphor. If they do, not them. The expert must use what bridge the wide chasm of ignorance that separates him e rest.

ost soulful of instruments, is prominently idio 3's shop window today and there ought to be Denis Brott plays the Haydn Concerto in C and Rococo variations at 12.05 (the orchestra is the id, in the Master Cellists series (4.30). Paul four works including Shostakovich's Concerto xquisite Sicilienne by Fauré. . . . A reminder 's little-performed opera L'Africaine, with in the title role and Placido Domingo as Vasco e heard, live, from Covent Garden (7.00). arias in opera, but enough good tunes on stage o satisfy all but the most demanding tastes.

d yesterday's transmission of David Thompson's a Butterfly, do not despair because you may Radio 4, 8.00), and you should. This is the radio feature, a documentary that reconstructs words paint vivid pictures in our minds. It happened in 1878 when James Whistler took court over some hurtful comments Ruskin made t of paint in the public's face") about one of Falling Rocket.

YMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE;

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.38 am, For Schools, colleges (until 12.30). 9.38, Out of the Past (Charles Dickens: 3). 10.05, Look and Read. 10.30 Let's Go (for mentally handicapped). 11.00, Watch (the Nativity). 11.17, Going to Work (chain stores). 11.38, Taking Shape. 12.05 pm, A Job worth Doing? (hotels).
12.45, News and weather.
1.00, Pebble Mill: Soon, Coco Chanel's own collection of haute couture will be auctioned. We see some examples.
1.45, How Do You Do? Counting games and rhymes.
2.14, For Schools, colleges (until 3.00). 2.14, Treffpunkt: Deutschland. 2.30, A Collier's Friday Night (D. H. Lawrence: 2).
3.20, Pobol y Cwm: Welsh serial.
3.53, Regional News (not London).
3.55 Play School: the story is Timothy and Gramps.
4.20, Deputy Dawg: cartoon. Go-Go-Gorilla (r).
4.25, Jackanory: Ronald Pickup reads Willow's Luck, by Gabriel Alington.
4.40, Screen Test: film quiz. Competing are Tewkesbury



Paul Rogers in Butterflies Don't Count (BBC 1, 9.25)

School and Rising Brook High School, Stafford.
5.05, John Craven's Newsround: junior newsreel.
5.10, The Record Breakers: Roy Castle takes on the world 100 yards record holder for running backwards.
5.40, News: with Richard Whitmore.
5.55, Nationwide: current affairs magazine.
6.50, The Osmonds: New series, starring Donnie and Marie. Guests are Bob Hope, Olivia Newton-John and the Sunshine Band.
7.20, James Burke's Connections: We discover the link between gin-and-tonic, nylon stockings, and the shape of our lives.
8.10, Dallas: tales of a rich Texan family. Tonight: their plane crashes into a swamp.
9.00, News: with Richard Whitmore.
9.25, Butterflies Don't Count: Wally K. Daly's play about a priest who hears a murderer's confession and does not know what to do with it (see Personal Choice).
10.45, Tonight: Multi-millionaire T. Cullen Davis, acquitted in a murder case, is in court again—charged with conspiracy to murder a judge. A report from Texas.
11.25, Roads to Conflict: part 9 in this series about the Middle East dispute. Tonight: the Palestinian problem.
11.50, Weather/Regional News.

BBC 2

10.30 am, Working for Safety: the creation of safe systems (r).
11.00, Play School: same as BBC 1, 3.55. Closedown at 11.25.
2.30, The Engineers: film about the design of an electronic micrometer.
3.00, Propaganda with Facts: part 3 of this series about the cinema and its impact on public opinion in the last war.
3.30, The Living City: what to do with our leisure time.
Closedown at 3.55.
5.00, Open University (until 5.40): Pollution and Drosophila Experiments. 5.15, S101 Preparatory Maths.
6.50, Empire Road: life among the West Indians and Asians of Birmingham. Tonight: a father's wrath awaits the daughter who opposed his plans for her marriage.
7.20, The Birds Fall Down: part 5 of the Rebecca West psychological thriller about an English girl in danger in turn-of-the-century Paris (r).
8.15, The Voyage of Charles Darwin: part 5. Tonight, the scientist sees the devastation caused by an earthquake, and then sails on to the Galapagos islands, for more discoveries.
9.10, Wodehouse Playhouse: The Editor Regrets. The editor is a formidable lady (Jane Cussons), wife of Bingo Little (John Alderton).
9.45, Man Alive: An investigation into "perks", from the management's side and the workers' (see Personal Choice).
10.35, Floodlit Rugby League: First semi-final of the BBC 2 floodlit competition. Hull play St Helens, with Eddie Waring commentating.
11.20, News and weather.
11.30, The Old Grey Whistle Test: Two groups tonight, Devo and 999.
12.15 am, Closedown.

THAMES

9.30 am, For Schools (until 12.00): 9.30, Seeing and Doing; 9.47, Reading with Lenny; 10.00, Believe it or Not (religion); 10.18, It's More Life; 10.40, Politics; 11.05, Leapfrog; 11.22, Look Around (Peak District); 11.39, The Land (northern Pennines).
12.00, Chorlton and the Wheelies: children's cartoon.
12.10, Stepping Stones: all about goats.
12.30, A Ripe Old Age: Cliff Michelmore's series about retirement.
1.00, News: with Peter Sissons.
1.20, Thames News.
1.30, Crown Court: a new case. A cosmetic firm is accused of conspiring to cause unnecessary suffering to animals.
2.00, After Noon: Elaine Grand talks to a prostitute.
2.25, Raffles: The Spoils of Sacrilege. Story about the gentleman thief (r).
3.20, Heart to Heart: Colin Morris talks to a shoplifter.
3.50, The Sullivans: story of an Australian family, during the last war.
4.20, Get it Together: pop music show.
4.45, Magpie: the young people's magazine.
5.15, Emmerdale Farm: Nellie's happiness is threatened.
5.45, News.
6.00, Thames at Six.
6.25, Help! Joan Shenton's information spot.
6.35, Crossroads: motel stories (continued).
7.00, Botanic Man: White Death, New Life. David Bellamy in the Artic Circle and the vast wheatlands of Canada (see Personal Choice).
7.30, Charlie's Angels: who murdered the actress at the woman's spa?
8.30, The Upchat Connexion: comedy series about a line-spinner (Robin Nedwell) and the girls who crowd his life.
9.00, Fallen Hero: serial about an injured rugby player. Tonight: his splintering marriage could be repaired.
10.00, News.
10.30, Evening News British Film Awards: results of the voting for the best this, that and the other.
11.30, Lou Grant: newspaper drama. Tonight: an investigation of the Hare Krishna sect.
12.25 am Close: A Picasso painting, and music by Stravinsky.

RADIO

● THE NEW WAVELENGTHS: Except for VHF, where they retain their old places on the dial, Radios 1, 2, 3 and 4 have moved to new tuning positions. This is where you can find them: RADIO 4: Long Wave, 1500m/200kHz. In certain areas, RADIO 4 can also be picked up on Medium Wave. These are: Aberdeen 207m/1449kHz; Carlisle 202m/1485kHz; Tyneside 498m/603kHz; Northern Ireland 417m/720kHz; Barnstaple 375m/801kHz; Exeter 303m/990kHz; Plymouth 351m/855kHz; Redruth 397m/756kHz; Torbay 206m/1458kHz RADIO 3: Medium Wave, 247m/1215kHz (in Cambridge 251m/1197kHz, Medium Wave). RADIO 2: Medium Wave, 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz. RADIO 1: Medium Wave, 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz (in Bournemouth 202m/1485kHz, Medium Wave).

Radio 4

6.00 am, News, weather, papers, sport.
6.10, Farming.
6.30, Today (7.00, 8.00, News; 7.50, 8.30, Headlines).
8.35, Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00, News.
9.05, Tuesday Call.
10.00, News.
10.05, Local time.
10.30, Service.
10.45, Story: A Rip-off at St Moritz.
11.00, Play: Barrable's Caper.
11.30, Farm Chat.
11.45, Listen with Mother.
12.00, News.
12.02 pm, You and Yours.
12.20, Desert Island Discs: Joan Fontaine.
1.00, The World at One.
1.40, The Archers.
2.00, News.
2.02, Woman's Hour.
3.00, News.
3.10, Questions to the Prime Minister.
3.35, Vanity Fair (9).†
4.35, Story: The Master of Ballantrae (7).
5.00, PM Reports.
6.00, Six o'clock News.
6.30, Peter Hudson Show.†
7.00, News.
7.05, The Archers.
7.20, File on 4.
8.00, A Farthing for a Butterfly: Whistler's libel action against Ruskin.
8.45, The Quiet Epidemic: Dementia.
9.30, Kaleidoscope.
10.00, The World Tonight.
10.30, You've Got to be Joking says Cardew Robinson.
11.00, A Book at Bedtime: On the Eve (2).
11.15, Financial World Tonight.
11.30, Today in Parliament.
12.00, News, weather.
12.15-12.23 am, Shipping, inshore forecast.

VHF: Regional News, weather at 6.50 am, 7.50, 12.55 pm, 5.50. Schools at 9.40 am, 10.45, 2.00 pm. Study at 11.00 pm.

Radio 3

6.55 am, Weather.
7.00, News.
7.05, Concert: Strauss, Schubert, Flotow, Offenbach.†
8.00, News.
8.05, Concert: Elgar, Tausky, Delius.†
9.00, News.
9.05, Composer: Puccini.†
10.00, BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra: Schumann, Dvorak, Elgar.†
11.10, Plainsong and the Rise of European Music: Byrd.†
12.05 pm, BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra, part 1: Mozart, Haydn.†
1.00, News.
1.05, The Arts Worldwide.
1.20, BBC Welsh SO, part 2: Tchaikovsky, Prokofiev.†
2.00, Music at St George's, Bristol, by Haydn, Mendelssohn.†
3.00, The Developing Voice: Voice Training.†
3.15, Maurice Duruflé: Duruflé, Poulenc.†
4.30, Master Cellists play Hekking, Popper, Fauré, Shostakovich.†
5.15, Jazz Today.†
5.45, Homeward Bound.†
6.30, News.
6.35, Music for Two Pianos by Ravel, Lutoslawski.†
7.00, L'Africaine by Meyerbeer. Acts 1 and 2.†
8.15, The Pursuit of Happiness (3): Sport.
8.40, L'Africaine, Act 3.†
9.10, Horses Have Hoofs Not Helmets: Talk by Norman Thomas di Giovanni.
9.35, L'Africaine, Acts 4 and 5.†
11.00, The Prelude (7).
11.30, Holst on record.†
11.45, News.
11.50, Schubert Song.†

Radio 2

News at 5.00 am, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, and on hour to 6.00 pm, 6.30, 7.00, to 5.00 am.
5.03 am, Tony Brandon. 7.32, Terry Wogan (8.27, Racing bulletin).† 10.03, Jimmy Young.† 12.15 pm, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray's Open House (1.45, Sports Desk).† 2.30, David Hamilton (2.45 and 3.45, Sports Desk).† 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.47, John Dunn (5.45, Sports Desk).† 6.45, Sports Desk, racing results. 7.02, On the Third Beat.† 7.30, Folk '78 presents Tom Paxton.† 8.02, Gala Night: Alan Jay Lerner.† 9.55, Sports Desk. 10.02, Variety Club: Cabaret. 11.02, Brian Matthew: Round Midnight (12.00, News, weather). 2.02-5.00 am, You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

News on half-hour 6.30 am to 11.30, 1.30 pm, to 4.30, 6.30, 8.30, 5.00 am, As Radio 2. 6.00, Dave Lee Travis. 9.00, Simon Bates. 11.31, Paul Burnett, Top 40 (12.30 pm, Newsbeat). 2.00, Tony Blackburn, Pop Panel. 4.31, Kid Jensen (5.30, Newsbeat). 7.00, Personal Call. 8.00, Andy Peebles. 9.50, Newsbeat. 10.00, John Peel.† 12.00-5.00 am, As Radio 2.

VHF (88-91) RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am, With Radio 2. 10.00 pm, With Radio 2. 12.00-5.00 am, With Radio 2.

REGIONAL TV

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm, Report West Headlines. 1.25, Report Wales Headlines. 2.00, Housepany. 5.20, Crossroads. 6.00, Report West. 6.15, Report Wales. 6.30, Botanic Man. 7.00, Three Little Words. 7.30, Fantasy Island. 11.30, Code R. 12.25 am, Weather. Close.

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV GENERAL SERVICE except: 1.20 pm, Pethawdau Newyddion a Dydd. 4.20, Gogls. 6.00, Y Dydd. 10.00, News. Report Wales Headlines. 10.30, Bywyd. 11.15, World in Action. 11.45, Evening News British Film Awards. 1978. 12.45 am, Weather. Close. HTV WEST: as HTV GENERAL SERVICE except: 1.20 pm, Report West Headlines. 6.15, Report West.

Grampian

As Thames except: 9.25 am, First Thing. 1.20 pm, Grampian Headlines. 5.15, Mr and Mrs. 6.00, Grampian Today. Weather. 6.10, Laverne and Shirley. 7.00, Botanic Man. 7.30, Fantasy Island. 11.30, Power Without Glory. 12.25 am, Reflections. 12.30, Grampian Headlines. 12.35, Close.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: 9.25 am, The Good Word. North-east Headlines, Weather. 1.20 pm, North-east News. Lookaround. Weather. 5.15, The Brady Bunch. 5.45, News at 5.55. 6.00, Northern Life. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Fantasy Island. 11.30, Emergency. 12.25 am, Epilogue. 12.30 am, Close.

Scottish

As Thames except: 1.25 pm, News. Weather. 5.15, Cartoons. 5.20, Crossroads. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, What's Your Problem? 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Charlies Angels. 11.30, Late Call. 11.35, Pro-Celebrity Snooker. 12.30 am, Close.

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm, ATV Newsdesk. 3.55, Electric Theatre Show. 5.15, Mr and Mrs. 6.00, ATV Today. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Fantasy Island. 11.30, Oscar Peterson Presents: Count Basie. 12.00, Something Different. 12.20 am Close.

Channel

As Thames except: 1.18 pm, Channel Lunchtime News. What's on Where. Weather. 5.15, Mr and Mrs. 6.00, Report at Six. 7.00, Treasure Hunt. 7.30, Fantasy Island. 10.28, Channel News. Weather. 11.30, Pro Celebrity Snooker. 12.10 am, Commentaires et Previsions Meteorologiques. Close.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20 pm, Calendar News. 3.50, Calendar Tuesday. 5.15, You're Only Young Twice. 6.00, Calendar. Weather. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 11.30, Emergency. 12.25 am, Close.

Anglia

As Thames except: 1.25 pm, Anglia News. 2.00, Housepanty. 6.00, About Anglia. 7.00, The Rolf Harris Show. 11.30, Westside Medical. 12.25 am, Chapter and Verse. Close.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20 pm, Lunchtime. 4.18, Ulster News Headlines. 5.15, Cartoons. 5.20, Crossroads. 6.00, Reports. 6.35, Mary Tyler Moore Show. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Fantasy Island. 11.30, Bedtime. 11.40, Close.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20 pm, Southern News and Weather. 2.00, Housepart. 5.15, Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 5.20, Crossroads. 6.00, Day by Day, Southsport. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 11.30, Southern News Extra. 11.40, Pro-celebrity Snooker. 12.25 am, Weather. Praying Today. Close.

Border

As Thames except: 1.20 pm, Border News. 2.00, Housepanty. 5.15, Jommy Quick. 6.00, Lookaround. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Fantasy Island. 11.30, Skiing with Glen. 12.00, Border News. 12.03 am, Close.

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20 pm, This is Your Right. 5.10, What's New. 5.15, Crossroads. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, Emmerdale Farm. 7.00, University Challenge. 7.30, Fantasy Island. 11.30, Dan August. 12.30 am, Close.

Westward

As Thames except: 12.27 pm, Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 5.15, Mr and Mrs. 6.00, Westward Diary. 7.00, Treasure Hunt. 7.30, Fantasy Island. 10.28, Westward News. Weather. 11.30, Pro-Celebrity Snooker. 12.10 am, Faith for Life. 12.15, Close.

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"... But the end of all things is at hand: be ye therefore sober, and watch unto prayer."—1 St. Peter 4, 7.

BIRTHS

AFIA.—On 21 November, to Judy (nee Hall) and David—a daughter, a sister for Joel.

BOUSFIELD.—On 15th Nov., in Bath to Jane and David—a daughter Victoria Lucy Alice.

CAMPBELL-DAVYS. — On 25th November, at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, Ivor Elystan and Richard Gories.

CLARK.—On 30th November, 1978, to Susan and Michael—a daughter, (Naomi Helen). Thank you The John Radcliffe, Oxford.

MAXWELL.—On 27th November, to Briar and Phillip—a son (Andrew Charles Norman).

SOUTHWELL.—On 27th Nov. at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Ann (nee Patterson) and Peter—a son, John.

WESTON.—On 27th November, at home, to Sarah and Tim—a daughter. A sister for Jonah and Anna.

WILLIAMS.—On 24th November at Kettering General hospital, to Susan (nee Jeffery) and David—a daughter (Helen Jane).

MARRIAGES

FIGGIS: HODGSON.—In Wantage on November 25th, 1978, Michael Wingfield to Diana Mary.

FORBES : PERKINS.—On Saturday, 25th November, quietly in London, Donald Nisbet to Mary Lisa.

WILLIAMS : DUNGAN.—On 7th July Oct. 1978, Albert Trevor Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams, of Southport, and Deborah Sarah Fraser Duncan, widow of Andrew James Duncan, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Milne, of Highgate.

WILSON : BUTLER.—On 25th November at All Saints' Church, Reading, by The Reverend C. J. Butler, Dr James Harold, son of the late Captain Trevor Wilson, RN, and Mrs Barbara Wilson, of Kerris Cottage, Kerris, Paul, Penzance, to Janet Teresa, daughter of the late Mrs Nora Butler and Mr Felix Butler, of 31 Downshire Square, Reading.

YARROW : STOKES.—On November 24th, 1978, quietly, in London, between Nicholas, third son of Mr and Mrs. I. H. B. Yarrow, of Whitchurch, Oxon, and Diana Margaret, second daughter of Mr and Mrs A. J. Stokes of Dymchurch, Kent.

BIRTHDAYS

A. J. H. 21. Happy Birthday J.J.I.S.S. R.G.M.

SALLY.—All my love. Birthday Girl.—Dave.

DEATHS

ADSHEAD.—Helen Seymour (nee Rudgway) widow of John Peter Dacre Adshead of Cawsworth New Hall, Macclesfield, on 25th November, peacefully at her home at West Grinstead in her 91st year. Cremation private. Memorial service on Friday, 1st December at 2.30 p.m., at West Grinstead Church. No flowers. Donations to West Grinstead Church.

BANBURY.—HAROLD EMANUEL, suddenly on Sunday 26th Nov., beloved husband of Jenny and father of Charles and Charlotte of Thornton, Wallace Hall, Ripon Yorkshire, formerly of Upper Barcroft, East Chiltington Sussex and beloved father of William and Victoria, service of thanksgiving at Beddie on Friday 1st December at 2 p.m., interment at Faversham, Kent, at a later date.

BICANELL.—On Nov 24th, 1978, at 6 Queen's Park Road, Caterham, Beryl Adrunar, Barrister at law, formerly of 11a New Sq., Lincoln's Inn, peacefully after a long illness, sister of the late Franklin Bicknell, QBM. Funeral at Surrey & Sussex Crematorium, Balcombe Road, Worth, at 3 p.m. on Mon. 4th Dec. Enquiries to 0483 H-33317

BUNBURY.—On 24th November Aimee, widow of Captain C. T. A. Bunbury, RN in her 94th year at Wanscote, Crowborough. Requiem funeral service at St Michaels Jarvis Brook, Crowborough, on Friday, 1st December at 11.15 a.m. Family flowers or donations if wished to St Christopher's Hospice, Lauria Park Road, Sydenham SE26

CHARLES.—On 25th November, suddenly but peacefully, John Douglas, aged 61 yrs of Spindlebury, Sladmarsh, Nr. Canterbury, Norfolk at St. Thomas' Church, Burgate, Canterbury on Thursday, 30th November at 12 noon. No flowers.

CLAY.—Nov. 25th 1978, Robert Hugh Clay CBE MC, at the home of his daughter Sheila Millar, Salmfield, County Down, beloved husband of the late Rebecca Adair (Ruby); lovingly remembered by all his family.

CLIFTON.—Peregrine Richard de Clifton on November 25th, in a car accident, beloved son of the late Michael Clifton and of Anna Mary Lambert. Enquires to Irving, Funeral Director, Banwell, 2890.

CRUDEN.—On 25th Nov. at Brooklyn Nursing Home, Eastbourne, Major Ian Cruden, late Royal Fusiliers. Funeral private. Family flowers only.

CUNLIFFE. GEOFFREY. — On November 25th, peacefully, at home, beloved husband, father, stepfather and grandfather. Funeral Noon, Wednesday, 29th November, at St. Andrews. Fortrose.

DARLING. CHARLES BRIAN AICHINLECK C.M.G.—On November 26th, of Fallow Hill, Bromeswell, Woodbridge, Suffolk, after a short illness. Much loved husband, father and grandfather. Funeral service at Eyre Church on Friday, December 1st, at 2.30 p.m. No flowers please, donations if desired to Cancer Research, Lincoln.

DENNIS.—On 24th November, John Edward, beloved husband of Angela and father of Fiona and Philip.

DEATHS

EDWARDS.—On November 23rd, peacefully in a London hospital, Muriel Mary Edwards, MVO, aged 78 years. Formerly of Airlie Gardens, London W8. Cremation Friday, 1st December, at 2.30 p.m., at Putney Vale Crematorium, Kingston Road, Putney, London SW15. Enquiries to W. H. Wigley & Sons, 108 Northcote Road, SW11. Tel: 01-223 1785.

ENGLAND.—On November 25th, at Dumay, Rear-Admiral Hugh Turnour England, C.B., D.S.O., aged 93, 4th son of the late Captain W. G. and Mrs England, much loved father and grandfather.

FITZGERALD.—On Nov. 21, in Mombasa, Victoria Doris, aged 82, loving wife of the late Ormonde, of Kitale, Kenya, and daughter of the late Roland Carey, of Yalefoley.

GREIG-CLARENCE. lecturer at Birmingham University in hospital on 22nd November, aged 43. Cremation at Lodge Hill, Birmingham, on Wednesday 29th November at 12 noon. Memorial Service at St Francis Hall, Birmingham, Wednesday, 29th 30th November, 2.15 pm.

HAMMOND.—On 25th November, Ivy Agatha (Aza Smart), of Burgess Hill, Sussex, dearly loved mother of Michael and grandmother of William and Katherine. Funeral service 2.15 p.m., Thursday, 30th November, St John's Church, Burgess Hill, followed by cremation. Flowers to George Hilton & Sons Ltd., 60 South Road, Haywards Heath, or to the Church.

HOWELL. LATTICIA CECILIA (nee Campbell).—On Sunday 26th November at 18 Manor Court, Pinhurst, Cambridge, widow of Sir Evelyn Howell, KCIE, CSI. Funeral service at the Church of Our Lady and the English Martyrs, Cambridge, at 12.00 noon on Thursday 30th November. Family flowers only please to Gaden Lilley, Private Chapel, Mill Lane, Cambridge.

INNES.—On 2nd September 1978, in Argentina, Sir Walter James Innes of Balvenie, 15th Baronet.

JONES. JANTHE THEODORA (ITHA) of Honey Lodge, Honey Lane, Burley Hants, peacefully after a short illness on 26th Nov, widow of Tim Jones, daughter of Edward and Edith Heron-Allen, much loved mother of Pat, Ivor, Liza, Fenella and Quentin. Sadly missed. Interment of ashes Church, Norton, Selsey, 2.30 p.m., Fri., 1st Dec. Flowers to Miller and Butler, 119 Banner St. EC1. Church, Dorset.

LULING.—On November 25 suddenly but peacefully Peter (Theodore Dunham). Funeral at St Mary's Church, Buckland, near Reigate Friday, December 1st. 10.45.

McCAULLY.—On November 25 at St. Peters Hospital, Chertsey, Lt. Col. Desmond George McCaully, C.B.E., I.M.S. (Retd.), recently retired from Abu Dhabi. Family funeral. No flowers, please. Enquiries to R. D. A. McCaully, 19 Wynton Grove, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

MOORE BROWN.—On November 24th, 1978, peacefully, in Cheltenham General Hospital, Robert, aged 80 years, of Halfway, Nr. Hagmes Road, Cleeve Hill, Cheltenham. Much loved husband of Marjorie (Meg), father of Peter, David and Simon and grandfather of Amanda and Richard. The funeral service will take place at Cheltenham Crematorium Chapel, on Friday, December 1st, at 3 p.m.

MORETON.—On November 27th peacefully at home after a long illness Norah Mary, Funeral at Muswell Hill Methodist Church at 12.15 p.m. on Friday, December 1st, followed by cremation. No flowers, donations if desired to The Methodist Missionary Society.

RICARDO.—On 25 November, 1978, Oxendonia Ana, of Waverley Close, Farnham, widow of Frank Ricardo of Bure Homage, Christchurch. Dearly loved stepmother of Rosemary, Annette and Juno. Service on Friday 1 December, at the Guildford Crematorium at 2 p.m. No flowers, donations, please to Phyllis Tuckwell Memorial at Trimmers, Farnham.

ROCYN JONES. on 26th November 1978, suddenly and peacefully at home, Margaret, widow of Arthur Rocyn Jones F.R.C.S., devoted mother of Glayne and mother in law of John, loving grandmother to Jane and Paul. No flowers please, at her request, but donations may be given. If wished to the National Children's Home, c/o Jack Cecil, Esq. 11 Marshmead, Hilperton, Trowbridge. Funeral service at Mayombe Crematorium, Bath at 11.40 am on Thursday, 30th November 1978.

SIMPSON.—On Nov. 23, 1978, in hospital at Bexhill, Christopher aged 80 yrs., Commdr R.N. retd. D.S.C. Funeral private, no flowers or letters please.

TYRWHITT-DRAKE. — On 24 November, suddenly but peacefully, at home, Vivien Dorothy Spray Tyrwhitt-Drake. Funeral service at Worcester Crematorium on Thurs., 30 Nov. at 1 p.m.

VULLIAMY.—On Nov. 27th Mark Leo, peacefully after long illness bravely fought. Dearly beloved son of Mr and Mrs M. F. Vulliamy of 2 Broadway Gardens Peterborough and brother of Laurence and Justin. Service at All Saints Church, Park Rd., Peterborough, on Monday 4th, at 11.45 a.m. followed by cremation, family flowers only.

WELLWOOD. — Harry Strachan (Col. retd.), of Mews Lane, Winchester, peacefully in hospital after a short illness borne with great courage and faith. Beloved husband of the late Cynthia (nee Seddon-Brown), greatly loved by Anthea, Colin and Caroline, and all his family and friends. Requiem Mass at 11 a.m., 1st December, at St Peter's R.C. Church, Jewry St., Winchester, followed by cremation (immediate family only). Flowers enquiries to Steed & Smith, Tel. Winchester 5693 or if preferred donations to Cancer Relief (Nieces).

WYATT.—On 24th November, 1978, peacefully in hospital, Winifred Adeline Maud Wyatt in her 88th year of Storrington, Sussex. Dear Sister of Jess. Service and Cremation on Friday, 1st December, at Worthing Crematorium, 12.30 p.m. Enquiries to H.D. Tribe Ltd., 130, Broadwater Road, Worthing 34516.

FUNERALS

LORING.—The funeral of Lady Loring will take place at Oxford Crematorium on Thursday next, November 30, 11.30 a.m. Family flowers only, but donations to her memory may be sent to the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, West Hill, London, SW15. Any inquiries to Cyril H. Lovegrove, Trinity House, 114-116 Oxford Road, Reading. Tel: 52016.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BRANDT.—A memorial service for Walter Brandt, will be held at St Lawrence Jewry, London, Thursday 12 noon on Thursday, 14th December.

BURNETT.—A Thanksgiving service for the life of Major General E. J. S. Burnett, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., who died on November 19th, 1978, will be held at The Royal Memorial Chapel, Sandhurst at 11.30 a.m. Saturday, December 2nd. Phone 01-399 8040, ext. 7415 for details.

IN MEMORIAM

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ST. GODRIC'S COLLEGE Old Students' Reunion will be held at 4.30 p.m. on Saturday 2nd December, at 22 Lyndhurst Road, NW3. All past students welcome.

JANE LAPOTAIRE is profoundly grateful to all those who so generously responded to her appeal last Sunday on BBC Radio 4 on behalf of the humanitarian cancer nursing, welfare and research work of the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation. Those still wishing to respond are kindly asked to send their donations to 124 Sloane Street, London, SW1X 9BP.

BUILDING SOCIETY INVESTORS. See Finance & Investments.

WANTED.—Intrepid travellers to make the world's last great journey. Rail route from London to Hong Kong resurrected by air. Route open for first time in 30 years. See Holidays & Villas on Thursday.

THE SEASTLY PHONE has died on us. Any important messages can be conveyed via Phillips Cave office. Mrs. A-P-F.

HIGHBURY. N.5.—3-storey terrace house.—See London & Suburban properties.

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THE TIMES

A decisive test for 'The Times': William Rees-Mogg, p 18

hreat to repudiate Ford contracts s part of sanctions

against the Ford Motor for agreeing to a wage t above the Government's were announced in the s yesterday by Mr Denis The Chancellor said pur- nder some existing con- tracts might be stopped and the breach of pay policy would be taken into account in considering discretionary grants. Ford said the sanctions would be "far more damaging than the Government appears to appreciate".

Decision 'will cost £60m'

res
y Correspondent

ncement of sanc- the Ford Motor r agreeing to a ment more than he government pay nt off not with a th a whimper in s yesterday.

Healey, Chancel- xchequer, told MPs ernment had told settlement could onciled with the d had decided re- at "discretionary nst the company en.

d uncharacteristi- about disclosing It was only half gh the heared rompted by the t that details of ere dragged from Hilary Miller, a icher.

chose his words left many with on that the Gov- ht well impose no

nder some existin ht be stopped, he overnment would of the breach of Ford in consider- ng of future con- granting of dis- nancial assistance ns, grants, tem- yment subsidy and s. That means, he e company would ure contracts and retionary assis-

James Callaghan equally hesitant ned by Mrs Mar- er. The Govern- was not ready to sh get away with the fiddlers were

of the Opposition blatant injustice" anctions on a com just suffered the inits history be- tried to support nister's rigid 5 per cy.

an said he recog- emma, but added iblic was behind sanctions and did not want to see exceptions just because a company was big. Ford was neither guilty nor innocent, nor was it being punished.

Tory leaders embarrassed the Government further when they demanded to know why, if Mr Callaghan and Mr Healey were so keen on sanctions against Ford, they did not take discretionary action against the TUC leaders who had awarded themselves wage increases over the next three years totalling 60 per cent. When the question was pressed on him by Mr James Prior, Tory spokesman on employment, the Prime Minister said: "This is a matter in which common sense should apply."

Mr Kevin McNamara, Labour MP for Kingston upon Hull, Central, said the Prime Minister had told the House that the country was "in a free collective bargaining position". How could the Government justify penalizing one of the most successful companies in the country and one of the most productive workforces?

Mr Healey retorted that if Mr McNamara wanted to justify a settlement of 17 per cent at Ford because of its productivity, would he also support a settlement at British Leyland relevant to the productivity of that company?

Our Political Editor writes: The pending settlements by Vauxhall British Leyland and British Oxygen will all be examined by the Government and subject to sanctions if necessary, Whitehall sources made clear last night.

Any attempt to depict the Government as trying to let Ford down lightly was being resisted. But is was also being said that Ford would face sanctions for only the comping year. They would be reviewed in the next round of the pay policy.

Mr Prior said last night: "The lesson of Ford is that managements who behave responsibly, who negotiate within the spirit of the present pay policy and who are prepared to withstand a lengthy and very costly strike are still liable to be singled out for arbitrary punishment by ministers. This is hardly likely to encourage responsibility from management or moderation from union negotiators."

David Felton writes: Ford estimated yesterday that the sanctions will cost it more than £60m and be "far more serious and damaging than the Government appears to appreciate".

The Government's decision provoked hostility from the CBI, which has called a meeting of its president's committee for this evening. That committee is the CBI's "inner cabinet" comprising 30 leading industrialists, including Sir Terence Becket, the Ford chairman.

The extent of the sanctions are contained in a letter from the Treasury to Ford's headquarters in Essex. It is understood to say that there will be a ban on the buying of Ford vehicles by central government and the nationalized industries unless alternative supplies cannot be obtained.

There will also be no new money available to the company under sections 7 and 8 of the Industry Act, or aid from the Export Credits Guarantee Department unless an overriding national interest intervenes. That was explained in Whitehall last night as meaning that assistance would be considered for project in areas of high unemployment.

It was emphasized that the £180m engine plant being built at Bridgend, South Fales, would not be affected because substantial government assistance had already been agreed.

One project that may be affected is the programme to build a new medium-sized car, code-named Erica, at the Halewood plant on Merseyside. Ford, however, has made the point that all future investment plans will have to be reappraised because of the damage done by the nine-week strike by its 57,000 manual workers.

Last night Sir Terence condemned the Government's action. "It remains a remarkably arbitrary action to take against only one party to the wage agreement and we are more than surprised that yesterday's assurances on pricing and productivity have been completely ignored", he said.

Mr Scott expected to go into the witness box today

From Trevor Fishlock and Michael Horsnell
Minehead

Mr Jeremy Thorpe and Mr Norman Scott will see each other for the first time for many years this morning in the crowded magistrates' court at Minehead, Somerset.

Mr Scott, aged 38, of Chagford, Devon, whose allegations of an affair with Mr Thorpe in the early 1960s were the starting-point of the case, will begin his evidence on the eighth day of the committal hearing in which Mr Thorpe and three other men are accused of conspiring to murder him.

The court has heard that Mr Scott, whose allegations Mr Thorpe has strongly denied, pestered Mr Thorpe so much that Mr Thorpe, the former Liberal leader, wanted him killed.

Security at the court has been tightened further after a threat to the safety of the three magistrates if they send the case for trial.

Mr Andrew Gino Newton, a former airline pilot, who is alleged to have been hired to kill Mr Scott for £10,000, answered more questions yesterday about the money he is making out of his involvement.

"This case is your little pot of gold", Mr Gareth Williams, QC, for the defence of George Deakin, one of the defendants, said.

Mr Newton, aged 31, who has no job, said it was his only source of income. He was writing a book which he hoped would net him £50,000, although so far he had no publisher. He agreed that he had tape-recorded some telephone conversations for the sake of his story and tried to get callers, including David Holmes, another of the defendants, to incriminate themselves.

He agreed that it would be easier for him to make a lot of money if the four defendants were convicted because he would run into libel difficulties should one or more be acquitted.

Mr Williams suggested that Mr Newton had the clearest motive for telling lies in court. Mr Newton said that was a possibility. He said he had been a conspirator to murder and had said in an American television programme that that was useful to hang his story on.

Mr Newton said there had been two attempts on his life. In 1976, in the United States, a lorry tried to run him down and he had been taken to hospital; and, in July last year, near his home in Chiswick, London, someone in a mini car tried to "scrape him on a wall".

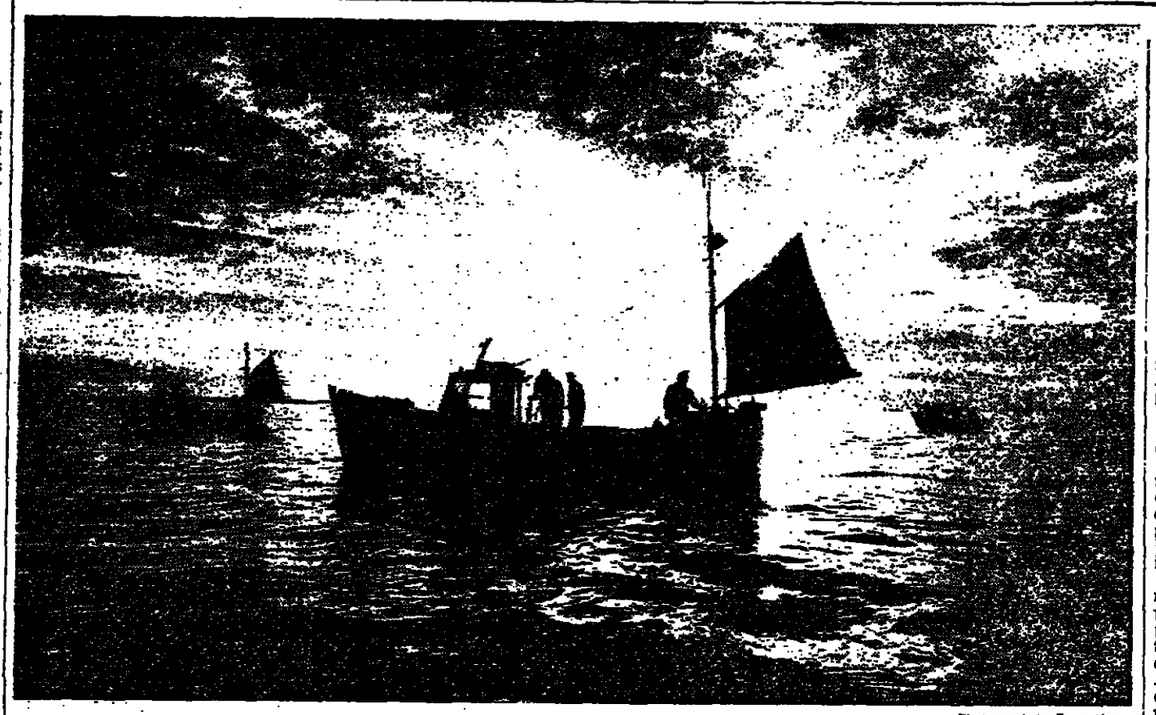
He said he had never sought, or had, psychiatric treatment. The reason he drove into the court car park yesterday wearing a balaclava helmet was that he did not want to "make it easy for the press".

Asked if he was a James Bond fan, he said he preferred non-fiction. He denied that he had fantasized and inflated his part in the affair.

He admitted that the story he was now telling about his confrontation on Exmoor with Norman Scott, in October, 1975, was different from the one he told at his trial at Exeter Crown Court when he was convicted of having a firearm with intent to endanger life. He said that the evidence he was giving at those committal proceedings was the truth.

Asked about the alleged murder plan, he said he believed there had been an early discussion at a London hotel with Mr Holmes when the question of taking a picture of the corpse of Mr Scott was raised. It had never been part of the plan to decapitate the victim before taking a photograph.

Report, page 5



Photograph by Brian Harris

The mackerel fleet from Newlyn, Cornwall, sailing into the dawn. Controversy is growing over pleas by Cornish fishermen for the introduction of measures to conserve mackerel stocks.

Union move fails to lift 'Times' threat

By Donald MacIntyre
Labour Reporter

Suspension by Times Newspapers Ltd of its publications after tomorrow still seemed probable last night after the management had made clear that a peace move by one of the main printing unions would not be enough to avert temporary closure.

The executive of the National Society of Operative Printers Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsopa) formally decided to recommend to members a new disputes procedure aimed at curbing unofficial stoppages, provided the management lifted, or at least postponed, its suspension threat.

Provisional agreement was reached last week on the new procedures between the company and the general secretaries of all the unions involved except the National Graphical Association, which has withdrawn from all talks, including those on the key question of new technology.

Mr Owen O'Brien, general secretary of Natsopa, which represents the biggest single group of employees at the company, said after a union rally at Central Hall, Westminster: "The management's biggest complaint has been that of instant stoppages."

He believed the new procedure would resolve that, and added: "I believe we would be successful in recommending it to our branches and chapels, but the quid pro quo is that the papers should not be suspended on Thursday."

If the suspension went ahead the executive would have to consider on Monday whether to pursue negotiations on the overall agreements at local level, which continued yesterday.

The National Union of Journalists' chapel (office branch) at *The Sunday Times*, which has 150 members, yesterday became the second, after the circulation representatives in the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat), to reach agreement. In a three-hour meeting it overwhelmingly accepted the company's terms.

Mr John Barry, the chapel father (shop steward), said he was pleased that agreement had been reached but said its importance should not be overstressed. "The truth is that we

Continued on page 2, col 4

Flurry over 'recall' of Warsaw Pact envoys

Vienna, Nov 28.—Three Warsaw Pact ambassadors turned up at a Bucharest reception tonight, ending a flurry of reports that the Soviet block had recalled its senior diplomats from Romania because of President Ceausescu's repection on Saturday of a proposed increase in military spending by the pact.

The reports, starting with usualy reliable sources in Belgrade and spreading rapidly in Eastern Europe, had been officially denied in East Berlin and Warsaw. There was no comment from the Romanian Government.

The Czechoslovak, East German and Polish ambassadors appeared at a Yugoslav Embassy party, Western diplomats reported.

Mr Vasily Drozdenko, the Soviet Ambassador, was reported to have left Bucharest for Moscow several days ago, before President Ceausescu's announcement. He was said by Soviet diplomats to have gone to Moscow for a Communist Party central committee meeting.

The Hungarian and Bulgarian ambassadors were reported to be in their own countries on official business.

Dessa Trevisan writes from Belgrade: In his speech on Saturday to army generals and security officials, President Ceausescu said that the Romanian armed forces were answerable only to the national military command and Romania would never permit any Romanian units or a single soldier to take orders from outside.

This was a clear answer to attempts to integrate the Warsaw Pact military forces and to longstanding Soviet proposals for supernational control of the Warsaw Pact forces.

President Ceausescu obviously feels it necessary to draw the attention of international opinion to his latest act of defiance, as a series of speeches he has made since his return from the Warsaw Pact meeting in Moscow clearly suggests.

Romania has in fact defied Moscow on several key issues concerning increased military spending. President Ceausescu said that while the Warsaw Pact meeting came out with a declaration in favour of disarmament, the Soviet Union was pressing its members for increased military spending as well as for supernational control of national military forces.

He also said that Romania's defence would be kept at a high level to be ready to defend the country, but the Government would spend only as much as necessary for national defence.

At the sametime he reassured his allies in the Warsaw Pact that Romania would continue to carry out its commitments, but be made it clear that this would be only in teh event of "imperialist aggression".

He called upon the Warsaw Pact to reduce military expenditure and said that independence and equality of all its members should be respected and guaranteed.

Warsaw: In what amounted to a rebuff of Romania's independent attitude, the Polish Politburo said today that it would oppose all actions weakening "the close ranks" of the Warsaw Pact.

The official news agency PAP said the Politburo had also decided that "it is necessary to preserve and strengthen the defence potential of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact in view of Nato's increased arms race".—AP.

Amin call to UN over Tanzanian 'invasion'

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Nov 28

President Amin of Uganda today sent telegrams to Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, and to President Jaafar Nimeiry of Sudan, the present Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, informing them that Tanzanian troops had invaded Uganda west of Lake Victoria.

He accused President Nyerere of Tanzania of trying to reinstate Dr Milton Obote who was ousted by President Amin in 1971.

The telegrams asked both the United Nations and the OAU to do everything possible to end a situation that might lead to the destruction of life and property.

Diplomatic sources in East Africa said their information was that several thousand Tanzanian troops had crossed into Uganda. But Tanzanian officials said that no invasion had taken place, and suggested instead that some Tanzanian troops may have crossed into Uganda in hot pursuit of Ugandan troops encountered on Tanzanian territory.

The Tanzanian Government described the invasion report as "another lie", and suggested it might be intended as a cover for a Ugandan plan to invade

Foreign diplomats in Kampala were told today by Mr Matiya Lubega, the Minister of State in the Ugandan Foreign Ministry, that the town of Mutukula on the border west of Lake Victoria had been captured by Tanzanian troops early yesterday after a heavy bombardment.

Uganda radio today quoted the Uganda news agency as saying that Tanzanian reports of the situation confirmed that the Tanzanian Government had intended to invade Uganda. The radio also said Tanzanian troops were threatening the town of Masaka.

ain 'might miss the EMS train'

ainer
Thorn, the Luxem- e Minister, had ords for Britain's rds the European esterday. Speaking, re in sorrow than Thorn said he saw e that the British become ober the equivocal".

l facts are that ed every possible in, that it could from being put on Mr Thorn told the pe Society, "and very trick in the il it, or at least a more convenient

learly had his eye oposed European tem, which he dis- working dinner es Callaghan at 10 et, last night, fear- in, once again, was the train. He had to give Mr Callag- ne added, he was to act as an honest

The main message which M Thorn delivered in his speech at lunchtime yesterday was that it was hopeless to go on "counting our peas, one for me, one for you".

Each member state must mount the best possible defence of its own interests, M Thorn said. 'That does not however mean that gains and losses are determined solely by an arithmetical operation betwen what you pay in and what you get out."

What price could be put on the better deal the Community achieved at international economic negotiations compared with what the member states could achieve individually? he asked.

What price could be put on the added weight Community backing gave to British initiatives on Rhodesia and Namibia?

"But there is more", Mr Thorn went on. "You cannot claim solidarity in order to benefit from greater transfers of resources and then uphold your sovereign rights to fend off any idea of a Community discipline, with regard to your economic policy in general." This was true of fisheries, of agricultural policy and of the European Monetary System, he said.

The EMS debate, more than any other, Mr Thorn said, showed that what the Community was dealing with was not philosophy but hard facts.

"There is no doubt in anyone's mind that such a monetary system cannot function on the basis of simple inter-governmental cooperation. That would indeed be the best recipe for failure. What we need is, very soon, in some form or another, an efficient, common decision-making body."

This required a commitment that must be irrevocable and genuine, he said, and could be undertaken only by those determined to go "all the way". The one option that must be closed, he added, "was that some of us reserve the right to opt out". He still hoped Britain would not do so.

Opponents criticized, page 2

Firemen's union agrees to a shorter week

By Our Labour Staff

Fire Brigades Union delegates yesterday endorsed a deal that will reduce the working week of Britain's 30,000 full-time firemen from 48 hours to 42 by April 1 next year.

The union's recalled conference in Blackpool accepted its executive's recommendation to accept productivity conditions which have been greatly modified since they were first put to the union five months ago.

Mr Terence Parry, the union's general secretary, said yesterday that two or three brigades would be working the shorter week by Christmas. He said about 25 brigades would follow in January and there was plenty of time for the rest to recruit enough firemen to man the service when theshorter week is introduced by April 1.

The employers made clear to the union that they expected only 20 stations would at present satisfy the criteria they have devised to justify such changes.

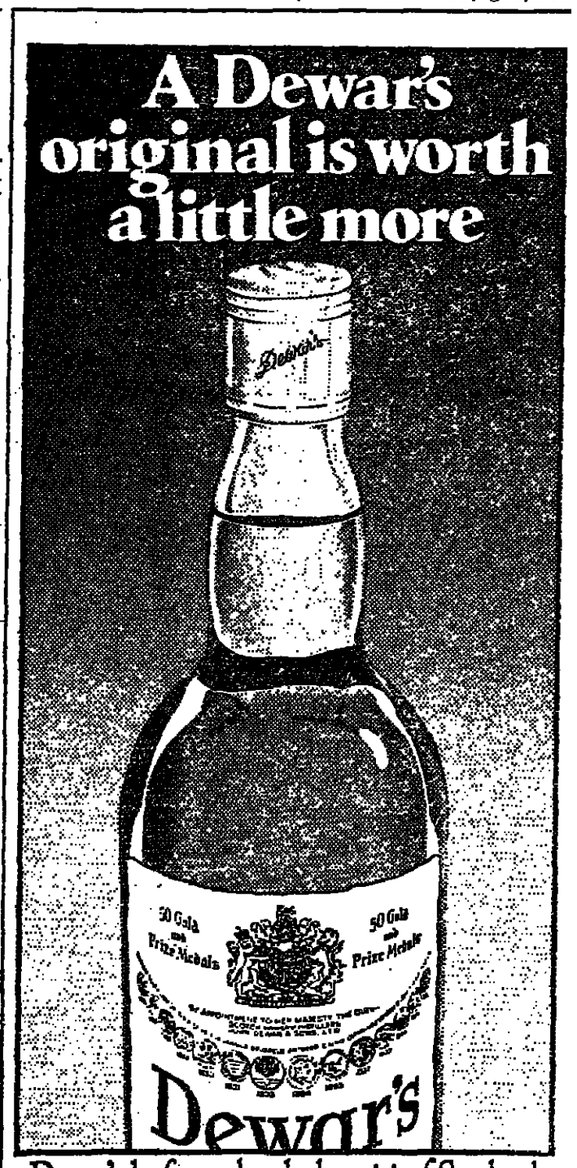
Next year's cars will be non-U

The letter U will not be used as a suffix when vehicle registration marks change next August. The Department of Transport has announced.

That is to avoid the risk of confusion from using U and V suffixes in successive years, and comes after consultations with the police and motor trade.

Mr Boumedienne

Algiers, Nov 28.—President Houari Boumedienne, of Algeria, aged 51, has suffered a severe relapse and has again fallen into a deep coma, sources said here today. In Sweden, a cancer specialist who had worked with teh medical team treating Mr Boumedienne said he had a type of blood cancer. —Reuter.



1 forecast 979, then ok gloomy

njoy a moderate consumer ext year but the economic he 1980s is gloomy, accord- eport from the National Economic and Social iblished today. The fore- ecidedly more optimistic asury's predictions, chiefly institute takes the view will rise a good deal the Phase Four incomes

Page 25

eneral quits

any's recent spy scandal e betrayal of 1,000 docu- litary secrets to East Ger- claimed a fourth victim. rald Wust, chief of the s staff, has asked to be naturely.

Page 6

law is 'dead'

trade union recognition is because of the failure of ick strike, TUC leaders y want changes in it to cas from judicial interven-

Page 4

Flagellants banned from Iran streets

The Iranian government banned all processions during the religious mourning month of Mokarram. Only gatherings in mosques and meeting places are permitted. Observers fear that many Muslims may ignore the ban and take to the streets where many of them flagellate themselves with whips and chains. This could lead to clashes with troops

Page 8

Energy plan opposed

A Whitehall proposal to set up 12 regional advice centres on home energy conservation is meeting stiff opposition from the National Consumer Council and citizens' advice bureaux.

Page 4

Pressure on Rhodesia

Mr Ian Smith has admitted that South Africa has put pressure on his transitional Government to reach a settlement. Mr Cledwyn Hughes arrived in Da es Salaam to talk to "front-line" leaders.

Page 9

Interpol move on marine frauds

Interpol is to be asked to set up a bureau on marine frauds to collate information on a form of international crime which is costing customers and insurance companies up to £500m in lost cargoes and claims. There will be a meeting in Paris

Page 3

Cricket's first night

Forty-five thousand people attended the first night cricket match in Sydney —staged by Mr Kerry Packer—in which the Australians beat the West Indians by five wickets. Lillee was the man of the match with four wickets for 13 runs

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Referendum change: Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, may after all take part in the Scottish referendum if there is strong pressure for her to do so

2

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8

Milton Keynes: A three-page Special Report on a developing new city

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John Higgins talks to Karel Reisz about his film *Dog Soldiers*; Jeffery Daniels on the Holbein exhibition at the Queen's Gallery; William Mann on the first Schools Prom; Irving Wardle on *Masada* (Theatre Upstairs)
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Business News, pages 25-31
Stock markets: Equities continued to make ground and some evidence of institutional buying was apparent. The *FT* Index rose 5.0 to 489.9. Gilts showed small gains
Financial Editor: A prescription from the Governor; Comet: soaring volume growth; LME: Aluminium awaiting spot growth
Business features: Michael Meacher examines Britain's trade record since entry into the EEC; The growth of the franchising industry is described by Derek Harris
Business Diary: The EEC critic who is to stand for the European Parliament

HOME NEWS

Opposition leader may take part in referendum campaign in response to Scots MPs' pressure

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mrs Thatcher, the Leader of the Opposition, may after all take part in the referendum campaign in Scotland on setting up a Scottish assembly.

The Conservatives will campaign officially for a "No" vote, and two weeks ago Mrs Thatcher made it known that she was not proposing to take part.

But at a press conference at the House of Commons, Mr Edward Taylor, Shadow Secretary of State for Scotland, said that Scottish Conservative MPs were pressing Mrs Thatcher to help them, and they had been told that she had an open mind.

Later a spokesman for Mrs Thatcher indicated that if there was strong pressure, she would take part. Mr James Callaghan has said that he will lead the "Vote yes" campaign.

Mr Taylor said that this week two umbrella organizations would be launched for the referendum. He wanted to set out the Conservative Party's role in the "No" campaign, and what action it would propose if the electors rejected an assembly.

If there were a "Yes" vote [40 per cent or more of the electors have to vote in favour] a Conservative government would do all in its power to make the scheme work, he said, but the Shadow Cabinet had made clear its unanimous decision that the devolution scheme proposed in the Scotland Act was against the interests of Scotland and of the United Kingdom.

The Conservative Central Council had agreed (the voting was "near unanimous") that the party should campaign for a "No" vote while respecting the rights of those Conservatives who wished to campaign on the other side.

The council decided to support the "No" umbrella organization which is to be launched on Thursday.

"Our hope is that the campaign will develop into a fair and proper debate on the issue of the proposed assembly and not into a wrangle on party lines", Mr Taylor said.

The council agreed that constituency organizations should be advised to establish or help to establish "No" committees, working with regional committees of the umbrella organization. The decision would rest with each constituency, as during the EEC referendum.

At present it appears that only one Conservative MP, Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith (Angus, North and Mearns) a former shadow Secretary of State for Scotland, will campaign for a "Yes" vote. Mr Taylor thought it likely that several constituency parties would remain officially neutral. The few Conservatives who want an assembly believe that Lord Home of the Hirsel, a former Prime Minister, may be persuaded to speak for their cause.

Mr Taylor said the party's arguments would be fully developed during the campaign, but he summarized its objections to the assembly as follows:

It would place an excessive burden on the Scottish people, officially estimated at about £13m extra a year and with 1,000 extra civil servants, but Tories believed those to be underestimates. Even such limited sums could make a significant impact if spent to boost Scotish welfare services.

It would make Scotland one of the most over-governed countries in the world. Five separate tiers of government were ridiculous.

The near-unanimous opposition from industry and commerce demonstrated that the constitutional uncertainty which would arise from the asembly would hold back investment and job creation. The plan might force up local rates. With an asembly having no form of revenue raising, apart from reducing sums allocated under the rate-support grant, there would be an in-built temptation to bridge the gap between resources and desires by milking ratepayers.

The plan would threaten the Union by creating a constitutional nonsense at Westminster. Scotish MPs would have votes on English education, housing and home affairs, but no say in Scottish education, housing or home affairs.

But in voicing these objections, Mr Taylor added that Scottish Conservatives wanted to make it clear that they were advocating a "No" not a "Nothing vote. The practical schemes of devolution which they had advocated at previous elections had demonstrated that the party appreciated the need for constitutional change.

The next Conservative government would put before Parliament proposals to bring a greater degree of scrutiny and control of government departments by extending the number and scope of parliamentary select committees. The range of options would include a Scottish select committee which would monitor the activities of the Scottish Office, the nationalized industries in Scotland and expenditure priorities. It would be able to sit in Scotland when necessary.



Natsopa members marching to a rally at Central Hall, Westminster, yesterday, to protest at the threatened suspension

NGA says position is unchanged

Continued from page 1

have negotiated ourselves back to virtually the same agreement that we had before all this started."

Mr M. J. Hussey, chief executive and managing director of Times Newspapers, last night warmly welcomed the decision by *The Sunday Times* journalists. "This is a very important group and we are confident that several other agreements are near", he said.

The Natsopa executive's decision was a step in the right direction, but "before we could lift the deadline we should have to reach agreement with all the other unions, including the NGA, not only on the disputes procedure but also on the other main proposals on manning levels, new working procedures and the introduction of new technology".

There was no sign of any last-minute government intervention to avert suspension, although the management had indicated earlier that it would "listen and then consider" any request by the Prime Minister.

Mr O'Brien, who sent a copy of the new disputes procedure, with a report on his executive's decision, to Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, with a copy to the Prime Minister, said he was ready to meet ministers if required.

The Sogat executive meets today to consider last week's agreement on disputes procedure and reports on local negotiations, which Mr William Miles, general officer of the union, said last night were progressing.

Mr Miles, like Mr O'Brien, said he believed the disputes procedure proposals which had been endorsed by the union's full-time officers, would be acceptable to members if the company decided on Thursday to continue production after all.

The national council of the NGA is not expected to meet until next week, however, and Mr Joe Wade, the union's general secretary, said: "Our position has not changed. If the threat of suspension is lifted we are ready to negotiate anything and everything. We are still not prepared to negotiate under duress."

Yesterday's rally, during which union members lobbied their MP to press the case against suspension, was preceded by a march from The Times building at New Printing House Square to the Temple. Most of the marchers were Natsopa members, but they included contingents from the Electrical, Electronic, Plumbing and Telecommunication Union, the Union of Construction Allied Trades and Technicians and the Kent area of the National Union of Mineworkers.

Editor's view: Mr Charles Wintour, who has just returned to the editorship of the London *Evening Standard*, said last night that the suspension of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* would be a disaster (a Staff Reporter writes).

Giving the chairman's address to the Institute of Printing, he said: "If we believe that it is only through the dissemination of accurate information, informed analysis and rational debate that the most sensible decisions will be taken, then the suspension of Times Newspapers is a disaster."

Britain fas a freer and better informed society because of *The Sunday Times*'s crusading, and *The Times*'s letters column was a major and important forum for debate. Suspension was an "almost incredible prospect".

Our Political Editor writes: The Prime Minister has been asking his colleagues for suggestions of what he might do to help to avert tomorrow's suspension but has so far drawn a blank. He can see no point in a straight appeal to management and unions unless there is some hope of agreement.

Mr Booth is believed to feel that the unions have not been given enough time to negotiate the management's detailed proposals. Publicly, however, the Government is not taking sides.

However, 50 backbench Labour MPs last night tabled an early-day motion urging the management to life the suspension and continue negotiations.

Agency return: Services of the Press Association, the national news agency, returned to normal yesterday afternoon when the National Union of Journalists chapel lifted sanctions that had been operating for the past nine days in support of a dispute over a house pay agreement.

Foreign reaction, page 8

Vehicle for snouts to reap richer reward

By Alan Hamilton

Snouting, a profitable hob hitherto ignored by the m azine publishing industry, is have its own weekly pul cation from tomorrow.

The magazine is call *Reward* and carries the s gan: "Fight crime today t rewarding way". Published a Home Counties newspa and magazine group t wishes to keep its ident quiet, it is being launched w an initial print of 100,(copies aimed at bounty hunt and amateur snouts, gras and squealers through Britain.

Those are trade terms police informers. The magaz highlights the rich picki available to the amateur gr through the often handso rewards offered by insurar companies and loss adjust for information leading to recovery of stolen property wanted and missing persons.

Reward will not fill the h in the news stands left by temporary demise of *T Times*, but the prizes it off put our annual crossword c petition somewhat in the sha Twenty cases are featured the first issue, varying from £35,000 reward for informat on a murder in Hatton Gard London, in March, to £2,000 offered for the ret of the Ferrari belonging to chairman of a rival magazi *Security Gazette*.

The publishers encouraged by the success the television program *Police Five*, presented by Shaw Taylor, which says t at least half of the sto items shown on the screen recovered.

Mr Robert Davie, publis of *Reward*, said at the laun ing, appropriately held in hotel in Baker Street yes day: "We are aiming fo general public interested reading about crime, as wel people like jewellers and ique dealers who might offered stolen property."

The response of ser police officers has been mi but one supporter is Det. C Supt. John Simmonds, head the City of London CID, v provided a display of stc goods, including furs valuec more than £130,000, for launching party.

Without such informatio citizen would not know w to look for," Mr Simmo said.

Amateur snouting recenly received strong pu support from both Sir Ro Mark and Sir David Mcl the past and present Com sioners of Metropolitan Po who have suggested that battle against crime will be without greater public as ance.

Criminal earnings from st property during 1977 are mated at £166.8m, an incr of 36 per cent on the prev year and a clear breach of ernment pay guidelines.

Nine named for inquiry into Prison Service

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr Merlyn Rees, Home Secretary, yesterday named the members of the committee of inquiry, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice May, into the United Kingdom Prison Service.

They are:

Mrs Doreen Bellerby, Mayoress of Guildford, and past leader of the Labour group on Surrey County Council; Mr Michael Bett, personnel director, BBC; Mr L. F. Edmondson, member of the TUC General Council; Mr J. A. Gardiner, managing director, Laird Group; Mrs Rachel Gibbs, member of the board of visitors at Pentonville; Mr Nicholas Hinton, director of the National Council of Social Service; Sir Myles Humphreys, chairman of the Northern Ireland Police Authority; Sheriff C. G. B. Nicholson, Sheriff of the Lothians at Edinburgh Sheriff Court; Sir John Nightingale, former Chief Constable of Essex and Police Council chairman.

Magazines and union plea against ruling on contempt

By Craig Seton

Two ralical magazines and the National Union of Journalists started an appeal in the House of Lords yesterday against a High Court decision that by disclosing the identity of Colonel B, a prosecution witness in the recent Official Secrets Act case, they had committed a contempt of court.

Peace News and *The Leveller* were each fined £500 for contempt of court and the NUJ £200 in May for publishing the colonel's identity after he had appeared as a witness in the committal proceedings against two journalists and a former soldier.

When Colonel B gave evidence in the trial of the three which ended at the Central Criminal Court two weeks ago, he identified himself as Colonel Hugh Johnstone, the former head of Army Signals Intelligence.

Mr John Melville Williams, QC, for the NUJ, said that at the committal proceedings at Tottenham Magistrates' Court last November the colonel had written down his name on a piece of paper, which was passed to defence counsel and the defendants, before giving his evidence. No objection was raised and no ruling was made by the court.

The next month he was indentified in *Peace News* and *The Leveller* and earlier this year by the *Journalist*, the magazine of the National Union of Journalists.

Mr Williams said nothing had been said in court about publication of the name and it had been possible for journalists to identify him from the evidence he gave. No general ruling about anonymity had been given in court.

He said the essence of contempt of court, regardless of the form it took, was that it involved a risk of interference with the administration of justice.

Mr Healey criticizes 'reflex' opposition to EMS

By Our Political Correspondent

Hitting back at some of his Labour Party critics, Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor, tol the Parliamentary Labour Party that the question of European Monetary System membership was complicated and not to be judged by reflexes.

Although he hinted strongly that the United Kingdom would not be joining the system on the projecte starting date of January 1, he conceded that monetary stability was a desirable aim.

Dealing with "automatic reflexes" (and here he was countering some of the extreme left-wing views voiced at the meeting), Mr Healey said: "It is not a bankers' ramp: Lord Armstrong of Sanderstead, chairman of the Midland Bank, and Dr Emminger, governor of the Deutsche Bundesbank, are against it.

"It is not a monetarist plot —most monetarists are against it. It is not the first step to European monetary union or European federation."

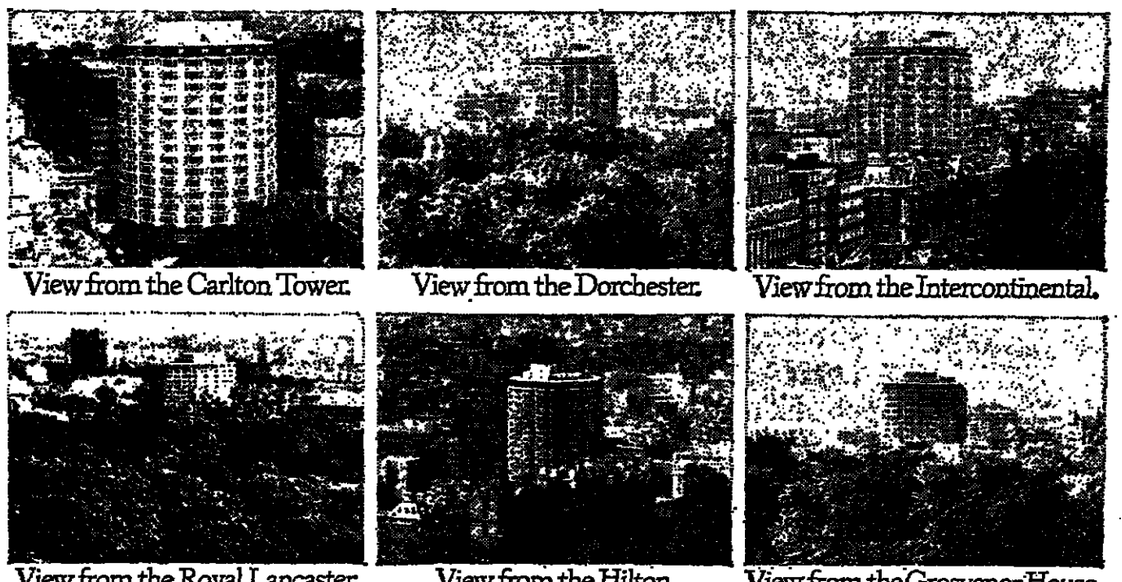
One of the factors discouraging growth was turbulence iln the currency markets but the Government wanted to find a global solution to that.

The governments of the EEC were not discussing fixed parities; a zone of monetary stability would be good if it could be achieved without imposing constraints on growth and jobs, Mr Healey said. "This is the basis of our approach and it has the support of the TUC."

If the proposed system was to operate as the British Government wanted a way had to be found of imposing symmetrical obligations on strong and weak countries. Therefore the Government and most other countries in the Community, supported a basket indicator of divergent currencies and the freezing of "innocent debt", a point on which Italy agreed with the United Kingdom.

It was not possible to get greater monetary stability through currency marker intervention alone, which had very narrow limits in the face of fundamental economic facts.

EMS and smugglers, page 4



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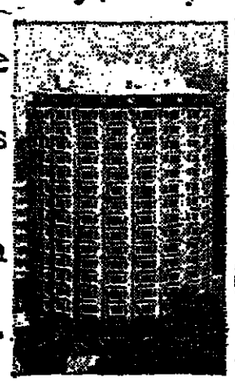
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Four men jailed for wool yarn fraud

From Our Correspondent
Bradford

Four men, working in the textile trade in West Yorkshire, were jailed at Bradford Crown Court yesterday for their involvement in a £100,000 wool yarn fraud. Two of them worked for a large company in Shipley and were said to have been paid "back-handers" to ensure that yarn was invoiced and delivered to a Huddersfield company, where the other two worked, for low prices.

Anthony Eaton, aged 42, of Briarlyn Avenue, Birchencliffe, Huddersfield, was jailed for 18 months and ordered to pay £1,000 towards the prosecution costs. Roger Wood, aged 30, of Bingley Road, Cullingworth, Bradford, and Stephen Frankish, aged 31, of Botham Hall Road, Longwood, Huddersfield, were each jailed for 12 months and ordered to pay £500 legal costs.

Philip Sharp, aged 36, of Silver Birch Avenue, Wyke, Bradford, was jailed for nine months and ordered to pay £250 legal costs. Each had been found guilty of conspiracy to steal or defraud.

Mr Arthur Hutchinson, for the prosecution, said that over a lengthy period, Mr Eaton, a cloth manufacturer, received more than 47,000kg of wool yarn valued at more than £100,000 but records showed that he had paid only £3,500 for it.

Police hunt for girl's killer

Detectives in South Wales began a hunt yesterday for the killer of Linda Thomas, aged 18, whose naked body with head injuries was found in the playground at Gwyddon Raad junior school at Abercarn, near Newport, Gwent, yesterday morning.

The police believe she was attacked in the school grounds near her home in Twyn Raad, Abercarn, and crawled or staggered 50 years to the spot where she was found.

A young man was being interviewed at Risca police station last night.

Foul play ruled out

Miss Jacqueline Smith, aged 35, of Gartocharn, Strathclyde, whose body was found in a stream in the village of Kippen, Stirlingshire, early on Monday, did not die as a result of foul play, the police said yesterday.

Teacher's denial over car parts

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

Barry John Harper, aged 24, a teacher, said at Dudley Crown Court at Sedgeley, West Midlands, yesterday that he had presumed that car parts he bought for £12 had come from a reasonably new car that was an insurance write-off.

Mr Harper, a handicrafts teacher, has denied dishonestly receiving four car wheels, tyres and a battery. Mr Bowden, a metalwork teacher, at Wood Green High School, Wednesbury, also denied dishonestly assisting in the retention, removal or disposal of the car parts, valued at £99.

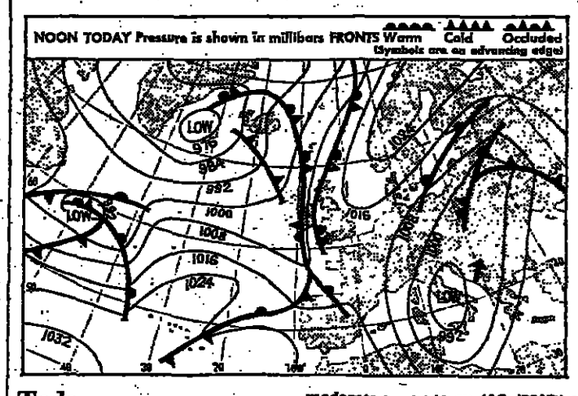
House Road, Wednesbury, had been boyhood friends and refurbished old cars as a hobby.

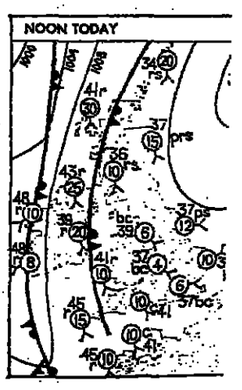
The court has been told t part o fthe £12 payment to boys aged 16 who stole parts was made during hearsal on the school stag th emusical play Oliver!

Mr Bowden said in evid that he had not incited the to steal. "I did not tell the keep quiet; I made absol nothing out of it", he add

The trial continues today

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 7.41 am. Sun sets: 3.57 pm
Moon rises: 6.8 am. Moon sets: 3.53 pm
New moon: Tomorrow.
Lighting up: 4.27 pm to 7.12 am.

High water: London Bridge, 12.29 am, 7.0m (23.0ft); 12.48 pm, 7.0m (23.1ft). Avonmouth, 6.11 am, 12.8m (42.0ft); 6.29 pm, 13.0m (42.7ft). Dover, 9.55 am, 6.6m (21.5ft); 10.21 pm, 6.6m (21.6ft). Hull, 4.54 am, 7.1m (23.2ft); 5.22 pm, 7.3m (23.8ft). Liverpool, 10.10 am, 9.2m (30.1ft); 10.28 pm, 9.2m (30.2ft).

The ridge of high pressure over the United Kingdom will decline slowly as troughs of low pressure approach from W.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight: London, Central S, NW, Central N England, Midlands: Dry, sunny periods; wind E to SE, light to moderate; max temp 4°C (39°F); frost.

SE, E, NE England, East Anglia, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen: Sunny intervals, snow showers, chiefly near coast; wind E to SE, light to moderate; max temp 4°C (39°F); frost.

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales, Isle of Man, Argyll, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Becoming rather cloudy, outbreaks of rain or sleet, snow on high ground; wind S or SE, moderate; max temp 4°C (39°F).

Lake District, SW, NE Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Orkney, Shetland: Mostly dry at first, some sun, becoming cloudy, perhaps sleet or snow later; wind SE, moderate, becoming fresh; max temp 3°C (37°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Mostly dry in S and E; occasional rain or sleet with snow over high ground in the N and W; becoming a little warmer in W.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind NE strong to gale, moderating fresh; se rough, becoming modera rough.

English Channel (E): Wi moderate, becoming variabl moderate.

St George's Channel, Iris Wind SE light, increasing ate to fresh; sea slight, be moderate to rough.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 6 a pm, 5°C (41°F); min, 6 6 am, 0°C (32°F). Hum pm, 80 per cent. Rain, 6 pm, trace. Sun, 24hr t 4.7hr. Bar, mean sea level 1,018.7 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; th, thunder.

	C	F		C	F		C	F			
Akrotiri	c	19	66	Chicago	c	19	Lisbon	c	17	63	
Algiers	c	15	59	Cologne	c	1	34	Nice	c	18	64
Amsterdm	s	5	41	Copenhgn	s	3	37	Oslo	s	0	32
Barcelona	s	13	55	Dublin	r	2	36	Paris	c	5	41
Beirut	s	20	68	Edinburgh	r	1	34	Reykjavik	sn	-1	30
Belfast	r	1	34	Florence	r	8	46	Rome	c	9	48
Berlin	r	1	34	Funchal	r	18	64	Rotterdm	s	5	41
Bermuda	s	24	75	Geneva	c	0	32	Salzburg	sn	-1	30
Biarritz	c	4	39	Georgetwn	r	3	37	Stockhlm	sn	-1	30
Birmingha	s	1	34	Helsinki	sn	-2	28	Tel Aviv	r	22	72
Bristol	s	2	36	Innsbruck	sn	-2	28	Toronto	sn	-3	27
Brussels	s	3	37	Istanbul	r	15	59	Vancouvr	c	7	45
Budapest	c	3	37	Jersey	s	6	43	Venice	c	9	48
Cardiff	s	4	39	Las Palmas	f	20	68	Vienna	c	1	34
							Malaga	s	17	63	
							Malta	sh	16	61	
							Manchestr	s	1	34	
							Montreal	sn	-4	25	
							Moscow	d	-2	28	
							Munich	c	1	34	
							Naples	s	14	57	
							New York	c	2	36	
							Warsaw	c	-1	30	
							Zurich	c	-2	28	

b—blue sky; br—half cloudy; c—overcast; f—fog; d—h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—sh—thundersterm; p—showers; periodical rain with snow.

Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 18; Belgium, Canaries, Pes 60; Denmark, D Finland, Fmk 3.50; France, F Germany, Dmk 2.50; Greece, Holland, Gl 2.50; Hongkon $6.00; Italy, Lire 700; Lux Lf 25; Madeira, Esc 25; Ma Norway, Kr 3.50; Portugal, Spain, Pes 60; Sweden, Kr Switzerland, SFr 2.50; USA $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 25.

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ME NEWS

erpol will be asked for a partment to collect ormation on marine frauds

art Tendler
eporter

ol, the international rganization, is to be set up a bureau on frauds to collage infor- on a form of inter- crime which is costing s and insurance com- p to £500m in lost car- claims.

ric Ellen, Chief Cons- the Port of London nd President of the ional Association of and Seaport Police, uss the prospects for a with Interpol officials next month.

total cost of marine remains shadowy no single police froce jurisdiction or facili- provide an overall pic- there are suggestions east fifty cargoes have red since the begin- 977.

chief difficulty is to lie in the tramp market among the ast fleet of vessels be- ,000 and 10,000 gross nich often fly under convenience.

argoes are bulk items such as cement, salt, rice, meat, sugar, and groundnuts which are being transported from one end of the globe to the other. Commercial practice often relies on trust and the acceptance of documentation in return for payment while cargoes are in transit.

The simplest fraud is the use of forged papers to get payment without a cargo's actually being loaded and delivered. In that case banks have become stricter in checking bills of lading.

Police officers have also found cargoes being loaded, then off-loaded on the way to their destinations. The vessels are taken out to sea and scuttled, leaving the insurers to pay for vessel and cargo.

Frauds are also being carried out on ships hired on time charters over a period of months. The initial payment for the hire is made and the cargo loaded but then the exporter collects payment without fulfilling the rest of his contract. Faced with a broken contract, the master of the vessel takes legal action to sell the cargo and the buyer never sees his goods.

There yave also been occasions when the name of a ship has been changed at sea and a cargo unloaded and sold without anyone being the wiser.

Examples of the sort of frauds that have occurred include a consignment of cement which was supposed to have been shipped from the Pacific to the Middle East in two ships. A simple check of one of the vessels would have shown that her tonnage was far too small for her to carry the consignment. The other vessel had been trading in totally different seas.

Mr Ellen said yesterday that such cases underlined the need for greatr checks by customers. He said: "People are very gullible. They don not check on the people supplying the goods and they are prepared to cut corners and use less reputable shipping companies, agents and exporgers.

There is a lack of ability to investigare international crisis. The more international an enterprise is, the less chance there is of the culprits being caught."

Prisoner lost breast after hormone treatment

A sex offender who received hormore treatment while a patient in Broadmoor developed breasts, one of which had to be removed. The patient, who has spent the past 12 years in top security hospitals, suffers from chronic chest pains and is badly scarred.

The question of hormone treatment in his case was heard at a mental health review tribunal in Liverpool yesterday.

Mr William Pate, aged 37, a Londoner, the son of a senior Indian naval officer, was appealing to the tribunal aginst continued detention. He was committed to Broadmoor indefinitely after he had indecently assaulted a boy, whom he threatened with a knife. No gross indecency occurred.

While in Broadmoor he received hormone implant treatment to suppress abnormal sexual tendencies. One of his breasts grew so large that it had to be removed by surgery.

In 1975 he was transferred to another top security hospital, Park Lane, in Liverpool. His case has been taken up by Mind, the National Association for Mental Health.

Before the tribunal hearing Mr Pate's solicitor, Mr Larry Gosten, said: "I think it is very tragic. No one caid he was mentally ill, and no one said he could be helped in hospital. He is being detained because the Home Office wants to exercise caution."

Mr Gosten said his client had been under pressure to accept hormone treatment. The tribunal, made up of a layman, a doctor and a Home Office psychiatrist, sat in private. A similar application on Mr Pate's behalf was made a year ago but no action was taken.

The use of hormone treatment in Britain's prisons and and mental institutions has already initiated a controversy.

A letter in The Times yesterday from members of the board of visitors at Dartmoor prison said that although there were difficulties involved in the treatment—growing breasts, the need for amputation and the scope for abuse by prisoners seeking release—it was the only apparent alternative to life imprisonment

The Home Office said later: "When the tribunal has made its recommendations these and other considerations will be considered carefully by the Home Secretary."



Murder attempt denied: Alan George Westlake, aged 30, a dairy chargehand, of Skimped Hill, Bracknell, Berkshire, pleaded not guilty at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to the attempted murder of Michelle Booth, aged 15, in a Reading to Waterloo train in March. He also denied assaulting the girl, causing grievous bodily harm with intent. A jury of seven men and five women was sworn in but they were almost immediately sent away for up to two days after Mr Michael Corkery, for the prosecution, had said it might take that long to settle legal argument between himself and Mr John Rogers, QC, for the defence. In the photograph are Michelle Booth (centre) and her parents, on their way to court.

Rugby in the hotel and Lulu for the Welsh fans

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

The rocky road from Wales to Scotland is strewn with the memories of those who almost saw the two sides clash at the international rugby match at Murrayfield in Edinburgh. In the words of Max Boyce, the Welsh entertainer: "When the juice of the barley starts flowing we all saw the game in the bar."

Now, a canny Scotsman plans to capitalize on this biennial pilgrimage by offering 400 Welsh rugby supporters a guaranteed view of the match in the comfort of an hotel in Glasgow 60 miles from the battlefield.

Mr Thomas Hart, manager of a Glasgow-based travel agency, Accomotel, plans to provide attractions that will not be found at the ground in order to lure the valley fanatics into boarding a plane at Cardiff and walking the few yards to the hotel situated near Glasgow airport.

To provide a touch of authenticity, Mr Hart will ensure a ready supply of Murrayfield postcards for the Welshmen to send home to their wives.

They will not, however, have postcards depicting one of the main attractions who will vie for attention with the massed bands at Murrayfield. Her name is Lulu, and she is described discreetly as a dancer cum stripper. Before the Welshmen sit down to watch the match on an 8ft screen, Lulu will entertain them. "Bread of Heaven" sung at the Arms Park was never like that.

In case her undoubted charms should fail, Mr Hart has also engaged the services of a comedian whose jokes would not please Mrs Mary Whitehouse. "Abide with me"; where have you gone?

Accomotel has booked an entire hotel for the occasion, and for £55 the Welshmen will be able to indulge in four-star luxury for three bacchanalian nights.

Mrs Marjorie Donaldson, who works for the company, said yesterday: "We do not envisage this as an occasion when men will bring their wives along."

To quote again

"We went up to the Highlands of Scotland,
To the land of the loch and the glen,
And we'll all bring our wives back a present,
So we can go next time again".

ns want o end ig policy

r Correspondent

families in Bradford sing the local council ts busing policy. Their are taken to schools ut the city, instead of ntcntrated in a few.

ndian Workers' Asso- of Bradford yesterday ed that the council only authority with a olicy in the county, icized it. The associa- o organize a petition e council to scrap its

gtal Sahota, the asso- secretary, said busing sing great hardship. lost school time they usually arrived left early and parents culty keeping in touch ools. He said that an the policy was to the Asians' language ure.

Councillor Stanley chairman of the local al services committee, Ve want to educate im- children the standard that of otees."

Cold spell generates record demand for electricity

By a Staff Reporter

England and Wales yesterday consumed a record amount of electricity, with the Central Electricity Generating Board's power stations burning fuel at a cost of £150 a second at one stage.

The board attributed the record to the sudden cold spell and peak demand from industry. A total of 43,500,000 kilowatts was consumed at a cost in fuel of nearly £9m, the previous peak, set on January 18 this year, was exceeded by 700,000 kilowatts.

In a pointed reference to the miners' wage claim, the board, which has an annual fuel bill of £2,200m on coal, gas and oil, more than three quarters of it spent with the National Coal Board, said: "The big upsurge in demand has made us more determined than ever to hold down costs within our own control and we are also pressing our fuel suppliers to keep down our costs."

"Drivers unprepared": Many drivers had been caught totally unprepared by the sudden change in the weather the RAC said yesterday. Snow and ice had made driving hazardous in many areas. Frost was severe in Cornwall.

There were heavy falls of snow in East Anglia, where snow and icy roads caused chaos.

At one time the Ipswich bypass was scattered with vehicles that had skidded on the icy road. At Wattisfield, near Sudbury, a van driver was killed when his vehicle was in collision with a school bus. A number of children were slightly hurt but continued to school.

A work-to-rule by county council maintenance men in south Lincolnsbire has stopped salting and gritting on some roads.

The Health Education Council gave a warning that elderly people might easily die of cold without realizing what was happening because of the suddenness of the drop in temperature. It urged neighbours and relatives of the elderly to make sure that they are warm and well.

Forecasts, page 2

Gas explodes in house

A gas explosion in a house in Tormead Road, Guildford, Surrey, yesterday afternoon blew out windows and part of the roof, and caused a fire.

Government was deceitful lawyer says

By Penny Symon

The Government had behaved dishonestly and deceitfully in not telling the public about the hazards of lead in petrol fumes, it was alleged during a pre-trial review in the Mayor's and City of London Court yesterday.

Mr David Pedley, a solicitor representing Gulliver Handley, aged 10 months, said that a report by Dr Arthur Chamberlain, of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, said that lead levels from car exhausts were between two and three times more dangerous than previously believed. It had been available in July but had not been published until November.

"It would not have been published but for the intervention of an MP", Mr Pedley said.

Gulliver Handley's parents, and those of Fidel Budden and Merlyn Albery-Speyer, both aged two, are attempting to sue Shell, BP, the Ford Motor Company and Associated Octel, which makes lead additives for petrol, alleging that their children's health is being damaged by lead in petrol fumes.

They claim £1 damages for trespass, negligence and nuisance, and a further £1 special damages for the inconvenience of not being safe near main roads.

Mr Pedley said a suggestion that the plaintiffs had embarked on the action only to obtain publicity was wrong. They were anxious to gain judgment on a matter of vital public interest.

The review continues tomorrow.

Lead poisoning report is 'leaked' at road inquiry

From Our Correspondent
Guildford

A government report which shows that absorbtion of lead from exhaust gas is far higher than ever realized before was "leaked" at a motorway inquiry yesterday.

Dr Robert Stephens, reader in organic chemistry at Birmingham University produced the report by the Harwell atomic Engineering Research Establishment at the M25 Leatherhead interchange inquiry.

Dr Stephens, aged 49, told the inspector, Rear-Admiral Harry Nixon, that the report confirmed his own research into lead poisoning. The Government had always maintaine that only 10 per cent of all lead pooisoning came from the air, but the Harwell report showed a completely different picture, he said.

He quoted the report as saying that for people living near a motorway "the contribution of lead to total uptake must be comparable with that for diet."

He continued: "In other words, they have now conceded that half the intake of lead is from exhaust fumes. "In fact I believe that, given one or two more years of research, it will be found that the pollution from the air is far greater than that.

"Much of the lead consumed in food comes originally from the air, specially for children, who pick up lead from their hands by eating sweets and licking their fingers."

Government experts at the inquiry, at Little Bookham, Surrey, refusel to comment on the report. They asked for an adjournment.

Dr Sutcliffe Ruttle, medical adviser to the Departmente of Health said: "I would refuse to give evidence on a report that has nor yet been published. It is quite improper to do this."

A big question: The Department of the Environment said last night that the report is to be published tomorrow (a Staff Reporter writes). The investigation was set up by the Government and the petrol companies and carried out at Harwell. It involves the departments of health, energy and environment. The Department of the Environment said the report does show that absorption of lead may sometimes be higher than was believed.

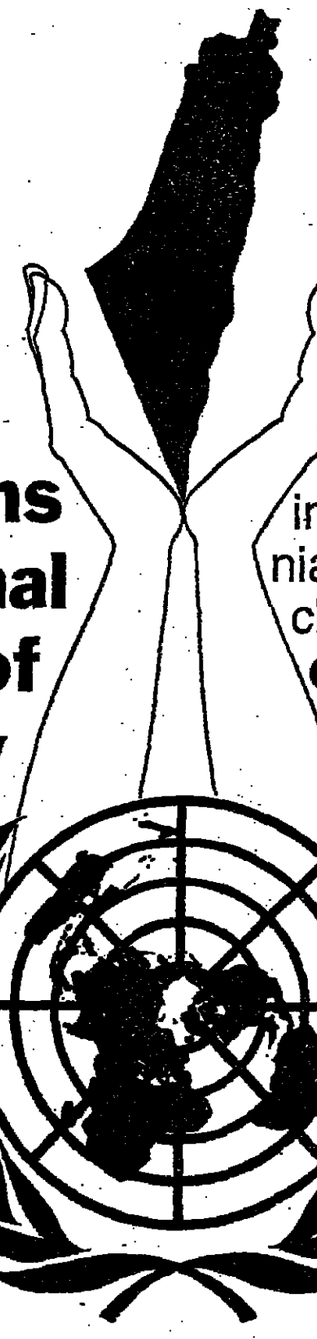
"However, the report poses a big question from the data that the amount of lead retained in the body is the same as has always been thought, regardless of the levels actualy absorbed", an official said.

Jockey fined £100 for speeding

William Carson, the jockey, of Eastbury, near Newbury, was fined £100 by magistrates at Newport Pagnell yesterday after admitting exceeding the 70 mph speed limit on the M1.

The court was told that, as he drove between race meetings at Ascot and Warwick on June 10 the speed of his car was checked by the police at between 98 and 106 mph.

Advertisement



United Nations International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People

29th November 1978

'The question of Palestine is at the heart of the Middle East problem, and no solution in the Middle East can be envisaged which does not fully take into account the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people.'

On 22nd November 1974 the UN General Assembly reaffirmed 'the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine' including:

- The right to self-determination without external interference
- The right to national independence and sovereignty
- The inalienable right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and property from which they have been displaced and uprooted.

The United Nations General Assembly has declared that 29th November shall be marked each year as International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People. The above texts are extracted from resolutions endorsed by the General Assembly.

Issued by the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding
21 Collingham Road, London SW7 0NU

HOME NEWS

TUC presses for Acas to be 'sealed off from interference'

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

TUC leaders have privately agretd among themselves that the law on trade union recognition is a dead letter after the failure of the Grunwick strike, and they are seeking reforms in talks with the Government.

Tht TUC's employment policy and organization committee is to meet Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employmnt, to discuss possible changes in the law. The unions would like to "seal off the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service from judicial intervention".

Union leaders have assessed the value of the recognition provisions of the Employment Protection Act, 1975, and fcund them wanting. Only 29.000 workers have achieved union rtcognition since the legislation was passed.

There is, however, little *desire among the unions for* the introduction of legal sanctions on uncooperative or recalcitrant employers, even though the council of Ucas cannot agree on general criteria for recognition "and *case discretion has* been seriously limited by the courts."

According to confidential minutes of the TUC employment committee, union leaders regard the recogtinihn provisions of the 1975 Act as essentially voluntary for employers *but binding upon* Acas.

Unusually, the unions are looking to Northern Ireland for an example, arguing tht the Labour Relations Agency there has considerably greater discretion but questioning whedther changes in the law to bring Britain into line with the province would seal off Acas from judisicial intervention.

TUC leaders are to press Mr Booth to give Acas greater powers on the model of the Northern Ireland agency, while keeping in reserve a second approach calling for changes in the law to give independent unions "which habitually negotiate in a given trade or industry the right to represent members in that trade".

But the unions still fear that any legal reforms could be undone bp "judicial intervention", and disclose that those fears played a big part in their *original negotiations with the* Cabinet on the *new* system of law.

The TUC minutes say: "In discussions during the consultative stages of the Employment Protection Bill govern*ment ministers stated that* it was constitutionally impossible totally to exclude the judiciary from repiewing decisions made by administrative bodies, although the real obstacle undoubtedly was with the attitude of the judiciary."

Man in the news: New information chief has been taking the flak well for 20 years

Being a shock-absorber is not an easy profession

By Peter Hennessy

Being a shock-absorber between politicians and journalists, two of the least liked but most self-regarding groups in society, cannot be easy, particularly if your own profession, public relations, is held in even lower esteem by the public than those you serve.

Mr John Groves, who is to succeed Mr Henry James as Director-General of the Central Office of Information, has taken the flak more successfully than most in the 20 years since he left *The Times* for Whitehall information work.

He has occupied some of the hotter spots during his progression from the Treasury to his present post as Director of Information at the Department of Health and Social Security. Treading a path through 10 Downing Street, the Department *of Economic Affairs and the* Ministry of Defence, one meets some fairly trying people on both sides of the information divide.

Mr Groves is a tall, military-looking man of 56. He does *not give the impression of being* a flapper. He will have to prove himself a manager of the Central Office of Information, a common services department providing film, advertising and publicity material for the rest of government, with an annual vote of £29m and a staff of 1,200.

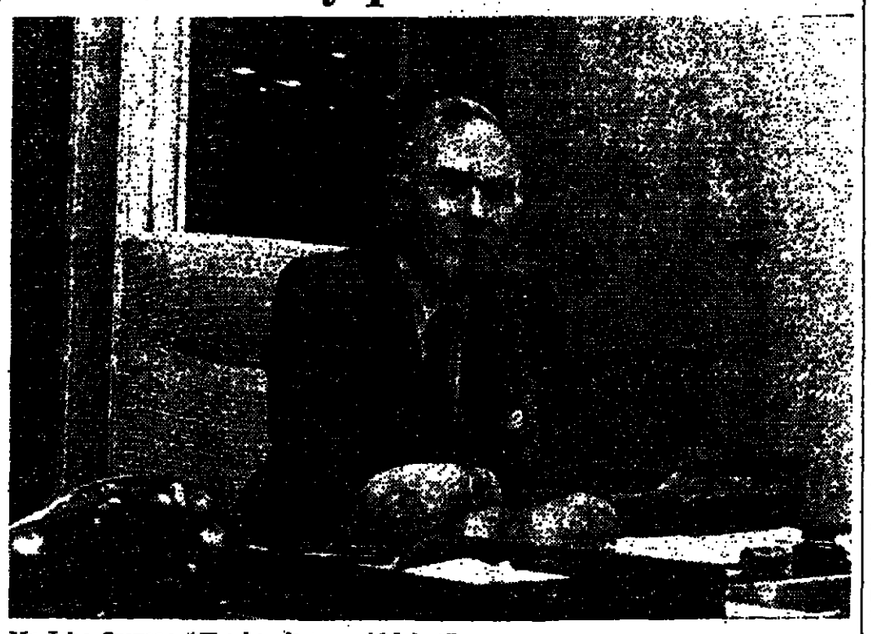
He is good at expounding the philosophy of shock-absorbers: You have to be acceptable to the *media*, to ministers and officials, someone accepted by the senior *civil servants as part of the Civil* Service machine, able to take part in policy discussions. A minister sees his information officer every day, relies very heavily on him and has got to get on with him and trust him personally. On the other side, you have got to get the media to trust you as someone who is well balanced and not simply giving them "the line" but generally helpful background.

Job satisfaction comes, he says, in being useful to both your department and the press. The pitfall of the work is saying something, when telephoned late at night, and wondering what kind of headline you have made in the morning. He learnt not to lose sleep over things like that some years ago, he adds.

The key is to avoid lying: "I have never lied to a journalist. I would rather say 'No, I cannot answer that' than lie. It is terribly counter-productive *to lie.*"

He copes well with what some information officers in Whitehall like to call "the fast bowling". Several senior administrators have come to the conclusion in recent years that something must be done about the Whitehall information group, which has not been reviewed as a whole since 1947. An extension of open government is on the horizon, but nobody in high places has yet *felt the need to review the role* of the information officer. Substantial change may shortly be upon them and their methods.

Mr Groves is not easy to draw on these matters. Ask him if government is too secretive *and he replies: "I do not think*



Mr John Groves: "The key is to avoid lying."

I really ought to answer that." He did say he could see no *good reason to review the in*formation officer group.

On open government, he judged chief information officers to be in a good position to advise on what new material might be disclosed, as most of *the paper produced by policy* divisions came across their desks. He had appointed one of *his deputies at health and* social security to do just such a job. Any new initiative, however, was a matter for ministers, though extra tasks would need more hands and more expenditure.

Mr Groves has always been straight and as open as the rules allow. Embarrassing questions *do not irk him*; they elicit a large grin. He turned one on this week when asked which breed was more difficult to deal with, ministers or civil servants? "I do not find either of them particularly tiresome", *he replied.*

New site for British Library will aid status

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter

When the British Library moves to its new home next to St Pancras station, London, it will become internationally important, because of the pre-eminence of its great stocks of books and journals in the English language, Lord Eccles, retiring chairman of the British Library Board, said yesterday.

He was speaking on the publication of the library's annual report, which pays tribute to him as first chairman for playing the key role in initiating and realizing the plan for a new national library.

The new building will cost £175m, £75m of which will go on the first phase. Test borings and preparations for demolition work have already started on the Somers Town site. It is hoped that some material will be moved in towards the end of the next decade.

In his report Lord Eccles announces the letting of the first contracts for the new building, which, he said, would enable them to bring together all the reference collections in London now scattered in 11 buildings.

It was needed, he said, for two reasons: The present services were severely handicapped and that was bound to increase until they had more space; and it would be the first time Britain would have a national library, though most other developed countries had one. It was not a national library *before because it embraced* only the arts and literature.

"The concept of a national library could not be worked out in this country until the basic collections on all subjects were available under one administration and, as far as possible, in one single place", he said.

National, as well as local demand had to be met. "This will not be "x" tens of millions spent on a new monument, but a working operation that will earn a great deal. The library's services already earned £4.5m and the new building would be very largely a self supporting institution attracting a great deal of foreign exchange to this country".

Because of the late start the library would be far ahead of any other, with equipment others would dmiss because they had been started earlier.

The British Library, Fifth Annual Report, 1977-78 (Press and Public Relations Section, Store Street, London, WC1E 7DG, free).

Union to black out Mr Nixon

By Our Arts Reporter

A 90-minute live broadcast of former President Nixon's address to the *Oxford Union* tomorrow on BBC 2 has been "blacked" by the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs. Tht union's action is part of its campaign to improve manning lvels and is *backed by its refusal to allow* its engineer members to work outside normal hours.

The transmission would have been a "feed" from ATV, the Midland commercial company which is covering the meeting.

The BBC broadcast would have been the only live one of Mr Nixon's address. Only three IIIthe commercial television companies, including ATV, Southern and Yorkshire, will be showing a 30-minute edittd version at 10.30 the same evening, although it was offered for network showing.

ATV said last night that it was disappointed.

Of the other companies, Granada will be showing its usual arts programme What's On at that time, and Thames, the London company, will feature a programme about a local hospital at Bethnal Green. Tyne-Tees will show a recording of the Oxford Union address on Friday, and HTV, Grampian, Scottish, Border and Ulster have it scheduled for transmission on Monday afternoon.

Woman wins right to 'bias' action

From Our Correspondent
Birmingham

Miss Christine Pitt, a BL Cars *junior executive, who says* she was passed over for promotion becaue of her sex, has won the right to bring a sex discrimination action against the company.

The company submitted that *she was one day outside the* statutory time limit, but a Birmingham industrial tribunal has agreed to hear her case. A date has to be fixed.

Miss Pitt, aged 34, of Bell Walk, Moseley, Birmingham, has left her job as a staff participation coordinator at Coventry and maintains that under decentralization plans put through by Mr Michael Edwardes, BL Ltd's chief executive, two male colleagues were give nmanagerships in divisions of the group but she was told that she could not be considered as worker participation manager of Austin Morris.

She believed the reasons given were discriminatory.

Stonehouse move

Mr John Stonehouse, the former MP, was returned yesterday to Wormwood Scrubs prison hospital from Hammersmith Hospital, where he had been receiving treatment after a heart attack. The Home Office said the decision was taken entirely on medical grounds.

Banknotes may soon join other goods smuggled into Eire

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

There is concern on both sides of the 300-mile-long Irish border that banknotes will soon be joining the long and remarkably varied list of goods that are regularly smuggled across; in recent years they have ranged from grain to automatic weapons.

The cause of the new disquiet among the hard-pressed customs officials is the increasingly strong possibility that next week the Dublin Government will agree to join the proposed European Monetary System while Britain chooses to defer the chance of *full membership.* This would result in the first break between the parity of the two currencies since 1826 and immediately provide a potentially lucrative market for *currency smugglers.*

As most financial experts expect the Irish pound would be revalued against sterling by anything up to 10 per cent, the initial direction of the illicit traffic would be from north to south.

Except for the continuing provision of arms and explosive for the IRA, the great bulk of border smuggling has always been from Northern Ireland southward with highly professional operators using the maze of unapproved border roads. Because of the different rates of indirect taxes and subsidies, the goods involved have included carrots, whisky, pigs, sugar, tea, potatoes and tyres.

At present the smugglers are concentrating on luxury electrical goods such as colour television sets, music centres and transistor radios which in Ulster carry much lower rates of VAT. *Similarly*, cars are estimated to cost a third more in the republic and there is a flourishing illegal market well served with forged logbooks and replacement number plates.

The ban on the sale of contraceptives in the republic has always attracted regular consignments of condoms from Northern Ireland; equally strict censorship laws encouraged by the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Dublin have ensured a market for forbidden literature smuggled from the same source.

Unofficial evidence of the extent of the illegal dealing is provided by a casual glance at *the number of affluent villas* dotted incongruously in the bleak border regions, apparently financed by the profits of small-time farming. More factual are statistics from the Irish Revenue Commissioners which show that in the first six months of this year, they seized goods worth about £335,000.

Apart from the threat imposed by currency smuggling, a break in the sterling link will create many other difficulties for the fiscal authorities in *both Belfast and Dublin.* The estimated £2m of British legal tender now circulating in the republic will have to be withdrawn, as will the large quantities of Irish money circulating in Ulster where for some reason there is an acute shortage of British coins.

Irish holders of British bank credit cards also will be affected, as will the estimated £300m of Irish funds on deposit in *Northern Ireland. Most of it is* thought to belong to Irish farmers anxious to avoid the republic's income tax, and will have to be transferred quickly if costly depreciation is to be avoided.

Already leading Dublin politicians have pointed to the additional obstacles to Irish unity that would be imposed if the border suddenly becomes a currency barrier. Stringent ex*change controls backed* by much more obvious enforcement procedures are likely to provide an early reminder of those if the Irish pound at last floats free from sterling.

Storm over regional energy advice centres

By a Staff Reporter

The Department of Energy is planning to set up 12 regional *centres to advise* the public how to save energy in the home. Two pilot schemes in London and Liverpool will be discussed with fuel industry representatives on Friday, according to a department representative yesterday.

But the National Consumer Council and the National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux have told the department that it should consider using existing advice centres.

In a letter to the department the council said: "We are disappointed that your department seems determined to proceed with a primary advice service at a regional level, based on a personal 'across the counter' advice centre, when experience suggests that what is most needed is a secondary advice service to stimulate and develop local schemes through existing advice services.

"All the evidence, based on close consultation with local services and other bodies in direct contact with the consumers of energy most in need of advice, points in a direction very different from that which *your department is proposing* to follow."

The council suggests that one pilot scheme might be on the model of a secondary advice service, working through existing centres, including citizens' advice bureaux, neighbourhood advice centres, housing and consumer advice centres, and such community organizations as Age Concern, voluntary service council's and tenants' associations.

The National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux *echoed those objections* in a letter sent to the department. "We cannot see how regionally based centres can possibly hope to offer a proper service to a population scattered over a wide area. People will not travel more than a few miles for any kind of advice", it said.

"We are appalled that the scheme makes no recognition of the importance of energy as a social issue. The tragic consequences of poor fuel budgeting are presented to citizens' advice bureaux every day in the form of serious debt problems, which could, at least in part, be avoided by proper advice."

The National Fuel Poverty Forum representing about twenty pressure groups, has also complained to the Department of Energy that its proposals are misconceived

The two pilot schemes, to last for six months, will answer *queries from personal callers as* well as by letter and telephone via a Freefone service. If they are considered successful, 10 other schemes on similar lines will be established.

Water controls announced

Restrictions on the use o water in the Penzance and S Ives area of Cornwall will com into effect on Saturday, th South West Water Authorit *said yesterday.*

Controls will prohibit variou non-essential usese of wate Reservoirs serving Penzanc Falmouth and Penryn have fa len below their usual levels.

Hospital sit-in ends after 13 months

A 13-month occupation of Hounslow Hospital, London, ended yesterday.

The occupation, by a committee of 20, began last year after 21 elderly patients had been removed by the health authority. The building was manned night and day by the committee, and outpatients, X-ray and physiotherapy departments functioned as usual.

The committee says it has a written commitment from the authority to build a new community hospital when funds allow. District officials have agreed to join committee members in a delegation to Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services.

Closure of the 66-bed hospital is expected to save £28,000 a year. The 100-year-old building in Staines Road is to reopen as offices and a chest clinic more than a year later than planned.



"I thought the D.G.A.A. was only for the old. But they help the young as well."

Most people who come to the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association are elderly. The young can usually look after themselves.

But young or old, the DGAA gives help where it is needed. They help with allowances. Who wants to say good-bye to their friends and their household treasures to go into a Home?

The DGAA helps with clothing parcels. They help their large family a little more at Christmas. They see to things when some crisis upsets a careful budget. Only when people can no longer cope do they find a place in one of their Residential or Nursing Homes.

In whatever way the DGAA is called upon to help, they help with sympathy and understanding. As one of the younger ones says: "They're splendid. They never let you feel it's a charity".

Please help us to carry on. Our expenses are increasing every day.

DISTRESSED GENTLEFOLK'S AID ASSOCIATION

Vicarage Gate House, Vicarage Gate, Kensington, London W8 4AQ

"Help them grow old with dignity"

هكذا من الأصل

In brief

Man and girl dead in motor caravan

Gary Raymond Cowley, aged 20, of Harold Road, Rowley Regis, West Midlands, and Karen Bellamy, aged 14, of the Pedmore Walk children's home in Throne Road, Rowley Regis, were found dead in a motor caravan yesterday. The girl had been missing from the home since last Friday.

They were found sitting upright in the front seats of the vehicle in Park Street, Blackheath, near Rowley Regis, by a patrolling policeman. The police say no other person was involved.

Anglo-Saxon job scheme

Five unemployed people will have an opportunity to use Anglo-Saxon building techniques, under a scheme sponsored by the Manpower Services Commission.

They will work at an archaeological experiment at the West Stow, Anglo-Saxon Village Trust, Suffolk, to re-create an Anglo-Saxon village to test theories of how the settlers lived.

Neutron bomb protest

A petition with more than 160,000 signatures, calling on the Government to renounce the neutron bomb, was handed to Mr Frederick Mulley, Secretary of State for Defence, in London yesterday.

Anti-vandal officer

Wolverhampton council is appointing an officer at £3,600 a year to combat vandalism, which costs about £250,000 annually.

Fisherman drowned

Mr Christel Horst Blakeley, aged 40, was washed overboard from the Grimsby smack Carlo yesterday and drowned in a gale off the Danish coast. He lived at Immingham.

Race equality body cleared in discrimination case

By Annabel Ferriman

The Commission for Racial Equality did not discriminate against a job applicant on the ground of race, an industrial tribunal ruled in a reserved judgment published yesterday.

But Mr David Lane, chairman of the commission, was criticized by the tribunal for not appearing before it to deal with the allegations made by the complainant.

The commission had been accused of racial discrimination by Mr Joseph Hunte, aged 60, community relations officer for Tower Hamlets, who was rejected for the job of director, community affairs and liaison, at the commission last year.

Mr Hunte contended that the job was given to Mr Charles Boxer, community relations officer for Wandsworth, because he is white. He told the tribunal that his qualifications and experience for the job were so obviously superior to those of Mr Boxer that the rejection must have been due to his race.

The tribunal's judgment stated: "As to this, we must say at once that we accept neither the premise nor the inference, although we do accept without hesitation that this applicant, Mr Hunte, had an outstanding record in community relations, as we believe the successful candidate Mr Boxer, also had".

It also rejected Mr Hunte's allegations that the commission's selection procedures were unfair; that he had been placed on the shortlist of nine merely as "window dressing" to disguise the fact that the commission was interested only in Mr Boxer, and that racial prejudice entered into the selection.

Mr Hunte told the tribunal that in a letter Mr Lane had *said that the only factors con*sidered during selection had been "qualifications, experience and personal qualities". He maintained that the last phrase had been used to disguise the real reason for his rejection, *which was race.*

The tribunal said that bearing in mind Mr Hunte's long and distinguished service in community relations and the fact that Mr Lane was chairman of an important agency, it regretted that the latter did not attend to confirm what he had written and make clear to the applicant what he was referring to in the phrase "personal qualities".

Mr Lane commented yesterday that he was pleased that the tribunal dismissed the complaint. He said he understood that the tribunal had not required his attendance, and he intended no discourtesy to either side.

Broadmoor for nurse who set fire to room

Mrs Carole Anne Rigby, aged 30, a state registered nurse, who was said to have set fire to a medical room at the National Theatre, South Bank, was committed by Mr Kenneth Harington, at *Horseferry Road Magi*strates' Court, London, yesterday, to Broadmoor hospital for treatment.

The court was told that she was revealed as the arsonist two months after the fire, when seecurity men found her bound and gagged in a cubicle at the theatre's medical centre.

Mrs Rigby, of Tavistock Place, Camden, London, admitted arson at the theatre on May 13 and stealing a bottle of ether in July which she poured around a room in an unsuccessful attempt to start another fire.

When found bound and gagged, it was stated, Mrs Rigby *said she had been attacked by* an intruder, but she later admitted faking the story and confessed to having set the room alight in May, causing £700 damage, while under stress.

She had told the police that she had a mental breakdown some years ago and had gone through "a marriage of convenience" with an American with visa troubles.

Call to make landlords provide rent books

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Landlords should be barred from collecting rents if they refuse to meet their legal obligations to provide a rent book, it was suggested yesterday in the first issue of the *Journal of Social Welfare Law.* The journal, intended to inform lawyers and social workers, is published by Sweet & Maxwell.

There is evidence that landlords widely disregard their statutory obligation to provide rent books to tenants, Mr D. C. Hoath, lecturer in law at Sheffield University, writes in an article. Some do not declare rents received, for tax purposes, and do not wish to provide written evidence of the letting.

Some fail to provide rent books out of simple ignoran or because they regard tenancy to be based on frien ship rather than on legal term Others know that tenants w find it difficult to prove th they have a legal tenancy wit out one, and still others a sub-letting in contravention their leases or mortgages.

Mr Hoath says that pro cution of landlords is not co mon and tenants may deterred for fear of receivi notice to quit. The penalti facing landlords are n sufficient.

Other articles in the jourr cover the limits to legislati action under the childre hearing system in Scotlan recent legislation on child p tection, social security a rates for disabled people, an selection of recent legal cas

Inquest on shot headmaster is adjourned

From Our Correspondent
Reading

Mr Anthony Davies, aged 47, Headmaster of Reading School, died from a shotgun wound to the head, an inquest was told yesterday. Mr Davies, a bachelor and former captain of Berkshire county cricket team, was found dead in the headmaster's lodge of the school last Tuesday. A 12-bore shotgun was near.

The inquest was adjourned for two weeks. Friends and colleagues said Mr Davies had been worried about the future of the school, which was under government pressure to go comprehensive.

Social services chief dismissed

Mr Michael Hanna, aged 52, director of social services for Lincolnshire, was dismissed yesterday. The announcement came from the county council after his conviction last month on a drink and drive charge.

Mr Hanna, who was appointed in 1973, was given the chance to resign after a review of the case by a disciplinary panel of five senior council members. Mr David Macklin, chief executive, *said*: "No letter of resignation has been received."

The Illustrated LONDON NEWS

DECEMBER

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Margery Sharp
NEW SHORT STORY

Philip Purser
THE FUTURE OF THE BROADS

IN COLOUR
PRINCE CHARLES'S
30th BIRTHDAY PICTURES

Rhodesian trade sanctions breach alleged

Hopkinsons, the Huddersfield valve-makers faced five summonses at Huddersfield Magistrates' Court yesterday, alleging that they had agreed to supply soot-blower spares to a Rhodesian customer in defiance of trade sanctions.

The company and a former director, Peter King Walker, aged 51, of Fixby Road, Fixby, Huddersfield, were accused also of committing an act calculated to promote the supply of spares.

The latter charge was brought also against the Birmingham office of Stewarts and Lloyds of South Africa Ltd, and the office manager, Eric Wilfred Bibby, 64, of Lichfield Road, Sutton Coldfield.

All nine offences, which were alleged to have been committed between 1968 and 1974, were brought under the Southern Rhodesia Act, 1965.

The hearing was adjourned until January 10.

Astrid Proll asserts that she is British citizen

Astrid Proll, the German woman facing the threat of extradition from the United Kingdom as a suspected former member of the Baader-Meinhof group, is to ask the High Court to rule that she is entitled to British citizenship.

Her claim, which is expected to come before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court next week, is based on her *marriage three years ago to an* Englishman, Mr Robert Puttick. The couple have been separated for two years. Mr Puttick is in India.

Miss Proll was arrested in London on September 15. At Bow Street Magistrates' Court yesterday she was remanded in custody for a further week. No date has been fixed for the hearing of the West German Government's application for her extradition.

Miss Proll's solicitor said later that about six weeks ago she applied to the Home Office to be registered as a United Kingdom citizen. No response had been received and the matter would be taken to the High Court next week if no favourable reply was forthcoming.

"We feel they have had long enough to make a decision" the solicitor said. He said Miss Proll's High Court application under the British Nationality Act, 1948, would seek a declaration that she is entitled to be registered as a United Kingdom citizen and an order requiring the Home Secretary to register her.

The West German Government is alleging her complicity in two attempted murders and robberies. Mr Rudolf Graupner, for the Federal Government, said the prosecution *would be ready to present its* case on December 11.

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(See page 7)

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Name

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17/RE29/11 Critta

r Newton says easier for him to make money if defendants are convicted

evor Fishlock
ael Horsnell

John Jeremy Thorpe, aged 49, Liberal MP for Devon, North, is charged with David Malcolm Holmes, aged 48, a Manchester merchant banker, and two South Wales businessmen John William Le Mesurier, aged 46, and George William Alfred Deakin, aged 35, with conspiring to murder Norman Scott, aged 38, a former male model. Mr Thorpe is additionally charged with inciting Mr Holmes to kill Mr Scott. Reporting restrictions have been lifted.

v Gino Newton, the airline pilot said to n hired for £10,000 to nan Scott, agreed at rpe conspiracy case. at Minehead es Court, Somerset, that it would be him to make a lot of the four defendants nvicted. He said he make £50,000 from a was writing.
eth Williams, QC, for ice of George Deakin, the four defendants, ou will agree with me that you have the possible motive for yourself in this

wton answered: "I t is a possibility". he had no job and ch of his time nego- sales of his book and Two men had worked for him, trying to sell it to Continental pub- He had approached ig British publishers uccess. He had asked n *Evening News* for for his story (the been told that the *lews* paid him £3,000). agreed with Mr hat when the present over he hoped to go money from it and it would be easier to t of money if all the were convicted, be- one or more were he would have diffi- h libel laws.
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ton replied: "No, ure you are recom- me."

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ton replied: "Mr aware, a prime tting me in contact people who wanted liminated."
ms read from a tran- American television in which it was said Mr Newton had his in Wales with Mr ier, cue of the and was handed an ntaining £5,000 the as filmed by Mr o, also filmed a of the incedent and Welsh Television.
ton told the court iew Mr Miller had d the handing over), but did not know e had filmed a in the television Mr Newton said ly reason for Mr g the filming was gain, since he was or as well.
on agreed that he st on television but he term "conspira-

tor" loosely. He said Mr Miller knew of the meeting he had had with George Deakin. And from talk at an hotel in Karachi, where Mr Newton and Mr Miller had a holiday, Mr Miller "knew what my intentions had been with Norman Scott."

Mr Newton agreed that at his trial at Exeter in 1976 he had told a completely different story from the one he had told at the present proceedings about the incident on Exmoor with Mr Scott.

At the trial he had said that he pointed a pistol in Mr Scott's general direction but into the air, so that if he had fired he would have missed by 15ft. In these proceedings Mr Newton said he pointed the gun at Mr Scott but kept the safety catch on, intending to frighten him.

Mr Newton denied that he told the American Broadcasting Company that it was lucky the gun had jammed: "If I had tried to kill Norman Scott I would have succeeded that night," he said. "I did not give the impression to ABC. It was a lucky fluke I did not kill him."

Mr Newton further agreed that when he arrived at the court on Monday he had been wearing a balaclava helmet. He said he did not want to make things easy for the press. He said he was not met at the court by Mr Barrie Penrose and Mr Roger Courtiour, authors of *The Pencourt Trial*. He said he was not still in touch with either of those men.

Mr Williams asked: "Are you a great fan of James Bond novels?" Mr Newton replied: "No, I prefer non-fiction."

Mr Williams said: "You fantasized and inflated this beyond all recognition". Mr Newton said he had not. He said he had not fantasized because of the financial rewards.

Cross-examined by Mr John Mathew, QC, for the defence of David Holmes, Mr Newton said that while he was in prison he took a cutting from a newspaper. It referred to a Mr Mark Willis, who, Mr Newton understood, was once a candidate for the Liberal Party and was wanted with two other people in connexion with a £45m fraud in the United States.

Mr Newton said: "My interest in this was to show it to David Holmes on my release from prison. I had no purpose in mind. We had a common interest in the conspiracy, and it was something he might not have seen.

"We are dealing with the Right Hon Jeremy Thorpe here, who has been mentioned to me by David Holmes, along with others as being involved in this affair, and it is not a far link from having Mark Willis, who was a Liberal Party candidate.

"I knew that David Holmes was the best man at Jeremy Thorpe's wedding, and seeing that he was the leader of the Liberal Party, it was not outside the bounds of possibility that he knew Mark Willis, and seeing that Jeremy Thorpe was involved in the London and Counties Bank fiasco, that Mark Willis or perhaps including Jeremy Thorpe and David Holmes might have been involved in the fraud, since I knew what this sort of people were capable of doing."

In further cross-examination Mr Newton added: "You might say there is no connexion. I think you are pulling the wool over your eyes. It is not a pure assumption and fantasy on my part. I never said there was a connexion."

Mr Mathew referred him to the time he spent in prison when he received a visit from Mr Barrie Penrose just before Christmas, 1976. Shortly after that a letter was sent to Mr Holmes, ostensibly written in prison and signed "A.N.".

Mr Mathew accepted that the letter was not written by Mr Newton but that it originated from either Mr Penrose or Roger Courtiour, posing as Mr Newton. It asked for confirmation from Mr Holmes that, "everything was all right".

It said: "I am at Preston now, the hotel is all right but I am cut off. My girl friend is seeing me this week before Christmas. Will slip her this note to post. I want to know everything is still all right. Remember that girl's name. . . .

"What I must know is that everything stands. Write on a picture postcard of Manchester to my mother. Our address is 32 Abinger Road, Chiswick. Just say, See you soon, Everything stands. Regards to Andy. Just sign it Davie. Quickly, I'll hear everything is OK." The letter which was undated, was received two months later.

Mr Newton said: "The letter was addressed to Mr Holmes, but I did not write it. I do not recognize the handwriting, and it is definitely not that of my girl friend, Eleanor Rooney. I learnt about it from Barrie Penrose and Roger Courtiour, but I did not know about it before the letter was sent."

Asked by Mr Mathew if it had been sent by Mr Penrose and Mr Courtiour or whether they had arranged for it to be sent to Mr Holmes, Mr Newton replied: "I understand that Penrose and Courtiour arranged for the letter to be sent, using my initials, without my knowledge, cooperation or consent."

Mr Mathew then referred Mr Newton to his plan to kill Mr Scott at the Royal Garden Hotel with a chisel hidden in a bouquet of flowers.

Mr Newton denied that it had ever been his plan to shoot Mr Scott, decapitate him and then take a photograph of the corpse. But he added that that might have been discussed earlier when he met Mr Holmes at the Royal Court Hotel as proof that Mr Norman Scott was dead.

Mr Newton also denied mentioning the plan to his friend Mr David Miller, who was mentioned in evidence on Monday.

Mr Newton said: "It seems rather a silly thing to have said. You could use the word 'overkill' to describe shooting and then decapitating. One might as well have then gassed him too. If it had been said, it could just have been a joke, but most certainly I do not recall having said it."

Mr Mathew asked him why he had changed his mind about killing Mr Scott to merely frightening him.

Mr Newton replied: "It was very clear that if I took the thing on, I should not be able to back out. And perhaps the knowledge that George Deakin was involved in fruit machines and gambling machines seemed a rather heavy scene, and therefore, I feared for my own safety, which has, in fact, been justified by past events. By that I mean the two attempts that were made on my life."

Mr Mathew referred him to his first meeting with Mr Scott at the Pannier Market in Barnstaple, when Mr Newton is alleged to have said: "I want to talk to you about this blackmail".

Explaining what he meant, Mr Newton said: "In this court I have said that those words refer to the fact that Scott was blackmailing others. I cannot recall that I have been told that by anyone. However, the meeting at the Royal Court Hotel with David Holmes must have left me the impression that someone was being blackmailed.

"At the time that I accosted Scott at Pannier Market I did not know he had written a book, and I was not aware he had certain documents that might embarass others.

"Scott told men that someone wanted to kill him. I said: 'A gentleman has been paid four figures to get you. He is coming from Canada'."

Mr Newton maintained that he was being paid by a woman to protect Mr Scott and added that he was indifferent at that stage whether Mr Scott got into his car with him or whether they discussed the matter in a public house.

Mr Matthew referred him to meetings he had with Mr Holmes while on bail awaiting trial for possessing a firearm with intent to endanger life.

Mr Newton recalled one further meeting he had with Mr Holmes after his release from prison, when he took a transmitter with him.

The meeting was at Mr Holmes's house in Manchester. Mr Newton said he wanted to put his voice secretly on tape to establish their relationship. He added: "I had a transmitter on me and the receiver was operated by my girl friend. However, David Holmes said nothing of any significance.

Mr Newton continued: "The reason I took the tape recording was as a protection on my part in case anything happened to me. All the conspirators were on tape so that if a successful attempt on my life was made the tapes would be made available to the press. David Holmes was missing on the insurance.

"It is also in that period of time that negotiations were going through with the London *Evening News*. Pressure was being put on me by the conspirators but I had an option to turn to the papers."



Mr Peter Bessell at Heathrow airport, London, yesterday on his way home to California after giving evidence in the Thorpe conspiracy case.

Mr Mathew, referring to the newspaper negotiations over the story, suggested that Mr Stuart Kuttner of the London *Evening News* was "only interested in a conspiracy to murder".

Mr Newton replied: "Mr Kuttner was certainly bent on nailing Jeremy Thorpe and David Holmes to a conspiracy to murder." He said he could not recall getting helpful hints from the *Evening News* about what would make the story more appealing.

Mr Newton said there was still a possibility of suing the *Evening News* for breach of promise over a sum of about £60,000. He said: "The London *Evening News* went through a period of negotiation with myself and my two solicitors to buy the story from me.

"However, at the last minute I turned the offer down and they published articles that were said in confidence to him as witnessed by the solicitors and myself."

Mr Newton said he rejected the offer partly because the price was not high enough and partly because he would not be able to get a job "for many years to come". He would also have to go to prison because he had no immunity, he said.

Mr Newton said that after he had returned from Rhodesia he did not approach any newspaper. But, he added, his solicitors in St Annes tried to sell the story on a commission. "No deal has been finalized, but I am still hoping", he added.

He said he was told by the press that Mr David Miller had been paid £8,000 by *The People* "for photographs of the meeting when I alleged that I was paid £5,000".

While in prison, he said, Barrie Penrose "would have liked me to tell the whole story. I do not remember having said anything to him, save one sentence that has been quoted in his book and has been used to show a connexion perhaps between me and Mr Holmes. I recall Mr Holmes being mentioned by Barrie Penrose but I do not recall what he said."

Mr Newton was asked about a statement he had made to the police and replied that the statement was made under an inducement offered by Det Chief Supt Michael Challes that the statement would not be used against him in evidence at any time, that he would not be detained by the police, and that documents and tape recordings would be given back. Mr Newton said that as far as he was concerned immunity was all he wanted. His solicitors, however, ensured that copies of tape recordings were secured.

Mr Peter Taylor, QC, for the prosecution, said: "You have been asked many questions about dealings with the press, about money you have made and may hope to make from your story. Is the story you have told in this court on oath true or not?"

Mr Newton replied: "Yes."

Mr Taylor said Mr Newton had been asked about prices put on the heads of various people. The "packing order" was £150,000 in relation to Sir Harold Wilson, £100,000 for Mr Thorpe and £60,000 for Mr Holmes.

Mr Taylor asked if any price had been put on the head of Mr Deakin, and Mr Newton said there was none.

The hearing continues today.

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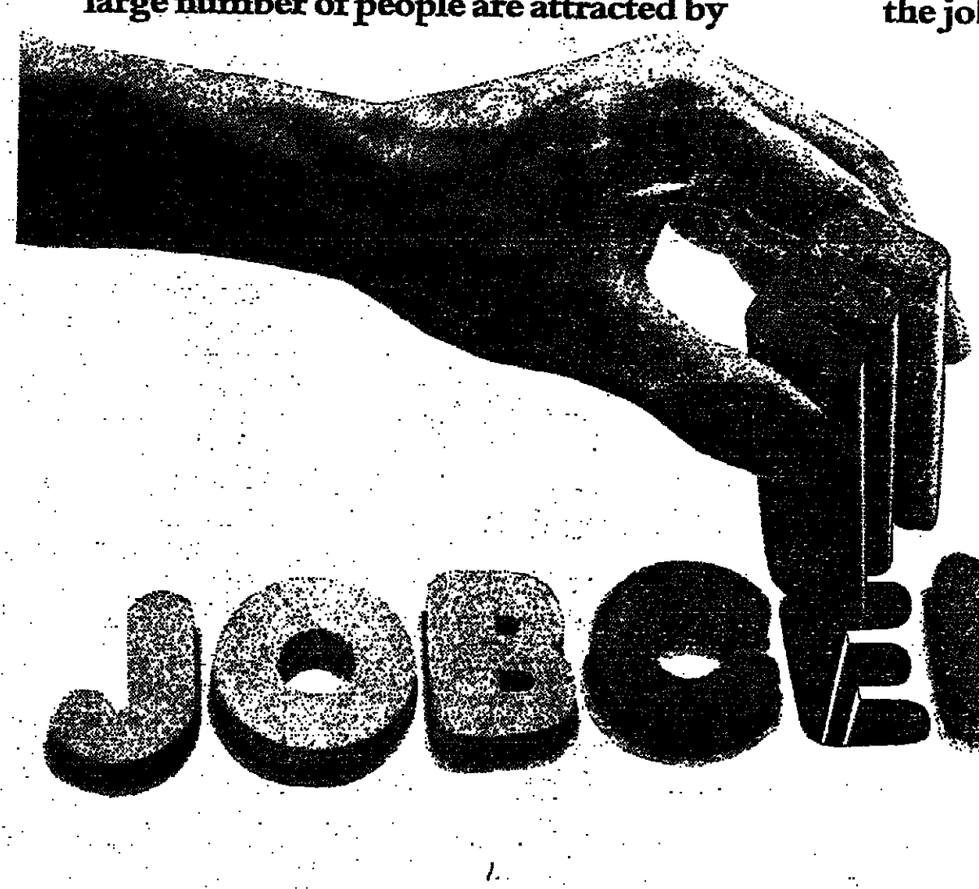
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WEST EUROPE

Bonn chief of staff asks to retire in conflict with minister

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Nov 28

General Harald Wust, chief of staff of the West German armed forces, has asked to be retired prematurely, alleging that Dr Hans Apel, the Defence Minister, has failed to consult him sufficiently on important matters.

In a long talk with Dr Apel yesterday, General Wust said he felt there was no longer a basis of confidence on which the two could work together, the minister told the press today.

General Wust felt that he had not been adequately consulted by Dr Apel on issues including recent plans for structural reforms in the army, on the proposed Nato Airborne Warning and Control System (Awacs) and on staff appointments. He maintained that he had been unable to have a meeting with Dr Apel for the last four weeks.

Dr Apel rejected all these accusations, which he termed far-fetched. He said he could not understand General Wust's "very surprising" attitude and was taken aback by it.

Though General Wust's allegations were unexpected here, his departure was not. He had been strongly criticized by the parliamentary defence commission in a report on its investigation of a recent spy affair in which more than 1,000 documents with vital military secrets were apparently betrayed to East Germany.

Defence experts in Dr Apel's own Social Democrat Party had also criticized the general publicly for not attending the commission's debate on the airborne warning system. One said he no longer had the confidence of the commission and should go.

The commission criticized General Wust for not having ordered a prompt estimate of the military damage caused by the spy case and taken steps to remedy it. Dr Apel told the press conference that General Wust rejected any suggestion that he had not done his duty.

Though Dr Apel appeared to agree with the findings of the commission, he said he had wanted to keep General Wust in office and had intended to defend him in the forthcoming debate on the commission's report.

General Wust thus becomes, rather belatedly, the fourth victim of the spy affair, which cost Dr Apel's predecessor, Herr Georg Leber, his post and led to the resignations of two of his senior civilian staff.

It is not clear what was behind General Wust's accusations against Dr Apel, but it could have to do with the unusual and sometimes brusque style of this young, ambitious self-willed and outspoken politician who in his first nine months in office has had differences of views with Dr Josef Luns, the Nato Secretary-General, and General Alexander Haig, Supreme Allied Commander Europe.

Internally Dr Apel prefers to discuss important matters with a large group, including both military chiefs and top civilian ministry officials. The general may have felt he was not being given due attention.

As Inspector-General of the armed forces, his official title, he is roughly equivalent in rank to the British Chief of Defence Staff, but has much less power and authority.

The commander of the armed forces in peacetime is the Defence Minister and in war the Bundeswehr would be placed directly under Nato command.

The defence commission today agreed that West Germany should participate in the airborne early warning system, which will cover Nato's eastern flank from the North Cape, Norway, to Turkey.



M Jean François-Poncet who is expected to be next French Foreign Minister.

New foreign Minister for France

Paris, Nov 28—The retirement of M Louis de Guiringaud as Foreign Minister, at his own request, is expected to be announced after tomorrow's regular Cabinet meeting, Foreign Ministry officials said today.

M de Guiringaud made the first public allusion to his long-expected move in a speech at a dinner with Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, his West German colleague, in Bonn yesterday.

His successor is expected to be a Jean Francois-Poncet, the secretary general of the Presidency.

The nomination of M Francois-Poncet, who will be 50 next month, is seen here as linked with a new concentration on European affairs in the coming year. France will preside over EEC Council of Ministers for the first six months of 1979 and in June the European parliament will be elected for the first time by universal suffrage.

M Francois-Poncet is a career diplomat who was secretary-general of the French delegation which negotiated the Community's founding Treaty of Rome in 1956.—AP.

Britain and the EEC

European federation spectre fading into distant future

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Nov 28

"We cannot see in concrete terms how nine nations with very different political, social and cultural traditions—some of them still young nations in European terms—can possibly become federated over any timescale of political activity on which it is realistic to focus", Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, said in a speech in Brussels earlier this year.

He was speaking less to a European audience—there can by now surely be few on the Continent who need reminding that the British are not enthusiasts for federalism—than by way of reassurance to those at home who believe that the EEC is moving ineluctably towards the creation of some kind of European superstate, and that power is being drained away from national governments and parliaments to distant central authorities in Brussels.

Some in Britain dislike the centralizing tendency of the EEC for pragmatic reasons. They simply cannot see how Britain's special interests in, say, agriculture, fisheries or energy can ever be adequately served by policies designed for the EEC as a whole. Many socialists regard any further transfer of powers as wrong in itself because it could limit those of a future left-wing government to shape British society.

What evidence is there in fact that the EEC is moving towards or aiming at a federalist goal? The reference in the Treaty of Rome to "ever closer union" is far from specific, but it has generally been interpreted to imply some kind of federalism. The European Commission is seen evolving into a supranation government accountable to a European Parliament with pan-European parties.

In this scenario, the EEC Council of Ministers—at present by far the most powerful body in the Community—would either disappear or evolve into the Upper House of the European Parliament fulfilling a function roughly comparable to that of the American Senate. It would continue to represent the interests of the different national groups and presumably have powers of veto.

Even if some such goal may have inspired the EEC's founding fathers it is obvious that no significant progress towards it has been made, nor is likely to be for as far ahead as can be seen.

Britain would be strongly supported by France and Denmark in opposing any move down that road. Only in the Benelux countries, and perhaps in Italy and Ireland, does the federalist idea seem to generate a measure of genuine commitment among politicians and the public at large.

West Germany's position is admittedly ambiguous. Operating a federal system itself, it has perhaps less instinctive objection to seeing federalism develop on a European scale. The French and the British obsession with national sovereignty—a concept of little relevance for much of German history—finds scant echo across the Rhine. A country as economically powerful as West Germany is less preoccupied with the formal trappings of national independence.

That said, the Germans have never made any great effort to force the pace of integration beyond what would be acceptable to France. German enthusiasm for the proposed new European Monetary System, for example, appears dictated more by commercial worries about unstable exchange rates than by a strong resurgence of interest in the more rapid route to European integration offered by economic and monetary union.

In short, it is difficult to imagine any circumstances in which a federated European state might come into being. A serious external threat, such as the break-up of Nato or the collapse of the world trading system, has been suggested as a possible catalyst, though the sauve-qui-peut response of member states to the oil price crisis of 1973-74 must leave some doubt whether more rather than less solidarity would necessarily be the outcome.

Yet, if federalism as such is not on the cards, the integrative momentum of the EEC should not be underestimated. Even in periods of apparent immobility and economic stagnation like the past few years the body of shared legislation and the scope of matters negotiated collectively has continued steadily to grow.

The freedom of member states to negotiate independently with other governments and institutions is being circumscribed by rulings of the European Court of Justice.

It should also not be forgotten that what Britain joined in 1973 was not a common market but a customs union still only in the early stages of trying to create a common market. A single market exists so far only in agriculture, and even that is largely a fiction because of the distortions created by currency fluctuations.

The scope for further extension of the common market is this wide open, and the area of centralized decision-taking could be greatly broadened without any formal change in the institutional balance of the EEC.

How far does Britain want to go towards a common market? This question has never been honestly faced. It is clearly logical, for example, that a common market should progressively restrict the ability of national governments to subsidize uneconomic activities in selected industrial sectors, unless they can be shown to make sense for the market as a whole. This is difficult to square with the Government's insistence on its right to pursue national, regional and industrial goals.

At present, the mainspring of the EEC's forward momentum is the dialogue, albeit one-sided, between the European Commission, representing what it understands to be the general good and the intention of the treaty, and the Council of Ministers representing the common denominator of national interests.

The balance of power has shifted steadily in favour of the Council, but the Commission still retains an important role as an initiator of policy proposals in addition to a purely managerial and policing function.

Two events could affect this balance. One is the holding of the first direct elections to the European Parliament next June. Despite this greater democratic authority, the Parliament will still be without the main functions normally associated with such bodies. It will not be able to form governments, nor is there any chance that member states will be prepared to grant it real legislative powers. Yet there is little doubt that the Parliament will become a progressively bigger nuisance to member states.

Even as things stand, the Parliament has not insignificant budgetary powers. It scored a considerable success only last week, for example, when the Council of Ministers failed to muster a sufficient majority to knock down a parliamentary amendment increasing regional fund spending next year by 60 per cent. It can—though so far it never has—reject the entire budget and insist that a new draft be submitted to it.

These powers could become increasingly important, particularly as the debate over the extravagant cost of the common agricultural policy intensifies. The consumer interest is more strongly represented in the Parliament than in any other Community body.

A directly elected Parliament also seems certain to press the Council of Ministers for a much fuller and more detailed justification of its actions. It will also want to be more closely consulted on joint EEC foreign policy initiatives.

This pressure could force the Council to reorganize its methods of work to permit a virtually continuous dialogue between the Parliament and the current president of the Council on a widening range of issues.

The implications of this are already worrying some member states, including Britain. This, however, could be a case where Britain's instinctive hostility to Community bodies may run counter to rational self-interest as the Parliament is more likely than not to be on Britain's side in many of the main issues facing the Community.

The other key event is enlargement. The strain this will put on the EEC's decision-taking machinery is causing concern. Countries like France and Britain fear that there will be growing pressure for more majority voting in the Council of Ministers—thus limiting the power of individual countries to block legislation—and attempts by the European Commission to claw back some of the ground it has lost to the Council, on the argument that member states will need to delegate more powers to Brussels if an enlarged and more diverse Community is to run smoothly.

The instinctive reaction of the British, the French and the Danes, and probably some others too when it comes to the point, is to resist such pressure. If pushed, they would probably prefer to see further concentration of power in the hands of the Council of Ministers.

To reduce the work-load on the Council itself, the committee of member states' permanent representatives in Brussels could conceivably be staffed with junior ministers, and a strengthened Council secretariat could assume the mediating function now exercised by the Commission.

This would be bound to hasten the transformation of the European Commission into little more than a bureaucracy serving the Council. That, certainly, has been the trend in recent years.

Again, however, Britain could usefully reexamine its traditional dislike of a Community body which on a range of issues—agriculture, fisheries and the budget—is actually more sympathetic to the British position than any other member state. Further decline in the Commission's ability to make a strong independent contribution to EEC negotiations could well be harmful to British interests.

Concluded

Worker participation in W Germany tested in court

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, Nov 28

The West German Constitutional Court today began examining objections by firms and employers' associations against Mitbestimmung or near-parity membership by workers on the supervisory boards of big industries.

The case, the biggest and one of the most important to come before the court, involves 38 constitutional objections to the law which was introduced in 1976. Three government ministers and the heads of the trades unions and industries' federations will take part.

The prospect of a legal battle over the issue has overshadowed relations between unions and employers for about 18 months. For a long period the trade unions boycotted the "concerted action"—the framework for collaboration between workers, employers and local authorities—and avoided other contacts.

Under the law, half the supervisory boards are made up of workers' representatives, one of these seats being reserved for clerical workers. In case of deadlock the chairman, who is nominated by the shareholders, has a double vote.

One of the principal objections put forward is that the practice violates the constitutional right of ownership, since the proprietors of a firm can no longer fully control it.

The employers believe that the changes brought by the law in the economic and social structure of industry go far beyond the limits allowed for normal legislation and amount, in effect, to a change in the constitution, without the necessary procedures having been observed.

The Association for the protection of Shareholders, which is also amon gthe plaintiffs, is protesting that shareholders no longer have the constitutionally guaranteed rights over the future and policy of companies in which they have invested.

Talks on Spanish economic pact run into difficulties

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Nov 28

Señor Adolfo Suárez, the Spanish Prime Minister, conferred in Madrid today with Professor Enrique Fuentes Quintana, the author of the recently expired economic "Moncloa pact", as the next round of negotiations for a new pact on economic guidelines drew closer and the prospect of agreement seemed more distant.

The talks will reopen here tomorrow. A team of experts headed by Señor Fernando Abril Martorell, the Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs, will meet representatives of the main Spanish trade unions, the communist Workers' Commissions and the socialist General Workers' Union for the second time.

A meeting between Señor Abril Martorell and representatives of the Spanish Confederation of Businessmen's Organizations, originally planned also for tomorrow, has been postponed

Dutch player in chess lead over British rival

By Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent

Jan Timman, the young Dutch grandmaster, is in the lead with three points in the European Bonal tournament being played in Amsterdam having defeated the English grandmaster Michael Stean, one of his main rivals, in Round 3.

Sharing second place are Jonathan Speelman, the British champion, and Javier San the Spanish master, with two and a half points each. Speelman defeated Eamonn Keog (Eire) and Sanz defeated Richard Meulders (Belgium) in Round 3.

The top two players from this event, which groups players from Zone 1 (most of Western Europe) qualify for the Interzonal Tournament which are to be played next September, the one in Rio de Janeiro and the other in Moscow. Timman, Miles and Stean have been the favourites.

Bombing over pigmeat

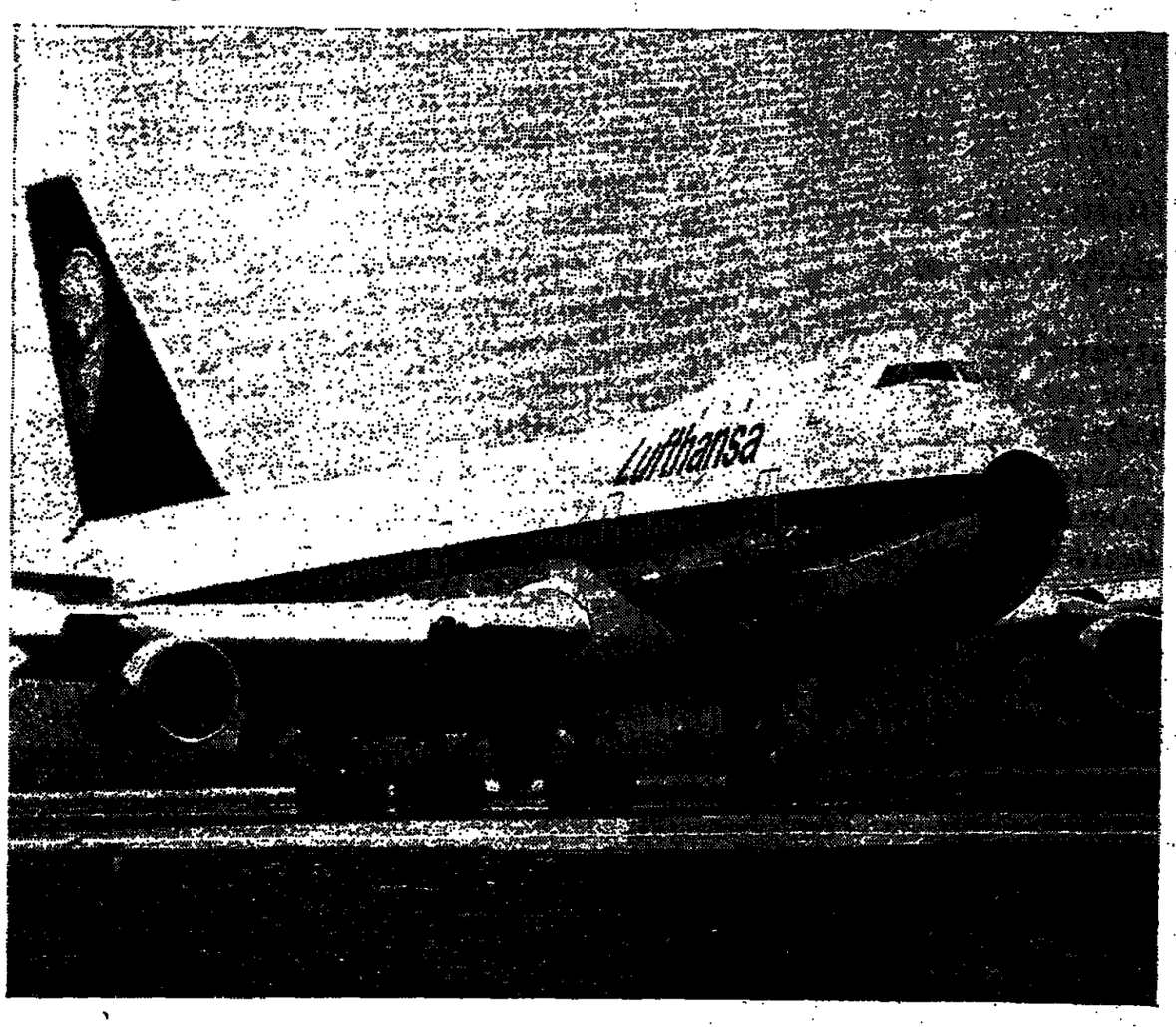
Guingamp, France, Nov 28. Three firebombs were thrown into the courtyard of the police station here today by Breton farmers protesting against France's imports of pigmeat. No one was injured.—Reuter.

Train kills five men

Hanover, Nov 28.—A train struck a group of workers repairing railway tracks near here last night, killing five of them and seriously injuring one, the West German railway reported.—UPI.

"We flew from Sydney to Frankfurt and were one minute late and we flew from Frankfurt to Sydney and were one minute early."

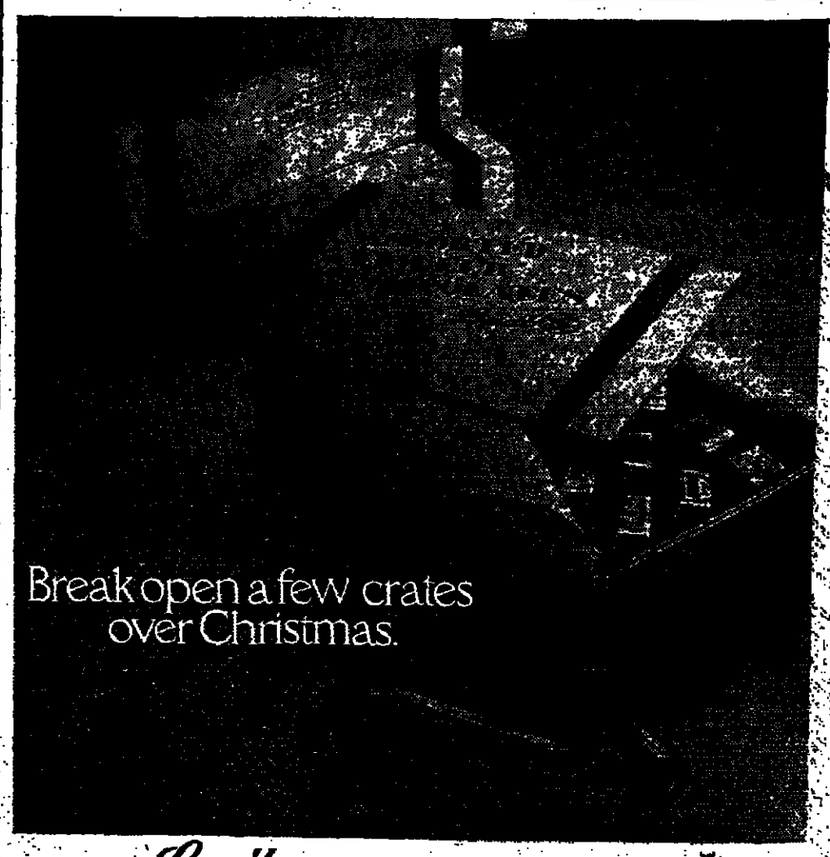
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Break open a few crates over Christmas.

Lindt The finest chocolate in the world.
PRODUCT OF SWITZERLAND

ai Navy 's in tnamese igee boat

ail Kelly
, Nov 28

i Air Force search air- day located a Viet- fishing boat in danger g with more than 400 on board in the Gulf and.

ai Navy vessel towed boat back to the Thai ar Songkhla 48 hours ad been forced out to the Navy. The Thai ent ordered today's rner learning that West had offered the permanent homes.

hursday a West Ger- go ship had towed the the Thai coast after it adrift and almost n the South China Sea. ited Nations official ufirmed that the boat erously overloaded and most on board were le age of 20. Most oats now were in bad and so overcrowded had almost no free- said.

l Kriangsak Chem- the Thai Prime has virtually slammed or on Vietnamese with his strongest yet on the issue. will not accept any ugees", he said. "We ed our attitude on rian grounds but we too many refugees. Kriangsak added seworthy boats would ed and sick refugees atment but would then eturn to the open sea. rcible rejection of 400 demonstrates that policy, like Malay- now become "enough ". Seeing the prib- ne that can become e for them, the Thais he figures. Refugees ng three times faster y depart, there are 40,000 refugees in hich is double the ree years ago.

so say that the three countries, the United rance and Australia, date their admission e Americans and the ave recently advised hat they are studying s of increasing their refugees.

Jacques Beucler, who French national aid said in Bangkok that France might to the forthcoming nference on refugees ries who did not wish nes to refugees should nancial aid to poorer ready to welcome

will attend the nference, not as a refugees, but as a ith its own refugee More than 300,000 refugees have fled am in the past three years.



Mr Pierre Trudeau, Prime Minister, meets Mr Réne Lévesque at an Ottawa conference.

Quebec loses language Bill appeal

From John Best
Ottawa, Nov 28

The Quebec Court of Appeal has upheld a judicial ruling that portions of Quebec's controversial Bill 101, which makes French the sole official language of the province, are unconstitutional.

A provincial Government spokesman in Quebec City immediately announced that the issue would be appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada.

A panel of seven Quebec Appeal Court judges ruled unanimously yesterday that Chapter 3 of Bill 101 violated Article 133 of the British North America Act, Canada's constitution. Article 133 says that both French and English may be used in the federal Parliament, the Legislature of Quebec and in the courts of Canada and Quebec.

Bill 101, passed last year, proclaimed French as the language of the Quebec National Assembly and the courts of Quebec. It provided also that laws be drafted and passed in French. Corporate bodies would have to plead before the courts in French unless all parties to the case agreed that English would be used.

The five French-speaking and two English-speaking judges of the Appeal Court upheld a ruling made last January by Chief Justice Jules Deschenes of the Quebec Superior Court that the chapter in question was invalid.

The decision of Quebec's separatist Government to carry its case to the Supreme Court of Canda places it in anomalous position, because Mr René Lévesque, the Quebec Premier, has often said that the highest court is biased and Quebec cannot get ustice from it.

Party stalwarts and opposition follow Gierek line to take it easy

Poles learning new rules of an unusual system of muffled political pluralism

By Richard Davy

Two years ago Poland was wobbling on the edge of a serious crisis. The Government had tried to raise meat prices in the summer and had then withdrawn. The workers were restless and conscious of their power. Opposition was becoming more vocal and better organized. The regime appeared to have lost its way.

Since then few if any of the basic problems of the country have been solved but everyone has become more skilful at living with them. Crisis-management has become a way of life, and a kind of stability reigns because nobody could be sure to gain from disturbing it.

The motto of Mr Gierek, the party leader, is "take it easy". His opponents in the party are equally cautious, and so is the organized opposition outside. The result is a uniquely Polish system of muffled political pluralism in which everyone is learning new rules.

The problems before the regime are both economic and political. The dizzy investment spree of the early seventies should by now be paying off. Instead it has brought overheating of the economy, a hard currency debt of about $13,000m (£6,500m), and disappointment among the people, who have much more money but still face chronic shortages of meat, housing and good quality consumer goods.

Inflation and recession in the west, rising oil prices in the east and bad weather can partly be blamed but it is now admitted that the regime was over ambitious, slow in adapting to change and faulty in the execution of its plans.

Mr Gierek's team is responding with a series of expedients designed primarily to avoid trouble while the economists work out longer answers. Prices are raised indirectly by familiar expedients such as phasing out cheaper goods and introducing new lines.

Meat prices remain theoretically at the old prices, which are very heavily subsidized, but there is very little meat in the normal shops. Instead, special "commercial shops" now offer slightly better supplies at higher prices, while shops inside the gates of potentially troublesome factories offer workers meat at basic prices.

There is also the private market operated by the peasants, as well as a flourishing foreign currency market, though this does not usually involve meat. It is an untidy system which strains the patience and ingenuity of the consumer but so far it is proving just flexible enough to avert trouble.

Nevertheless, morale in the factories is low, and real wages are scarcely rising at all. Managers and workers feel themselves the victims of bad organization and arbitrary political interventions. The managerial reforms that were supposed to decentralize decision-making have been largely withdrawn, leaving an unsatisfactory mixture of command planning and market system.

State control is intrusive enough to inhibit the regulatory effects of the market but not strong enough, for instance, to prevent a factory refusing to produce essential spare parts for another factory because the work is unprofitable.

This has revived the old east European joke about the delegation sent to London to find out why the traffic accident rate is relatively low there. The delegation decides it must have something to do with driving on the left. The government is only half convinced so it orders a cautious experiment. Buses and lorries will drive on the left while cars remain on the right.

When the liberal weekly *Politika* opened its columns to debate on the subject it was distressed to find that there was less interest in liberalization than in much stricter discipline. Managers yearn for the right to dismiss lazy or unneeded workers and even some workers say that a pool of unemployed would have a salutary effect.

Politically this means that if anyone were to make a bid for power from within the party he would be tempted the rally popular support with a fairly tough policy of order and discipline. So far potential rivals are biding their time, and officials express the hope that the regime can struggle along for two or three years, by which time the big new investments should at last be coming on stream.

At the top of the list is energy. Poland's big coal reserves make it a net exporter of energy but by 1980 it will be a net importer.

Power station construction is behind schedule, partly because workers have been shifted temporarily to other projects, such as the new steel works at Katowice. The Soviet Union, which now supplies about 12 million tonnes of oil, will not be able to offer much, if any, increase, so Poland will have to turn more and more to the hard currency areas. Already Polish enterprises are working on projects in Iran, Nigeria and Iraq which will be paid for in oil.

Linked with this is the problem of the hard currency debt of $13,000m. Up to 1975 the trade gap was widening steadily but drastic cuts in imports and substantial aid from the Soviet Union have reversed the trend. Last year, for instance, about 180,000 tons of meat were imported; this year none. Investments have also been cut from an annual average of 18.4 per cent in 1971-75 to 2.5 per cent in 1976.

But the cutting has been somewhat brutal and indiscriminate, which has slowed down investment projects and delayed production by interrupting the supply of parts and materials.

Ocean Island protest by Banabans

By David Spanier

The Banaban delegation attending the Gilbert Islands constitutional conference in London protested yesterday against the British decision to include Ocean Island, which Banabans regard as their ancestral homeland in the new Gilberts state.

Sir Bernard Braine, MP, who has been advising the Banabans in their campaign, said in a statement last night that the Government's decision, which was given by Lord Gornowy-Roberts, the chairman of the conference, "would lead to bitterness and tension within the new Gilbertese state."

The conference is now expected to discuss the independence constitution, in which the special position of the Banabans will be the key issue. According to Mr Ieremia Tabia, Chief Minister, who leads the Gilbert Islands delegation, they would do their utmost to safeguard Banaban rights.

ount confirms Senate by Republicans

Own Corerspondent
n, Nov 28

l Warner, a former ates Navy Secretary, nd of Elizabeth Tay- en officially declared of the Senate seat ia in the November elections.

rner, a Republican, Democratic opponent, w Miller a former ney-General, after a a mere 4,721 votes ore than 1,200,000

ner's victory will give licans a gain of three he Upper House of Congress, as was ex- en results in other e announced earlier . There will be 59 and 41 Republicans.

recount, in South one of two House entatives' seats has he positions of the tates. An official he votes shows that s Daschle, a Demo- his Republican oppo- nent, Mr Leo Thorsness by only 14 votes. It gave 64,661 votes to Mr Daschle and 64,647 to Mr Thorsness. A further recount is expected because of the very slim margin.

These results make the following additions to the lists of the Senate and the House of Representatives published in *The Times* on November 9 and 10 respectively. The letters R (Republican) or D (Democrat) before the candidate's name indicate the party which held the seat previously and the numbers to the house districts in each state. Sitting members are denoted by an (x) after their names.

SENATE
Virginia
R John Warner, Rep

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
South Dakota
R 1 Thomas Daschle, Dem (subject to possible recount)
R 2 James Abdnor, Rep (x)

Duke's aircraft had inadequate brake chart

Edmonton, Nov 28.—A blow-out of four tyres on a departing Air Canada airliner in Calgary on which the Duke of Edinburgh was a passenger on August 12, was due to an inadequate brake-energy chart.

The incident occurred during a second takeoff attempt after the initial takeoff was aborted because a door warning light came on due to "a minor electrical fault". Prince Philip was on his way back to London from the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton.

The department said the brake-energy chart on the airliner, used to determine if brake temperatures are within safety limits for a takeoff, was open to misinterpretation.

Dispute over Judy Garland property sale

Los Angeles, Nov 28.—Lisa Minnelli, the actress, asked a judge to stop an auction which started yesterday of belongings of her late mother, Judy Garland.

The sale of items ranging from silverware to underwear, was arranged by Miss Garland's third husband, Mr Sid Luft, a former pilot.

The judge refused to stop the auction, but said he would decide on Friday who would get the proceeds, expected to be about $500,000 (about £252,000).



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his new system was nst a leading DIY h amazing results. ystem took just 12 double glaze a win- e DIY brand took 24
is very simple. The is not a kit although It yourself (and so r cost). Your win- measured by experts. panels are factory cessive and delivered t for you to install. be simpler than the system is face ing cause if your fits then panels glide so even work be of this manufacturer Wisemitre. The name system of New Brid- ife. It does every double glazing does the warmth, reduces nd noise, cleans bur- and cuts fuel bills. re it will cost less hat leave you to do k yourself. if you think DIY ing even made this for you. Cottrell installation service ppy to install it for
ore about Britain's dy low-cost way to ze.
pon on page 4.

Not so many years ago the North Sea was the uninvaded home of sea creatures and birds. Then man came and fought over its rugged surface, first in small boats, then in great steel ships. He began to carry oil on its surface. Sometimes he spilled it. More recently he began to drill beneath the seabed for oil and to set up huge factories on stilts to produce it — and sometimes he spills it. Well might lovers of birds and the sea creatures fear that man in his quest for oil may behave as a hawker, a trespasser and a slick operator.

The plain fact of the matter is that whenever and wherever oil must be produced there is always a risk of spillage. It is the duty of those who produce it and ship it to take every possible precaution to ensure that accidents happen as seldom as humanly possible. In the United States, where more than 20,000 wells have been drilled offshore, there have been only four serious spills in more than a quarter of a century, all of them cleaned up with no permanent environmental damage.

But what about Britain?

Each company maintains a vigilant guard against oil spills and blow-outs, and has its own disaster contingency plan and specially trained personnel to cope with emergencies.

Here in the the North Sea, safety and environmental protection start, of course, with the companies themselves — influencing everything from design and construction of drilling rigs, platforms and ships, to operating procedures, inspection schedules and training programmes. Platforms and pipelines are inspected regularly by engineers and divers. Small submarines are often used as well. Platforms in the North Sea carry resident safety specialists to monitor safety systems and ensure that they are working properly.

Through the UK Offshore Operators Association (UKOOA) oil companies have arranged access to special stocks of dispersants and spraying equipment held at UK ports. They also have access to stocks held in other countries surrounding the North Sea. In addition, companies operating in the UK and Norwegian sectors have recently formed mutual support 'brigades' — five of them — covering all UK and Norwegian fields. Members are pledged to send to each other's aid their support and fire-fighting vessels in the event of a major fire or blow-out.

Behind the companies' individual and collective contingency arrangements are those of the government. In a crisis, they can mobilise their own Blow-Out Emergency Team and in the longer term they sponsor — through the Oil Pollution Division of the Warren Springs Laboratory — vital research into development of pollution control techniques.

Government also plays a special role in containing any threat to our UK shores, whether the oil comes to the UK from wells in the North Sea, from Africa, or from the Middle East.

At the centre is the Marine Division of the Department of Trade. When danger threatens, theirs is the job of mustering and directing the country's defences. Beside them stand other government departments, including the Coastal Protection Service of the Department of the Environment, local authorities and coastguard officers — all of them with their part to play in the vital effort to preserve birds, sea life and beaches.

Still, the primary responsibility for prevention or cure lies fair and square with the oil companies, no matter where their installations are. Our job is to ensure that as far as possible no spills occur, and that if they do we can cope with them.

The restless grey waters of the North Sea have their own wild loveliness. They demand respect. No one who works upon them — as we and the other operators do — can afford to treat them lightly.

Hawkers? Yes, if you must.

Trespassers? Perhaps.

Slick operators? Certainly not. There is no place for them in the North Sea.



No hawkers. No trespassers. No slick operators.

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Mobil

OVERSEAS

Iran bars mourning processions of flagellants in streets

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, Nov 28

The Iranian Government today announced what some observers saw as a dangerous carrot-and-stick policy towards the country's religious leaders, amid growing indications that yet another government might be in the offing.

General Gholamreza Azhari, the Prime Minister, said in a broadcast that all processionn would be banned in the religious mourning month of Moharram, which begins in five days' time. Gatherings, however, would be permitted in mosques and meeting places.

The month reaches a climax on December 11, known as Ashura, when the streets are usually full of large processions of worshippers, many flagellating themselves with whips and chains.

Observers said that the ban might only serve to inflame tempers and many devout Muslims might defy the order and take to the streets. General Azhari gave a warning, however, that this would mean a showdown with troops guarding the city under martial law. The Government is thus in danger of provoking the very violence many have predicted will come in this *tense month*.

At the same time, the Government announced that it planned to scrap all laws that did not conform to Islamic principles and future laws would be drafted "with the guidance of the great ayatollahs".

But religious sources said that the coincidence of the two announcements showed that the one was clearly designed to take the sting out of the other. It *still did not fully meet the con*stitutional demand of the clergy that laws should be vetted by a five-man religious committee.

In another move today, Iran radio reported that the Government had protested to Sir Anthony Parsons, the British Ambassador, about the "spitefull attitude" of the BBC World Service's Persian broadcast.

The Persian service, which has many listeners among Iranians starved of local news, has been viewed by successive governments as public enemy No. 1 among the foreign press.

The officials here are known to be particularly annoyed by an interview in Persian with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the exiled religious leader.

There were growing signs today that the Shah might make yet another change of government.

There were differing reports of who would head the new *government, the third in five* months. The favourite was Dr Ali Amini, who was Prime Minister for a brief period in 1961-62, and has over the past few weeks been making determined attempts to form a civilian government of conciliation.

He failed once before when Dr Karim Sanjabi, the leader of the opposition National Front, turned down an offer to join a coalition government.

But sources said that Dr Amini had succeeded in forming a coalition containing many opposition figures, including two parliamentarians who have waged a constant campaign against the last two governments—Mr Ahmad Banniahmad, an independent, and Mr Mohsen Peseshkpour, the leader of the Pan-Iran Party.

A lengthy interview with Dr Amini broadcast in full on radio and television yesterday appeared designed to build him up before such a change.

The apparent choice of Dr Amini, generally regarded as pro-American, caused concern among political observers who feared that his appointment would fail to conciliate the hard-core Opposition. The National Front has repeatedly declared that it would have nothing to do with any government that included anyone who had been in government during the 25 years of the Shah's authoritarian rule.

National Front sources suggested that in fact Dr Amini *would assure liaison* between an opposition government and the Shah. They suggested that either Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar, the Front's deputy leader, or Mr Mehdi Bazargan, the leader of the Iran Freedom *Movement, would head the* new government. Most independent observers were doubtful of this.

Sources reported that the Shah had agreed to hand over control of the Savak secret police to the Government. Power over the military, now in the Shah's hands, might be shared but it was not made clear how the question of who should have the right to dissolve Parliament had been resolved.

Tehran, Nov 28.—Senior officials of Iran's Central Bank today denied the authenticity of an unsigned list circulating here of prominent Iranians said to have transferred huge sums of money out of the country in recent months.

Some of the first names on the list were incorrect, and two or three names were of people who died some time ago the officials said.—Reuter.

Leading article, page 19

30,000 march to mourn US mayor's killing

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, Nov 28

Mr Dan White, a former member of San Francisco's board of supervisors, is to be arraigned today under extremely tight security for the murder yesterday of Mr George Moscone, the city's mayor, and Mr Harvey Milk, another supervisor.

The mayor and Mr Milk were shot dead in their offices in City hall. Police say that Mr White was angered by the mayor's refusal to reappoint him as a city supervisor. He had resigned earlier this month claiming financial hardship, but appeared in the mayor's office yesterday and tried to persuade Mr Moscone to give him back *the post.*

Police say the mayor told Mr White that he was about to name someone else to fill the vacant spot. It is believed that Mr Milk strongly opposed the idea of Mr White being re*appointed. Mr Milk and Mr* White were political opposites.

A crowd estimated at 30,000 marched through central San Francisco last night carrying candles to mourn the two deaths. There were hundreds of homosexuals in the procession. Mr Milk was a leader of the city's homosexual community and Mr Moscone had upheld the rights of homosexuals and other minority groups in San Francisco.

Police continued to stress there was no connexion between the kilings and the recent mass suicide and murders involving the San Francisco-based People's Temple in Guyana.

Mr White, aged 32, a former policeman, fireman and Marine Corps veteran of the Vietnam war, was today portrayed by friends as an idealistic, uncompromising conservative.

He was elected supervisor just over a year ago on a law-and-order platform and was openly opposed to San Francisco's large homosexual community. One friend described him as "very nice, very conservative, conscientious and considerate. He thought he could change things as a supervisor. He was particularly concerned about dishonesty in city government".

But friends also said Mr White had a hot temper.

Mr White is married with a young child. When he resigned from the board of supervisors, the equivalent of a city council, he complained that the annual salary of $9,600 (£4,800) was insufficient to support a family. He apparently changed his mind after friends and family offered him financial help.

The thousands who attended last night's candlelight procession, at which the singer Joan Baez entertained the crowd, were told that in November, 1977, Mr Milk had told friends he was afraid that his position in the public eye might make him a target for violence.



Mr Dan White, the murder suspect, in police custody.

Last rebel stronghold falls in Eritrea

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Nov 28

Mr Mengiste Desta, the Ethiopian Ambassador here, told a press conference in Nairobi today that the war against secessionist rebels in Eritrea is now over, following the capture of the town of Keren—the last big centre remaining in rebel hands.

He said the capture of Keren, after protracted operations by the Ethiopian forces, had "broken the back" of the *rebellion.* "The *secessionist* forces have been completely smashed. All that remains is the mopping up, to clear out the last pockets".

Mr Mengiste agreed that considerable numbers of guerrillas were still hiding in the mountains of Eritrea, but he said with all the main towns in government hands there was little possibility for further resistance.

Eritrean rebel sources, however, say their forces made a "strategic retreat" from Keren in the face of a massive government assault, supported by several thousand Cubans.

"We are not destroyed", a spokesman of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front said. "We are preparing for a protracted people's war".

An Ethiopian Government spokesman in Addis Ababa today denied that Cubans had been operating with the Ethiopian forces in Eritrea. Diplomatic sources, however, say both Cuban and Soviet military experts have been supporting the Ethiopian Army in this area.

Debate in Peking may spread to provinces

From Georges Biannic
of Agence France-Presse
Peking, Nov 28

The latest statements by Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the Chinese Deputy Prime Minister, used today as headlines in the official press, will probably slow down the "Peking springtime" of public political debate in the capital and spread it to the provinces.

For the first time today, the *People's Daily, the Communist* Party organ, the *Kwangming Daily*, a newspaper favoured by intelectuals, and radio and television reported the wall poster campaign in Peking and the expression of popular demands.

Extracts from yesterday's interview with Mr Teng by Mr Robert Novak, the American columnist, and Sunday's meeting between Mr Ryosaku Sasaki, chairman of the Japanese Socialist Democratic Party, and Mr Teng, were also published.

The press reports emphasized Mr Teng's big character posters, as provided for by the constitution.

"We have not got the right to deny or criticize the masses if they put up big character posters. If the masses feel some anger, we must let them express it", he said.

That was an indication from Mr Teng that should encourage people across the country to start expressing themselves, observers said.

A small poster movement, about which few details are known, has already started in Tientsin, China's third largest city.

In Canton in 1974, when China was under the rule of the disgraced "gang of four", three former Red Guards writing under the pseudonym Li Yizhe put up a poster on democracy and legality, which brought them fame and imprisonment.

Today, Li Yizhe's poster would not look out of place in Peking.

Mr Teng said: "Not all the opinions of the masses are carefully thought out, nor can we demand that they all be entirely correct."

He added: "The broad masses demand stability and unity and consider the overall picture. We have to explain matters clearly to the masses and know how to lead."

Hongkong: Mr Liu Shao-chi, a former head of state, died of pneumonia on a train in 1969 on his way into exile in Kaifeng, a pro Peking magazine reported here.

The Trends, quoting sources in Peking, said the exile was ordered by Lin Piao, the former Defence Minister.

Lin Piao is said to have died in a plane crash in 1971 while fleeing China to the Soviet Union. Lin was accused of attempting to assassinate Mao Tse-tung.

Seven Turkish Cypriot ministers resign

From Our Correspondent
Nicosia, Nov 28

The Government of the self-proclaimed Turkish Cypriot Federated State of Cyprus collapsed today with the resignation of seven ministers out of the nine-man Cabinet of Mr Osman Orek, the prime minister.

Mr Orek announced he would continue in office, however, pending the return to Cyprus later in the week of Mr Rauf Denktas, the President of the Turkish Cypriot state who is in New York.

Though there has been no official explanation for the resignations, they have been rumoured for several days following growing opposition to a plan by Mr Denktas and Mr Orek to sign a valuable contract with a foreign firm for the tourist exploitation of the Turkish-occupied part of Cyprus.

The Turkish Cypriot Federated State was established in 1975 in the northern part of the island which has been under Turkish occupation since the invasion in the summer of 1974. It has not been recognized by any country other than Turkey.

The seven Turkish Cypriot minister who resigned were reportedly to have objected to the granting of exclusive rights to the Panama-registered company Industrial and Agricultural Developments SA, demanding that these rights should be given to Turkish Cypriot interests.

The quarrel is over the division of the rich spoils seized by the Turkish authorities from the 200,000 Greek Cypriot refugee inhabitants who are prevented by the Turkish occupation army from returning to their homes in that part of the island.

These spoils include scores of hotels, restaurants, night clubs, and other tourist establishments as well as hundreds of factories and other enterprises worth millions of pounds.

Mr Benktash and Mr Orek intend to hand over all the tourist establishments held by their Government to the Panamanian-based company for exploitation in return for an annual fee.

Mrs Gandhi's candidate well ahead in Bihar poll

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, Nov 28

Mrs Gandhi's Congress can date emerged with a clear le of some 16,0000 votes over t Janata candidate in the Sam stipur by-election in the nort ern Indian state of Bihar t night.

Counting of the poll had be delayed most of the day but M Tarkeshwari Sinha of the Indi Congress, took an early le over Professor Ajit Mehta, t candidate of the Janata Par which has been in power Delhi for the past 20 months.

A win in the north for M Gandhi, who owed her defeat the March 1977 general electi essentially to her rejecti there in protest against her 1 month period of emergen rule, is in some wayn even mo important for Mrs Gandhi th her own Chikmagalur by-el tion win in southern India ear this month.

It would be a powerf psychological boost for h current "comeback" campaig not least among the waveri politicians in this capital.

The violence marring Su day's polling in the consti ency, in which a minister of t Janata-ruled state Governme and a Janata member of t Lok Sabha were allegedly volved, led in Parliament tod to an Opposition demand for t dismissal by Delhi of the t tire local administration.

Mr D. L. Mandal, the Dept Home Minister, who at fi denied that the two Janata po ticians had been arrested by t Bihar police, and then correct himself in the Indian Low House, promised a full sta ment tomorrow.

In one village in the Sam stipur constituency none of t eligible voters turned out Sunday, having decided on boycott to protest against wh they regarded as the st Government's failure to p vide adequate protection those wanting to go to the po

Bihar's Minister of Touri and a Janata MP from t poverty stricken northern sta together with three minister bodyguards, were freed l night on bail in Samastip after police had charged th with "rioting, causing physi injuries, and attempt murder" during clashes at o polling booth.

The Indira Congress can date in Samastipur has accus Janata ministers in Bihar smuggling in, under their p tection, "criminal elements" intimidate the voters. One p son was killed and many ported injured in poll clashe

'Times' suspension viewed with chagrin and disbelief

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Nov 28

American newspapers have reported the possibility that *The Times, The Sunday Times* and the three supplements may close this week and now, like the rest of us, are waiting to see what will happen. If they close, there will doubtless be long articles on the papers' dis*appearance and expressions of* confidence that in due course they will reappear.

In the meantime journalists, who take a professional interest, and people with a more personal concern are forever ask*ing correspondents here* what is happening. They find our inability to answer a bad sign.

They make comparisons with the *Washington Post* and *The New York Times*. Through a series of confrontations and *strikes (the latest lasted 88* days) *The New York Times* has managed to modernize its printing operation, at very considerable cost.

It settled its disputes with each union separately and in sequence (Times Newspapers is trying to do it all at once) choosing in each instance, and in advance, whether its technique was to buy off the workers or to fight them.

Often it had to do both, to put up with a strike at the end of which the workers agreed to accept new working rules on technology in exchange for huge redundancy payments. The *Washington Post* generally followed the same line.

The exception was the *Post's* battle with its printers, which it fought to a victorious conclusion. The printers went on strike and smashed the presses on the way out. This so aroused the indignation of other workers, including most journalists, that they crossed the picket lines and allowed the paper to resume publication.

We are asked whether Times Newspapers plans to follow either or both of these examples, and reply that it is unlikely. Fleet Street printers do not smash their presses, and bringing a paper out against the unions would be even more difficult in London than in New York.

The New York Times did not even try, of course. Therefore, we tell inquirers, the answer is either money or surrender by one side or the other.

This all perturbs Americans who like *The Times*, but it is perhaps worth noting that the things people expect to miss most keenly are *The Times* crossword and the the. *Times Literary Supplement*.

Peter Hazelhurst writes from Tokyo: Japanese journalists and editors still refuse to believe that the newspapers may close.

"It is inconceivable to Japanese readers and journalists that the management and staff of *The Times* will allow a paper with so much international prestige to close down. The paper is part of history. If the reports are true then it will come as a great shock to newspaper editors in Japan", a spokesman for the Japanese newspaper publishers and editors association said today.

Reports by international news agencies have left the average Japanese reader with the impression that the papers will close permanently. But the subject has not been featured prominently in the Japanese media.

The scepticism can be understood in a country whose leading newspapers have never lost a day's publication in spite of an upsurge in the demands of trade unions in recent years.

Charles Hargrove writes from Paris: The possible suspension of publication has been received in rFench political circles and in the press with outright disbelief. They do not make the distinction between suspension and disappearance.

The possibility that the newspapers might cease to exist is regarded by most Frenchmen, for whom *The Times is a sym*bol of all that is traditionally British, along with a bowler hat and a rolled umbrella, as something as inconceivable as the disappearance of the British monarchy, or a run on the Bank of England.

A senior official even remarked privately that it was the biggest joke he had heard in a long time.

Patricia Clough writes from Bonn: Britain will survive without *The Times*, the West German daily *Die Welt* predicts. But one million Britons, it says, will be missing what has become part of their every day life.

Herr Fritz Wirth, the paper's London correspondent, commented that "regardless of whether he is sceptical of *The Times* management's tactics, or admires them, an objective observer can heve little doubt that it is fighting a necessary battle, not only for *The Times* but for Fleet Street as a whole".

Peter Nichols writes from Rome: A lot of Italian reporting of the possible suspension reads like a series of obituary notices. Perhaps because the concept of suspension is unusual, it has widely been misinterpreted as a final act.

The Milan Corriere della Sera managedto fill two columns on its front page of what one takes to be regret that The Times may be going.

The reasons it gave are bizarre: Because it could not sell enough copies, keep abreast of change or maintain its reputation for impartiality, having come out during the last conclave for Cardinal Hume as Pope.

There was no indication that the stoppage was due strictly to a dispute between management and some unions or that the aim wasto keep it as short aes possible.

Jews displaced from Ara lands claim compensatio

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Nov 28

An appeal to President Sadat of Egypt to "set an example to ther Arab governments" by restitution of religious property and compensation for some 80,000 Jews formerly living in Egypt, was made today by a meeting of the World Organization of Jews from Arab *Countries.*

Mr David Littman, their spokesman, said that "the total of displaced Jews from Arab countries is as much or more than the number of Palestinian Arabs claiming compensation or *certain rights from* Israel".

He believed that, in the event of a settlement in the Middle East, a few Jes might return to Arab countries but "for the communities that existed there their history is finished".

Egypt's position: Dr [illegible] Khalil, the Egyptian Minister, flies to [illegible] tomorrow to explain to dem Carter Egypt's [illegible] tion on the linking of [illegible] treaty with Israel to P[illegible] self-rule.

Details of the mes[illegible] not known but the E[illegible] press has said that a [illegible] States proposal to link a [illegible] treaty to elections in the W[illegible] Bank and the Gaza Strip by [illegible] end of next year could serv[illegible] a basis for resumed negot[illegible] tions.—Reuter.

Nobel prize: President Sa[illegible] has told the Norwegian No[illegible] Committee that he will co[illegible] to Oslo to receive the 1[illegible] Nobel Peace Prize which [illegible] shares with Mr Menach[illegible] Begin, the Israeli Pr[illegible] Minister.—Reuter.



Oak from the Americas.
The true heart of a classic sherry.

Sherry was the first wine to cross the Atlantic from Europe. Indeed it probably travelled with Columbus, for the town of Sanlucar de Barrameda, near Jerez, was Columbus' home port.

By way of a compliment returned, American oak is exported to Spain to make the casks in which sherry matures. American oak helps impart to sherry its unique individuality: another of the mysteries which centuries of experience have proved but no amount of science can explain.



Thus the Americas play an important part in the development of classic finos and amontillados.

The classic fino is pale in colour and dry to taste with a delicate bouquet. Luncheon Dry is just such a fino. Serve it chilled to appreciate fully its true character.

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General Secretary: Brian I. Callin MA, BSc. Pastoral Secretary: Rev. Norman J. Richardson

r Smith admits to African pressure peace in Rhodesia

ederick Cleary
, Nov 28

n Smith, the Rhodesian Minister, admitted today for the first time South African Govern- s pressuring the Tran- Government to reach a it.

impromptu press con- outside his office he as wrong to think the ent headed by Mr otha would be happy present "illegal" lent to continue.

mith and his three e Council colleagues the new South African inister at a secret the banks of the Lim- r on November 15. The n leader had been out a report published week in *The Times* Salisbury newspaper *nal Observer* that the rican Government was essing the Rhodesians a speedy settlement.

lith said that when regarding Rhodesia ed to South Africa Mr ster, the former South rime Minister, who is President, had always at pressure on to him. ct that South Africa only country in the t continued to support with Rhodesia had n embarrassment. Mr uld understand this they had violated the tions sanctions policy ia the South Africans urn been threatened ions.

ent oil embargo threat me example. "These ry the South African nt. It would be stupid think otherwise", he

odesian leader said Africans wanted to rument installed here ld be accepted inter- and no country recognized which did majority-rule govern-

who thought the can Government had s mind was wrong. ith African Govern- sistent in its attitude s, so if anybody is out anything over to e South Africans will or us to go on in our dition with sanctions and that they are nd troops to help us, f story is just a pack y intelligent person t for himself", he

n said the Executive s still ready to attend an all-party conference which is now being planned by Mr James Callaghan. He said he had more faith in the March 3 internal accord, but would abide by the promise made to the British and American governments by the Executive Council when in Washington in October.

He said the British and American governments had promised that if any parties refused to attend, the conference would still go on. This was important, he said. He hoped the British and Americans would have the courage to stand by this decision even if the Patriotic Front leaders, Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, did not show up as they had threatened.

Mr Smith, who had just come out of the weekly Executive Council meeting, said a couple of important decisions had been taken relating to the whole settlement issue and these may be made known on Thursday.

Asked about the removal of racial discrimination Mr Smith said the sooner it happened the better.

He did not believe the April 20 general election date would need to be postponed. "After a very constructive meeting we had this morning I am more confident than I was before", he said.

Reports that Mr Justin Nyoka, the Rhodesian African journalist was alive and well in Mozambique, after his disappearance in August were confirmed by unofficial sources here today, but not by the government.

Mr Nyoka, who worked for the BBC and the *Rand Daily Mail* of Johannesburg, was taken from his farm in Enkeldoorn in the Rhodesian midlands on August 26. It was thought at the time that he had been taken and killed by Zanla forces owing allegiance to Mr Robert Mugabe.

All efforts by the Rhodesian Government to trace him have so far failed, but today a government spokesman said Mr Nyoka's whereabouts are still unknown. But several reliable sources said Mr Nyoka was alive and in a camp in Mozambique where political prisoners are usually kept.

Attack repulsed: Two white teenagers, armed with .22 revolvers, helped their father, firing a machine-gun, stave off an attack by black guerrillas in Christon Bank, some 15 miles from the centre of Salisbury.

Mr Cecil Inglis, aged 52, and his children, Linda, aged 15, and Colin, aged 13, said they all returned fire when shooting began outside their backyard yesterday.—AP.



Mr Cledwyn Hughes, left, speaks to officials on his arrival at Dar es Salaam.

Mr Hughes may get cool reception

From Lawrence Pintak
Lusaka, Nov 28

There is little optimism in southern Africa that the latest Anglo-American attempt to bring the various participants in the Rhodesian conflict together for all party talks will be any more successful than countless other such attempts this year.

A new face has appeared on the "Rhodesian merry-go-round", as the endless capital-hopping negotiations are known here, but it is doubtful whether the words or the result will be any different.

Mr Cledwyn Hughes, Mr Callaghan's personal representative, has taken over for Mr John Graham of the Foreign Office, but unless Mr Hughes has some magic peace formula hidden up his sleeve, he is likely to receive a cool reception in the capitals of the five front-line black states, which support the Patriotic Front guerrillas, when he visits them this week.

Mr Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Patriotic Front, said today he would meet Mr Hughes, but added that he would tell him that the time for talks had passed and that the war would now escalate.

"What alternative do we have?", asked Mr Nkomo, who has just returned from Havana and Angola where he discussed the future of the bush war. "None but to step up the fight. That is what we plan to do."

Since the fruitless Malta conference on Rhodesia in February there have been almost non-stop efforts to bring the two sides to the table once again.

During that same period, the Foreign Office has periodically leaked the good news that an all-party conference was just weeks away. At one point, a conference in Zambia's Luangwa national park appeared "imminent". Such a meeting has yet to materialize.

The massive Rhodesian air and ground assaults in September and October on bases run by Mr Nkomo's Zipra army—including two just a few miles from Lusaka—have markedly hardened the nationalist's attitude toward negotiations.

"All-party conference, all-party nonsense", Mr Nkomo declared after a Rhodesian raid on three guerrilla bases deep inside Zambia.

The other Patriotic Front co-leader, Mr Robert Mugabe, too, has apparently abandoned his previous willingness to talk.

Upon hearing the news of the latest Anglo-American effort, President Kaunda of Zambia who, until the raids on his country, maintained that negotiated peace was still possible, said change in Rhodesia can now only come through war.

African diplomats say President Nyerere of Tanzania and President Machel of Mozambique—the other key front-line leaders—echo Dr Kaunda's sentiments.

As Western diplomats here admit, there is little incentive for the Patriotic Front to negotiate. With a combined force of some 9,000 guerrillas (about 1,000 of Mr Nkomo's Zipra guerrillas, and 8,000 from Mr Mugabe's Zanla Army) inside Rhodesia, the war is moving clearly in their favour.

Guerrilla leaders, and many independent observers, are convinced that it is only a matter of time before Rhodesia's badly stretched army reaches its breaking point and can no longer maintain even a semblance of control.

Already Salisbury is being forced to rely on the private armies of the black members of the interim government and these bands of ill-disciplined men, in many cases guerrillas who have taken up the regime's offer of amnesty, are known to have themselves been responsible for numerous acts of terrorism.

The rains have arrived in Rhodesia and within weeks the brown bushveldt will become thick with lush vegetation, providing cover to the guerrillas and nightmarish headaches for the security forces.

The season will provide the ideal time for Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe to begin infiltrating into Rhodesia the 20,000 trained guerrillas now at camps in Zambia, Angola and Mozambique.

Guerrilla activity in vast areas of eastern, northern and western Rhodesia has already forced the Executive Council to put off pre-independence elections until April.

The delay has caused new problems and divisions within the already unstable Salisbury Government. Guerrilla leaders here and in Maputo are convinced that as they tighten the noose around Salisbury, the fragile alliance between Mr Ian Smith and three black members of the Executive Council, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Rev Jeriminh Chirau, and Rev Ndabaningi Sithole will crumble, leaving Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe to assume the reins of power.

State uses common law to avoid political aspect in South African case against black students

'Soweto 11' on trial for sedition

From Nicholas Ashford
Kempton Park, Transvaal,
Nov 28

In a tiny court room in this nondescript town east of Johannesburg, 11 black students are facing a series of charges arising from the upheavals in Soweto on June 16, 1976.

Ten men and a woman, are each facing a main charge of sedition and an alternative charge under the Terrorism Act. They have all pleaded not guilty.

The accused are: Wilson "Chief" Twala, aged 18; Daniel Sechaba Monsitsi, aged 23, former chairman of the SSRC; Seth Mazibuko, aged 19; Mafison Morobe, aged 22; Jefferson Lengane, aged 21; Susan Mthembu, aged 22; Ernest Ndabeni, aged 21; Kennedy Mogami, aged 19; Reginal Mngomezulu, aged 21; Michael Khiba, aged 20; and George Twala, aged 23.

It is the first big trial involving charges of sedition since 1946, a fact which reflects a desire by the state to avoid giving the impression that this is an important political trial.

Sedition (which is based on the incitement of crowds to commit unlawful acts) is a common law offence and the sentence it carries is left to the discretion of the judge. It could be a suspended prison sentence or life imprisonment, but not death.

The trial, which began in September, is widely referred to among blacks as "the Soweto trial" as the 11 defendants are effectively being accused of being responsible for the unrest which began as a student protest against the use of Afrikaans as a teaching medium in black schools.

The main thrust of the state's case has been that the violence which ensued was largely the work of a small group of young agitators rather than a general manifestation of black grievances against white supremacy.

The accused hardly give the impression of being wild revolutionaries. The men, neatly dressed in track-suit tops or striped shirts, take copious notes while a white official from the Department of (black) Education and rTaining tells the court why he believes that Bantu education was in no way inferior to white education.

Behind them in the court, friends and relatives cram themselves into three rows of wooden benches, occasionally laughing or expressing amazement.

The atmosphere, once tense, is now relaxed and during adjournments the spectators chatter excitedly with the accused, showing photographs of family outings and passing them books and newspapers.

So relaxed have the proceedings become, that a few days ago one of the policemen on duty allowed the accused to inspect his fully-loaded sub-machine gun. None of them attempted to make use of it.

According to the 56-page indictment the 11 accused were either office bearers, members or supporters of the South African Students Movement (SASM) or the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC), both of which were banned on October 19, 1977. They allegedly decided on a number of gatherings which led to confrontations with the police and other officials and resulted in various offences including murder, arson, public violence and disturbing the peace.

The indictment also contains information on meetings to discuss demonstrations against the use of Afrikaans in schools; persuading workers to stay away from work; demanding the release of detainees; and giving instructions on how to make petrol bombs.

The defence is being led by Mr Ernest Wentzel, a highly articulate advocate who was part of the Biko family legal team during last year's inquest into the death of the Black Consciousness leader.

The prosecutor, Mr K. von Lieres, was also prominent in the Biko case. He represented the state. The proceedings take place under the watchful gaze of Mr Justice H. van Dyk, a young judge who by his interventions in the trial has given the impression of being scrupulously fair.

So far 104 prosecution witnesses have been called and probably only a few more will make an appearance before the state winds up its case before the Christmas adjournment.

They have included a large number of policemen who were in Soweto at the time of the unrest, a handful of whites who were molested by demonstrating students and a number of accomplice witnesses who have turned state's evidence. Most of the accomplice witnesses have testified in camera. All were held in detention for periods of up to one year and some have complained of police brutality.

Initially the main thrust of the prosecution seemed to be designed to highlight the violence perpetrated by the demonstrating students.

One police witness described how a police dog had been hacked to death. Another witness told how he had discovered the battered body of Dr Melville Edelstein, one of the two whites to have been killed during the unrest.

Several policemen recounted how the students teased and threw stones at them. But there has been little direct evidence and so far not one witness has identified any of the accused as being personally involved in such incidents.

Other witnesses have testified that the student demonstrations began peacefully.

Another referred to an SSRC "peace plan" to thrash out grievances which, it was proposed, would be attended by all political parties in South Africa and be chaired by Mr John Vorster, the former Prime Minister.

Nor have the many documents and pamphlets submitted by the state given the impression that the students were bent on violence.

The prosecution is now trying to show that Bantu education, and the Afrikaans issue in particular, had little to do with the unrest. The star witness in this respect has been Dr A. B. Fourie, who is director of education control at the Department of Education and Training. Last week he told the court that he was proud at what Bantu education had achieved in 20 years and denied that it was designed to keep blacks in an inferior position.

Yesterday, however, under cross-examination by Mr Wentzel, he admitted to many shortcomings in the system.

He also conceded that for two years before the Soweto unrest virtually every black school board and most black education officials had objected to the ruling concerning the compulsory use of Afrikaans as a teaching medium.

Mr Wentzel pointed out that as a result of the Soweto unrest 503 out of 700 secondary school teachers in the township had resigned and the number of students attending secondary school had fallen from 27,000 to 14,000.

"Can we agree," he asked, "that this is one of the greatest tragedies in the history of this country?" "Yes," replied Dr Fourie.

Dr Fourie was also asked if he felt his Department had handled the situation in Soweto tactfully. He replied: "Perhaps no. We would have handled it quite differently, if we had known what we know now."

Dr Fourie is one of a number of witnesses who have also given evidence to the Cillie Commission set up in 1976 to look into the causes of the unrest. The commission is expected to publish its findings shortly, almost certainly before the Soweto trial is over.

The defence team is concerned that its findings could influence the final outcome of the case if, as is expected, they show that a small group of students was primarily responsible for the unrest and they exonerate the Bantu education system from blame.

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BRITISH GAS

THE TIMES GUEST COOK

CHRISTMAS DAY IN THE KITCHEN

All Christendom celebrates Christmas with feasting and rituals as richly varied, as odd and as pleasing as the peoples who have made them. Shona Crawford Poole has gathered festive recipes from all over the world for her book "Cooking for Christmas", to be published next year by Atheneum in New York.



Wild and tame fowl were popular Christmas gifts and payments in the Middle Ages. They were often presented live to be kept in special pens and fed on such delicacies as raisins, white breadcrumbs and milk until they were needed in the kitchen. This custom, and the difficulties of housing and feeding more than a breeding stock of larger beasts through the winter months, set a pattern of Christmas eating which is followed to this day.

Of all the domesticated birds, goose has the finest falvour. Its creamy white flesh cooks to a dark beige colour and has a rich, slightly gamey taste. One of the reasons the meat tastes so good is that goose is a fatty bird. Nowadays its fattiness is more often mentioned as a criticism, but it is an advantage too. Goose is the original self-basting bird.

Turkeys arrived in Europe in the fifteenth century, but geese are indigenous and their appearance on the Christmas table goes back farther. The Germans are especially attached to their festive goose, stuffing it with apples, nuts, raisins and prunes. Irish and Polish cooks often use mashed potato flavoured with onion and herbs. Sage and onion stuffing is the best-known English recipe, and all these traditions have merged in American kitchens.

Goose roasted in the fashion of the Normandy region of northern France is the finest goose recipe I have found. Black puddings are a continuing part of French Christmas tradition, and this stuffing of black pudding, apples and port makes a magnificent dish. English Cox's orange pippins are the best apples to use both for the stuffing and the purée.

OIE A LA NORMANDE

To serve 6 to 8

8-10lb goose

For the stuffing

1½lb black pudding

goose liver

1-2 cloves garlic

2 large dessert apples

3 tablespoons port

salt

black pepper

4oz medium oatmeal (optional)

For the garnish

4lb dessert apples

Skin the puddings and break them into a large bowl, picking out any visible pieces of white fat. Add the goose liver and crushed garlic and pound the mixture smooth. Peel and core the apples and grate them coarsely into the bowl. Add the port, season with salt and freshly ground black pepper, and mix all the ingredients thoroughly together.

Black puddings vary enormously in the amount of liquid they will absorb. If the stuffing mixture appears too mushy, add up to 4oz of medium oatmeal (ground oatmeal not oat flakes). This will swell during cooking, so it is particularly important not to over-fill the bird if oatmeal is used. Stuff the goose loosely with this mixture.

A trussed bird need not look as if it has been caught in a game of cats cradle. Sew or skewer the vent firmly to prevent juices escaping, then tie the legs together with string and tie the string round the tail. Pull the neck skin gently down under the back and fasten it with metal skewers or wooden toothpicks. Cut off the wingtips for the stockpot.

Prick the bird on the legs and lower breast with a sharp skewer. Put it breast side up in a roasting tin and roast it in a preheated hot oven 400°F (200°C, gas mark 6) for the first 15 minutes. Lower the oven heat to 325°F (170°C, gas mark 3) and turn the bird breast side down for half the remaining cooking time of between 4 and 4½ hours. Turn it breast side up again, raised on a rack for the remainder. Basting is unnecessary, but save the goose fat dripping for other dishes, especially a *cassoulet*, or the tastiest sauté potatoes you will ever cook.

Your goose is cooked when the juices run a pale golden colour. Test with a skewer inserted into the leg close to the body. Serve the goose on a bed of unsweetened apple purée.

Turkeys are now so widely available that in many parts of the world, especially in the cities, older Christmas eating customs are being forgotten. Chileans stuff turkeys with apples and walnuts. In Ecuador they are filled with rice, almonds, eggs, raisins, prunes and peas, in Greece with pork and chestnuts, in France with chestnuts and truffles. There are chestnut stuffings for turkey from every continent and there is surprisingly little to choose between most of them. The best I have found is an Italian stuffing. The ingredients may seem an odd mixture, but the flavour they produce is magnificent.

Canned, whole chestnuts, even well drained, are a bit too wet for most stuffings. Fresh chestnuts, boiled or baked, and peeled of course, or reconstituted dried chestnuts, have better flavour and texture.

IL TACCHINO RIPIENO MILANESE

To serve 10 to 12

8-10 lb turkey

1 small black Perigold truffle, tinned

For the stuffing

½ lb fresh Italian pork sausages, or minced pork

½ lb minced veal

turkey liver

4 oz Parma ham

4 oz shallots or onions

½ lb stoned prunes

2 lb cooked chestnuts

truffle parings

4 tablespoons olive oil

1½ oz grated Parmesan cheese

1 tablespoon honey

2 fl oz sherry

½ a nutmeg

salt

pepper

To baste

6 tablespoons melted butter

4 fl oz dry white wine

Peel the truffle and slice it very thinly. Reserve the trimmings. Using your fingers, gently loosen the turkey skin away from the breast and upper legs, being careful not to break the skin. Tuck slices of truffle between the meat and the skin.

To make the stuffing, skin the uncooked sausages and break them into a large mixing bowl. Add the minced veal. Finely chop the turkey liver and Parma ham, and peel and chop the shallots. Add them to the bowl with the prunes and chestnuts, roughly chopped, and the truffle parings. Mix well. Put the oil in a large, heavy pan over a medium heat and sauté these ingredients gently together for about 10 minutes. Return the mixture to the bowl and add the grated Parmesan, honey and sherry. Grate half a nutmeg into the stuffing and add salt to taste and a generous grinding of fresh, black pepper.

Stuff the turkey with this mixture, dividing it between the breast flap and the main cavity. Truss as for goose.

A perfectly cooked turkey is a rare bird if for no other reason than the darker meat of the legs takes more cooking than the delicate white breast meat. The muslin basting method goes a long way to solving this problem. Even the largest bird will not burn or dry out if it is covered with a double thickness of butter muslin wrung out in water, then dipped in melted butter and draped over the whole bird.

Set the turkey on a rack in a shallow roasting tin and roast in a pre-heated, moderately slow oven, 325°F (170°C, gas mark 3) for 3½ to 4½ hours, basting it about every 20 minutes throughout cooking time. It is ready when the juices run clear. Test with a skewer inserted into the thickest part of the leg close to the body. Do not forget that cooking times are calculated on the stuffed weight of the bird at room temperature. Add extra time for a bird taken directly from the fridge.

Who invented Christmas pudding, and when? Historians of the kitchen do not agree. Some have it that it started life in the eleventh century as a plum porridge made in the kitchens of Robert Argyllon for the Christmas Day coronation feast of William the Conqueror. The Scots concede its origins as an elaborate porridge but claim it was made by our Celtic forefathers to celebrate the winter solstice. How did the porridge solidify into pudding? The agreed deduction is that someone allowed it to boil dry, saved the pot before it burned and decided that it tasted better that way—the idea caught on.

In Cornwall, where Christmas puddings are given as presents, the worth of the gift is judged by the weight of the pudding and the amount of fruit packed into it. This is one way of looking at a good pudding, but there are others. For one of my grandmothers the best Christmas pudding was the blackest Christmas pudding she could make. Some people like them heavy, others light. The one point on which almost everyone agrees is that Christmas pudding should be as fruity as possible.

My idea of a perfect Christmas pudding is dark coloured, light textured, and fragrant with fruit, spice and brandy. The following recipe, dating from around 1700, combines these three virtues. The quantities listed make two large puddings each big enough to serve 10 to 12 people. If you halve the ingredients to make one large or two small puddings there is no need to vary the cooking times.

CHRISTMAS PUDDING

To serve 20 to 24

¼lb currants.

¾lb seedless raisins.

¼lb sultanas.

1 lemon.

¼lb shredded suet.

¾lb fresh white breadcrumbs.

2oz blanched almonds.

1 teaspoon grated nutmeg.

4oz dark brown sugar.

4 large eggs.

6 fl oz brandy, or brandy and rum.

5 fl oz milk.

Put the dried fruit in a large mixing bowl. Finely grate the peel of the lemon over the fruit. Add the suet, breadcrumbs, finely chopped almonds, nutmeg and sugar and mix all the dry ingredients thoroughly.

In a separate bowl beat together the eggs, brandy or brandy and rum, and the milk, and stir the liquid into the fruit mixture. Stir well.

Let the mixture, which is a fairly dry one, stand in a cool place for about 12 hours before dividing it between two or more buttered pudding basins. Fill the basins to within no more than an inch of the rim. Cut circles of greaseproof paper and kitchen foil about 1 inch larger all round than the diameter of the basins. Lay the foil on top of the paper and put both on together. Press the overlap down the sides of the basins so that the foil holds the paper in place while both are tied on firmly with string.

To steam the puddings place the basins in one or more large pans with tightly fitting lids and pour in boiling water until it comes about half way up the sides of the basins. Bring the water back to the boil over a high heat, then clamp on the lid and reduce the heat until the water is bubbling gently. Steam the puddings for six hours. Be careful not to let the pan boil dry, and top up the water level with boiling water as required.

After the first steaming, allow the puddings to cool completely before feeding them with a little extra brandy and recovering them with clean papers.

On Christmas Day steam the puddings for a further two hours or more before serving.

Brandy butter, whipped cream or custard are the sauces most usually served nowadays with Christmas pudding. For a change, try this excellent old recipe for a hot sauce given by Dr William Kitchener writing in 1804 in his much plagiarized *Apicius Redivivus, The Cook's Oracle*. A similar Scots recipe is called caudle sauce.

PLUM PUDDING SAUCE

To serve 4 to 6

1 teaspoon grated lemon rind.

1 tablespoon castor sugar.

4 fl oz sherry.

4 fl oz brandy.

4 oz melted butter.

grated nutmeg to taste.

Stir the lemon rind and sugar into the brandy mixed with the sherry and slowly stir the warm butter into the mixture. Keep warm over hot water and stir well just before serving in a sauceboat with a ladle. At the last minute sprinkle a little grated nutmeg over it.

Mince pies are eaten throughout the Christmas season in many parts of the English-speaking world. The earliest pies were boat-shaped cribs, sometimes iced, and by the reign of Elizabeth I had become traditional Christmas fare. The Reformation church banned these as "popish" since their form symbolized the nativity cradle, and their spices the gifts of the kings. Minced meat is still included in the filling of home-made pies in parts of England and the United States, but is seldom seen now in the products of commercial bakeries. All that remains of what was once a means of preserving meat is a little shredded suet.

It is hard for home cooks to beat the pastry of the best bakeries, but homemade mincemeat is another matter entirely. Here is a really good mincemeat recipe. To make your own mince pies use sweet shortcrust or puff pastry, bought or home made.

MINCEMEAT

To make 4lbs.

¾lb dessert apples

¼lb stoned raisins.

¼lb sultanas.

¼lb currants.

¼lb candied lemon peel.

¼lb candied orange peel.

1oz blanched almonds.

¼lb dark brown sugar.

¼lb shredded suet.

1 teaspoon mixed spice.

½ teaspoonful grated nutmeg.

½ teaspoon salt.

1 lemon.

6 tablespoons cognac or rum.

Peel and core the apples. Pass them through the coarse blade of a mincer together with the raisins, sultanas, currants, candied peel and almonds. Put the minced ingredients in a large bowl with the sugar, suet, spices and salt. Finely grate the lemon rind over the bowl, then squeeze the juice and add it too with the cognac or rum. Mix all the ingredients very thoroughly together and pack the mincemeat into jars or plastic containers. Make airtight seals and store the mincemeat in a cool place for about a month before using.

Scandinavian housewives pride themselves on their baking, and the coffee table, with home-made breads, pastries and cakes offered in ascending order of richness, comes into its own when Christmas visitors call. *Viikunakakku*, Finnish fig and butter cake, is particularly good. It is traditionally baked in a ring mould, but of course it tastes just as delicious if you use a deep round or square tin.

VIIKUNAKAKKU

6 oz butter

4 oz brown sugar

3 large eggs

2 tablespoons grated orange rind

6 oz plain flour

1 teaspoon baking powder

2½ oz dried figs, chopped

2½ oz seedless raisins, chopped

1 oz walnuts, chopped

icing sugar

In a large bowl cream together the butter and sugar until pale and fluffy. Whisk together the eggs and orange rind and beat them gradually into the creamed fat, adding a little of the flour with the last few additions of eggs to stop the mixture separating.

Sift together twice the flour and baking powder. Toss the figs, raisins and nuts in about two tablespoons of flour. Stir the fruit and nuts into the creamed mixture then fold in the remaining flour. Mix well.

Spoon the mixture into a ring mould, well buttered and dusted with castor sugar. Bake the cake in a preheated moderate oven 350°F (180°C, gas mark 4) for 40 to 45 minutes. The cake is fuly cooked when a warmed skewer is plunged into the centre and comes out clean.

Rest the cake in its tin for about 10 minutes before turning it on to a wire rack to cool. When completely cold, dust the cake with icing sugar. Serve plain in thin slices.

A light, fragrant Christmas shortbread is made in Greece for which there are countless subtly varied family recipes. The secret of *kourabiédes* is said to lie in beating the butter (goat butter ideally) and sugar by hand for at least half an hour. I think this is a bit of Greek grannies' one-up-woman-ship and use an electric beater with perfect results. The following recipe calls for ouzo but there are equally authentic ones which leave out the booze and use water and a few drops of rosewater instead.

KOURABIEDES

To make about 40

½lb butter

3oz castor sugar

2 tablespoons ouzo

½ teaspoon vanilla essence

1 egg yolk

10oz plain flour

½ teaspoon baking powder

40 cloves

icing sugar

rosewater.

In a large bowl cream together the butter and sugar until light and fluffy. Beat in the ouzo, vanilla essence and egg yolk. Sift together twice the flour and baking powder, then add them to the creamed mixture. Mix well to make a firm dough.

Form rounded tablespoonfuls of the mixture into balls and arrange them on a baking sheet lined with baking parchment. The mixture spreads very little so there is no need to leave large spaces between the biscuits. Press each piece of dough lightly with the ball of your thumb to flatten them in the middle, and spike the centre of each biscuit with a clove. Bake them in a preheated moderately hot hoven 375°F (190°C, gas mark 5) for about 20 minutes or until they are a light, golden colour.

Transfer the *kourabiédes* immediately to a wire rack, while they are still piping hot, sprinkle them twice with icing sugar and rosewater. When they are completely cold, store them in an airtight container.

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Offers in the region of £38,000.

GRANTHAM OFFICE, Spittalgate House, 12 London Road. Tel. (0476) 5885. (Ref. 4AB1526)

London Office: 13 Hill Street W1X 8DL Tel: 01-629 7282

JOHN D. WOOD

SURREY—WEST SUSSEX

Between East Grinstead and Lingfield. London 28 miles. Gatwick Airport 8 miles.

THE OUTLYING PARTS OF THE CHARTHAM PARK ESTATE.

YEW LODGE. Grand Entrance Hall, Cloakroom, 3 Reception Rooms, Kitchen, Utility Room, 5 Bedrooms, Dressing Room, 2 Bathrooms. Garage. 3½ acres of Gardens and Woodland.

YEW COURT. With planning consent to provide: Hall, Cloakroom, 3 Reception Rooms, 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, 2 Attic Rooms, Outbuildings and Garage. 3½ acres of Meadow and Woodland. Oil-fired Central Heating (gas in road nearby). Main water. Electricity (all requiring separation). Private Drainage.

GARAGE COTTAGE. 3-bedroom Cottage with Garage and Stabling. 2-acre Paddock. Nos. 1 and 2 Chartham Cottages—Pair of 3-bedroom Cottages, each with Paddock adjoining. Main Water, Electricity and Drainage. Gas available.

LOWER BARN FARM—Residential 39-acre Stock Farm with Period Farmhouse for enlargement. Buildings and good level, well fenced land for horses. KITCHEN GARDEN. POTENTIAL SITE, THREE POTENTIAL BUILDING PLOTS on Lingfield Road with all services. SEVERAL PADDOCKS and LOTS OF ACCOMMODATION LAND. POTENTIAL BUILDING FRONTAGES. SPORTING AND AMENITY WOODLAND.

IN ALL 107 ACRES. AUCTION IN 17 LOTS AT YE OLDE FELBRIDGE HOTEL, EAST GRINSTEAD, ON 8th DECEMBER, 1978.

Joint Agents:

John D. Wood, Berkeley Square Office (Ref. JWB/AJP), or 11 Market Square, Horsham (Tel.: 0403 60374/62835/63843), and Taylor and Tester, 3 King Street, East Grinstead (Tel.: 0342 24478).

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—In the Heythrop Country

On the edge of Lower Slaughter Village. Kingham Station 8 miles (London 1¾ hours), Cheltenham 18 miles.

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A superbly modernized and equipped Country House, providing: Hall, 3 Reception, 4 Principal Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, 4 Secondary Bedrooms and Bathroom. Timbered Gardens and Grounds. Swimming Pool, Tennis Court, Paddock. About 14 Acres.

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THE STABLE BLOCK—Cotswold stone building with 2 Flats in need of full restoration. 12 Boxes. Paddock. 9 Acres.

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SOUTH LODGE—Charming Cottage with 1 Reception and 2 Bedrooms. ¼ Acre.

HOME FARM BUILDINGS, suitable for conversion (subject to planning) with 1¼ Acres.

PADDOCKS, PASTURE AND WOODLAND of about 34 Acres in suitable parcels.

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For Sale by Auction in 10 Lots on 6th DECEMBER.

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Nutbourne. Pulborough 3 miles (Victoria 70 minutes).

A CHARMING SIXTEENTH CENTURY VILLAGE HOUSE SET IN MOST LOVELY GROUNDS.

Lobby, Cloakroom, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Kitchen, 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms. Oil c.h. Double Garage with FLAT over. Garden Outbuildings. Lovely Grounds. Paddock.

IN ALL JUST UNDER 2 ACRES. FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

Apply: 11 Market Square, Horsham (Tel.: Horsham 60374/62835/63843).

23 BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1. **01-629 9050**

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1 min. Highbury Fields, 3 storey end terrace house. 4 beds. (2 double, 2 single), 3 recept. (dining room drawing room, T.V. room), and downstairs W.C. Gas C.H. South facing, small easy to manage garden. Total refurbishment just completed. Owner posted out of London.

£40,000 Freehold

Ring: 226 2792

Mornings, eves. and weekends.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

3 bedroomed mews house for sale on short lease (16 months). Full central heating. Excellent location and home includes attached garage, carpets and curtains. Immediate possession.

Price for quick sale £17,500.

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WARBURTON & CO.

CHISWICK QUAY

Exceptional Modern Town House, overlooking the Thames. Magnificent split level Reception, 5 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Study, Fitted Kitchen, Utility Room, Garage. Garden down to river. Use of Marina. Lease 120 years. FREEHOLD NEAR £89,950.

QUEENSWAY, W.2

Spacious 1st/2nd Floor Maisonette situated on private road. Sitt. Reception, 3 Beds., Bathroom, separate W.C., Cloakroom, Kitchen, Loft 2 Balconies. Lease 75 years. £60,000.

01-730 9954

SW6

Modern town house, set in attractive communal gardens, quiet cul de sac, excellent location adjacent Putney Bridge, Bishops Park. 3 beds., 2 bath (1 en suite), drawing room, dining room, cloaks., kitchen, roof terrace, integral garage. Gas C.H. Leasehold, 80 years. £69,500.

THE BILLING, SW10

Superb, fully modernised house in cul de sac off Fulham Rd., completely refurbished to very high standard. Drawing room, kitchen dining room, 2 beds., bath., cloaks. Garden. Gas C.H. Freehold. £65,000.

SW6

Attractive, modernised house, close Fulham Broadway. 2 beds., bath., double recep., dining room, kitchen. Garden. Gas C.H. Freehold, £55,950.

Johnston Pycraft 731 3111

BYWATER ST., SW3

Most attractive Chelsea house in this quiet backwater off the King's Road. 4 bedrooms, 2 receptions, kitchen and bathroom, separate cloakroom, small patio. Freehold. £79,950.

REDCLIFFE GARDENS, SW10

Exceptional ground floor flat with elegant drawing room and huge west facing garden. 2 bedrooms, 1 reception room, large kitchen, bathroom and separate cloakroom. Off street parking. 99 year lease, £72,500.

GREVSON ELWES
71 Walton St., London SW3
589 8217

PIMLICO

Elegant period house now being converted into 2 superb flats:
1 bed., etc. £69,500.
3 beds., etc. £84,950.
99 yr. lease, low outgoings.

PILGRIM PROPERTIES
828 4600

BELGRAVIA BARGAIN

Requiring some conversion. 4/5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, garden, cloak, 63 yr lease. £95,000 for quick sale

MISTRAL ESTATES
351 3131

PIMLICO

Elegant period house now being converted into 2 superb flats:
1 bed., etc. £69,500.
3 beds., etc. £84,950.
99 yr. lease, low outgoings.

PILGRIM PROPERTIES
828 4600

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.—

Detached family house, on the Health, lounge, hall, cloakroom, 4 bedrooms, modern bathroom, dining room, kitchen, utility room, study room, 4 bedrooms, bathroom and 2nd compound top floor flat, 2 rooms, kitchen and bathroom, pleasant gardens onto open field. Gas c.h. Long leasehold. £75,000. Woodcocks. 01-794 1151.

S.O.S. Wanted 3/4 bed houses in Knightsbridge, Kensington, Chelsea area. 100 applicants desperate to buy ASAP and buy/part same area.—Boyd & Boyd, 584 8895.

Business Opportunities

T.—U.K. Company is British products on a y basis.—Please con- 02 N. The Times.

ENERAL AGENT or fluorescent hand —W. Baer, P.O. Box 85 Rosenendorf/Z.H.

ARI ORGANIZATION purchase 1.A.G.A. tra- Please contact Mrs. lacton-on-Sea (0255- ime. Frinton (02556)

ECTOR visiting Middle month, anyone in- tourism, trading or agency.—Phone 580

Commercial and Industrial Property

ONVIVIAL Christmas to Con. Cotswold inn, friendly atmosphere, rooms, £60 fully 7 Dec. The Highway ford. Tel. 2136.

Investment and Finance

SOCIETY INVESTORS/ our return with a per guaranteed income bond ar insurance company. cent gross equivalent, for.—Tel. 01-724 3354.

LIC NOTICES

AL MEASURE 1968

ch Commissioners have ft pastoral schemes pro- declaring redundant the churches in the parish the parish of Christ ford (Diocese: Lich- he parish church of the ck Sandall (Diocese: and a draft redundancy viding for demolishing of St. Michael and All thfield (Diocese: Bris- s of the relevant draft y be obtained from the rs at 1 Millbank Lon- SJZ and any represent- d be sent to them at within 28 days of the f this notice.

NSFER BOOKS

T KIER HOLDINGS LIMITED

hereby given that the are Transfer Books of y will be closed from 1 December, 1978, both e, to the Board. JOHN E. GROVE, Registrar.

TRANSFER BOOKS

FRENCH KIER HOLDINGS LIMITED

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the 7¼% Unsecured Loan Stock 2003/09 that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to 26th December, 1978, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board, JOHN E. GROVE, Registrar.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the MATTER of THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1948 to 1967 and In the MATTER of D. O. HOWELL (UK) Limited. Company No. 1181965 Registered in England.

Registered Office and Business Address: 107 Charterhouse Street London EC1M 6AJ.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at Guildhall House, 81/87 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS on 19th December 1978 at 3.00 p.m. for the purposes mentioned in Section 294 et seq of the said Act.

Dated this 24th day of November 1978.

By Order of the Board, D. O. HOWELL, Director.

No. 001928 of 1978

In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of CENTROVE Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

By Order of the High Court of Justice dated the 27th day of October 1978 I, RICHARD FAGLESFIELD FLOYD, Chartered Accountant of 35 Chilforde Inn, Fetter Lane, E.C.4 in the City of London has been appointed Liquidator of the above-named Company.

Dated this 21st day of November 1978.

R. E. FLOYD, Liquidator.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. HITESH ARVIND PATEL and Miss Smita Arvind Patel of 120 Chalkhill Road, Wembley Park, Middlesex HA9 9AJ is applying to the Home Secretary for naturalisation, and any person who knows any reason why naturalisation should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office (Nationality Division), Lunar House, 30 Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 2BY.

PROPERTY TO LET

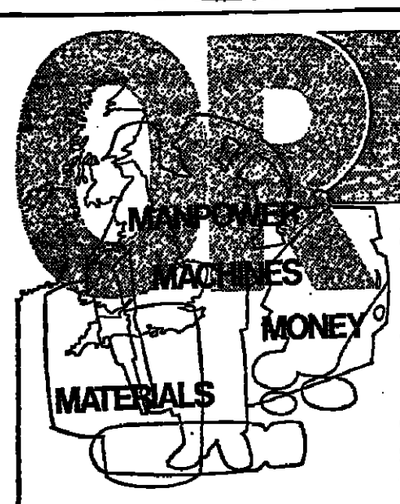
MODERN FAMILY HOUSE TO BE LET

Unfurnished for 2 years. Full repairing and insuring lease. £1,350 p.a. rent review every 3 years. Mins £250 p.a. 6 bed., 2 bath., 3 recep., car port. ¼ acre. Overlooks pleasant picturesque downland village 4 miles from Fordingbridge.

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General Vacancies

National Resources: a question of priority



Scientists & Engineers – training and career opportunities for numerate graduates, including those qualifying in 1979.

At Government level, where decisions must be founded on more than economic criteria alone, the whole question of how best to allocate scarce resources becomes extremely complex. How, for instance, are the needs of education to be balanced against those of health? Should social considerations come before matters of environmental concern? Or, indeed, what are the consequences of higher and lower Government income and expenditure across the board?

In providing a quick, flexible and effective method of evaluating possible alternatives, Operational Research has opened up a new dimension of informed decision making in all levels of central Government. It has already been employed to great effect in many fields and new areas of application are continually being pioneered.

For the honours graduate, with or without experience, the career possibilities within the fast-growing Government OR consultancy service are unparalleled in terms of both scope of work and OR techniques involved, and of job satisfaction and personal development. You will be applying your training in scientific method to solving problems of the highest national importance – a task in which ingenuity and a commonsense approach are as important as mathematical skills, and which will bring you regular high level contact. Your job could take you into the area of customs and excise, where you could be a member of the first unit of its kind to provide OR services for a major revenue department of Government. Alternatively, you could be involved in energy demand projection; environmental resilience analysis; logistics work concerned with hospital support services; helping to redesign a supplementary benefits scheme; designing an on-line system for collecting management and national statistics on vacancies and the unemployed; or one of the many other important projects currently in hand.

Within your Department, you will receive every encouragement to further your knowledge and expertise, and to take on early project management. You will be able to attend courses which could lead, if appropriate, to an MSc in OR. Starting salary will be within the range of £3,300 to £7,360, depending on your qualifications and experience, with prospects of earnings on a scale rising to £9,000 by your early thirties.

Vacancies exist in London for good honours graduates, with or without OR experience in most government departments.

For further details and an application form (*to be returned by 19 February 1979*) *write to:* Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours).
Please quote ref: SB/7/D.

Science Group CIVIL SERVICE

CJA RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576
Telex No. 887374

An interesting and important appointment—opportunity to advance to a subsidiary Board appointment in 3-5 years.

CJA

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CITY £8,000-£11,000 + CAR

WELL ESTABLISHED EXPANDING INVESTMENT TRUST

We invite applications from candidates, aged 24-35, who have acquired a minimum of 2 years practical investment research experience in either a brokers, investment advisory firm or a merchant bank. The successful candidate will be directly responsible to the Managing Director and will be responsible for the execution of stock market transactions and will carry out financial analyses into companies in which the Trust has invested as well as investigations into potential investment opportunities. The ability to operate accurately and to make a significant contribution through using financial flair and the capacity for original thought are prerequisites of this position. Initial remuneration negotiable, £8,000-£11,000 + car, non contributory pension, free life assurance, free family B.U.P.A., assistance with removal expenses if necessary. Applications in strict confidence under reference IA 3895/TT, to the Managing Director:

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES LIMITED,
(MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS),
35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH,
TELEPHONE 01-588 3588 OR 01-588 3576 TELEX 887374

BRITISH MUSEUM

Assistant Keeper

EPIGRAPHY

. . . to join the Department of Western Asiatic Antiquities and work on Cuneiform inscriptions, concentrating on first-millennium BC material. Work includes the cataloguing, study and publication of the inscriptions, and helping the public, students, and visiting scholars with inquiries or studies.

Candidates must have a degree with 1st or 2nd Class honours or equivalent or higher qualification in (or including) Assyriology, and a working knowledge of French and German. An aptitude to work as a member of a team essential. Knowledge of, and interest in, Western Asiatic Archaeology advantageous.

Salary: *AK 1st Class £5,855-£8,820; AK 2nd Class* £3,575-£5,305. Level of appointment and starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 29 December 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants. RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref. G(58)332.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

A well-established charity, whose work extends throughout the U.K., with its headquarters in the Kensington area of London, seeks a Chief Executive Officer preferably between the ages of 45-55, to take up duties on 1st April, 1979. Experience of committee work is essential, and an ability to speak in public. The job requires the coordination of the work of the various departments at headquarters, drawing up of estimates, and budgetary control. A certain amount of travelling will be necessary to visit the charities nursing and residential homes, and to liaise with the County Committees of voluntary workers. Salary by arrangement. The post is pensionable.

Apply in writing for application form to:

Box 0215 N, The Times

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER

For International Company

c. £6,000 plus car, South London

Ocean Transport & Trading Limited is one of Britain's largest shipping and transportation Groups with world wide interests in the movement of freight by sea, land and air. The Group employs about 16,000 people with assets exceeding £450m.

We are looking for a self motivated young person who wants to develop his or her career in public relations.

The post requires a positive contribution to the marketing needs of the different businesses within the Group. Knowledge of press relations, advertising, direct mail, printed material and exhibitions is desirable. Experience of journalism is an advantage.

The starting salary will be negotiated according to experience. The appointment will be based at Norbury in South London with usual fringe benefits, and company car.

This opportunity provides a challenging career in an absorbing industry with varied work. There is scope for advancement in the specialist and management fields.

Write giving full details of age and experience to: Miss H. Moran, Personnel Manager, Liverpool Divisions, Ocean Transport & Trading Limited, India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool L2 0RB.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM

Assistant Keeper

CERAMICS

to assist with all aspects of the work of the Ceramics Department and specialise in the Islamic Collections, particularly Islamic pottery. Work involves the identification, cataloguing and labelling, arrangement, display and general supervision of all aspects of the collections and answering enquiries from the public. Other duties include assisting with the Department's programme of publications, and occasionally with the mounting of temporary exhibitions.

Candidates (preferably aged about 25-35) should normally have a degree with 1st or 2nd Class Honours in an Arts subject, or a post-graduate degree or equivalent qualification. They must have a good knowledge of the history of European and Middle Eastern Art, and a knowledge of Arabic and a modern European language. Knowledge of another Middle Eastern language and working knowledge of the Department's other fields of study advantageous.

Salary: AK First Class, £5,855-£8,820; AK Second Class, £3,575-£5,300. Level of appointment and starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 29 December 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref. G(55)382.

English National Opera

seeks a professionally qualified person for the position of

FINANCE DIRECTOR

The Company, one of the four major grant aided theatres, is concerned with the production of opera both in London and in the regions and has an annual turnover of approximately £5m.

Reporting to the Managing Director, the Finance Director will have responsibility for the complete accounting and management accounting functions. Applicants should preferably be over the age of 30: previous experience in Arts Administration could be an advantage. The appointment will be negotiable at a salary in the order of £8,000 per annum.

Applications, to be received by 11th December, should be made to the Managing Director, English National Opera, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

ITALY

Five young enthusiastic people needed to join small group in January. Selling experience and knowledge of Italian unnecessary as full training given. Guaranteed salary + commission, hotel and travel paid. Apply as soon as possible enclosing photo to:
JONATHAN McDONNELL
Segretariato Dei Libro
Via Crescenzio 86
00193 Roma

ACCOUNTS CLERK/ GEN. ASSISTANT PUBLISHING

Duties will include invoicing, bookkeeping, typing and office administration. An opportunity to join an exciting new magazine. Age 18-25. Salary negotiable.

Ring: Andrew Etchells
01-439 9961 after 2 p.m.



UEA

NORWICH

Manager

Computing Support Staff

in the School of Computing Studies and Accountancy. Applications are invited from candidates having experience of technical management or project leadership for a new post tenable from January 1979 or as soon as possible thereafter which arises from further expansion in the School. Preference will be given to candidates having specialist knowledge in computer systems software, computer applications or maintenance of computer hardware. The School currently has six staff who provide computer support for academic staff in areas relating to teaching and research. The initial salary will be within the range £5,190 up to £7,754 on the scale £4,119 plus USS benefits.

Applications (one copy only) giving full particulars of qualifications and experience, and exact date of birth, together with the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made should be lodged with the Establishment Officer, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, from whom further particulars may be obtained (telephone Norwich 56161 ext. 3126) as soon as possible and not later than Tuesday, 19 December 1978. It having come to the notice of the University that applicants are particularly requested to give only the names of those who can immediately be approached by the University. No forms of application are issued.

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High rewards for your ability to go to and possibly beyond Trial Balance. International company with superb offices and friendly team will meet your financial, career and job satisfaction needs.
Call M. & J. Personnel Consultants
839 1832

–Stepping Stones–Non-Secretarial–Secretarial & General–Tempting Times–

NON-SECRETARIAL

VIDAL SASOON

Require 2 receptionists for their busy salons in South Molton Street and Bond Street.

You should be well groomed, able to communicate in a friendly but efficient manner with people at all levels, and have had previous reception-ist experience in a busy environment.

5-day week, Monday-Saturday, with a day off in the week. Commencing Salary £3,250 + £2.50 p.w. I.V's. Free hair care Discount on Sasoon products and an interest-free travel loan after 6 months.

Applications to: Personnel Department, Vidal Sasoon (Holdings) Ltd., 56-58 Brook Street, W.1. Telephone 01-493 5321

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£5,000+

Have you energy, enthusiasm and the determination to be successful? We need a self-motivated Consultant who will be involved in the expansion of a new division. You will be a good administrator with sales experience and preferably a car. Affair for dealing with people and a professional approach to work are, of course, essential. Age 27-35. Please telephone: Diane Fawkes

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01-499 0092 01-493 5907

VOGUE MAGAZINE,

needs a telephone sales representative. Lively young personality and confident manner important. Experience not essential. Good negotiable salary to suitable applicant.

Please telephone:
Angela Simons
01-499 9080.

INFORMATION ASSISTANT

for
Student Careers Advisory Office

The Careers Advisory Office at the London School of Economics provides advice and information to our students on their future careers. The person appointed will work in a team of three, dealing with students and employers, arranging interviews and keeping up to date the large amount of information which the office handles.

If you have accurate typing, an interest in dealing with and helping people, an inquiring mind and a flexible approach to cope with the varying demands of a busy job, we can offer you a salary on scale to £5,670, generous holidays and conditions and a wide range of catering and social facilities.

So, why not telephone Sheila McKenzie on 01-405 7686, ext. 724 for further details and an application form or write to her at the London School of Economics, Houghton Street, WC2A 2AE.

WELL-EDUCATED young records assistant, maybe graduate, sought by one of the major oil companies to read, digest and file away carefully, complicated and technical letters. Must have a good knowledge of current affairs and an interest in all company business. Around £3,500 p.a.+. Guy Grove Recruitment Consultants, 839 1082.

SPARKLING YOUNG Receptionist sought by prestigious Showroom in Holland Park, able to type and work as part of a young, friendly sales team. A fun job with responsibility where you'll be meeting people all day long! £3,250.—Monica Grove Recruitment Consultants. 839 2186.

BOOK PUBLISHER, W.1., seeks Marketing Executive to handle advance materials, write blurbs, make up dummy jackets, arrange photographic sessions, etc. Experience necessary: £4,500. — COVENT GARDEN BUREAU, 83 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 01-353 7696.

£100 P.W. PLUS BONUS holiday pay. Guaranteed work for good Shorthand Secs.—Phone now New Horizons. 01-584 4223.

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WANTED.—Dental Chairside assistant with happy disposition for private West End practice. 5 day week. 580 1252/2344.

INFORMATION receptionist, 19+, is sought by International Export Service to liaise between client and Co. 734 5266—9 a.m. Comm. P.R. for antiques business — "See La Creme" today!

NON-SECRETARIAL

CHALET GIRLS, required to work in French alps for winter season. Cordon bleu or previous experience essential. Interested applicants should be available from mid Dec.-April, with basic understanding of French, some knowledge of skiing and prepared to work hard. We are also seeking someone to run small chalet on their own car and luggage essential. Ring for immediate interview, Mark Warner Travel, 02-828 5555.

Tempting Times

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Male or Female

SOUTH LONDON GENERAL PRACTICE TEACHING GROUP

A long established general practice with full primary care team requires a practice manager to head an experienced, cheerful team. A challenging and rewarding position for someone used to handling staff and who is at ease with the public. Nursing experience an advantage but not essential.
Salary in excess of £4,000 for a person with appropriate experience.

PRACTICE MANAGER
Stockwell Group Practice,
Buckmaster House,
Stockwell Park Estate,
London. S.W.9.

HARD TIMES?

Are you out in the cold? For immediate and rewarding temporary work in the arts and related fields, why not break the ice by phoning the

GROSVENOR BUREAU
499 6566
(Staff Consultants)

CUT THIS OUT AND KEEP IT

You'll be glad you did when you need temporary work in December. Top rates, bonus and holiday pay for good shorthand secretaries.

Telephone New Horizons
01-584 4223.

CRAFTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Crafts Advisory Committee's conservation section is looking for somebody to work five mornings a week for 4 months to provide general secretarial and clerical assistance. Duties will include helping with routine inquiries, typing, filing and record keeping. The rate of pay will be £1.6s. per hour.

Apply to Carol Bayley on 01-839 8705 ext. 51 (after 9.30 a.m.)
Crafts Advisory Committee,
c/o Design Council,
28 Haymarket,
London SW1Y 4SU.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES for Lloyds police typists to earn top rates in temp arrangements in the City. Call mo. Lesley Nicol today on 628 3691 or call in at Drake Overload (Agy) 80 Bishopsgate, EC2.

Part-time Vacancies

SECRETARY

Part-time Secretary required, mornings only, by private 6th form college in Kensington. Must enjoy dealing with people. Good salary.

MANDER PORTMAN WOODWARD.

01-373 621

PART-TIME receptionist/telephonist required by friendly advertising agency in W.1 area. 9 a.m.-1.30 p.m. c. £2,000 p.a., profit sharing. Ring Office Manager on 580 9724.

HELP NEEDED for busy residential S.W.1 estate agent. 3 days per week. Quick thinker, especially good on the telephone, excellent rewards.—622 0715.

SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS
ALSO ON PAGE 28

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN. cc 240 1066 (Gardencharge Credit Cards 836 6903)
THE ROYAL BALLET
Tonight, 8 mon. 7.30. Sat. 2.00 Les Sylphides, Birthday Offering, Jazz Calendar.
THE ROYAL OPERA
Fri. 7.00 L'Africaine. Sat. & Tues. 7.30 Il Barbiere di Siviglia. 65 Amphi seats avail for all parts from 10 a.m. on day of perf.
COVENT GARDEN
CELEBRITY CONCERTS
Sun. 3rd Dec. 8.00 Kiri te Kanawa.

COLISEUM. Credit cards 01-240 5258 Reservations 01-836 3161
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tonight, Sat. & Tues. next 7.00. Jonathan Miller's prod. The Marriage of Figaro. "Immensely successful & enjoyable" Gdn. Tomorrow 7.00 The Thieving Magpie. "Every nerve grips the attention" Ims. Fri. 7.30 Madam Butterfly. 104 balcony seats avail. for all perfs. from 10.00 on day of perf. Now booking for December.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE. Rosebery Ave., E.C.1. 837 1672. Evgs. 7.30
LONDON CONTEMPORARY DANCE
Tonight: Sphinx: Sole Ride: Rainbow Bandit. Tomorrow to Sat.: Forest: When Summer's Breath: Box: Nimbus. Tue. & Wed.: Sea: Global Magic: Ler.

CONCERTS

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191)
Tomorrow 8, LSO, Eduardo Mata, John Williams. Nat. Mistral. Mozart Symphony No. 35 "Haffner"; Ponce: Concerto del Sur; Falla: El Amor Brujo (complete); Ravel: Bolero.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL (01-589 8212)
ALFRED RENDELL, LPO, DAVID ZINMAN, BEETHOVEN: Doc 4, 7.30; Sy., Leonora 3; Piano Concerto 5; Piano Concerto 4; 7.30; Sy., Coriolan; Symphony 7; Piano Concerto 5.

WIGMORE HALL (935 2141). Tonight 7.30. MEDICI STRING QUARTET. Richard Markham piano. Strings quartets by Shostakovich, Elizabeth Maconchy & Harry Gray; Schnittke: Piano Quintet (1st Lon. perf.).

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"The most powerful female acting seen in London this year." —Observer.
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"FEROCIOUSLY EROTIC." — S. Times
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"A RARE DEVASTATING, JOYOUS, ASTONISHING SPECTACLE." — S. Times.
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"The nudity is stunning." — D. Tel.
9TH SENSATIONAL YEAR

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TOM COURTENAY FELICITY KENDAL
CLOUDS
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FORTUNE. 836 2238
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Mulch Pavlow in Miss Marple in
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
MURDER AT THE VICARAGE
FOURTH GREAT YEAR

GARRICK. c.c. 01-836 4601. Evgs. 8.00. (Mezz.) Wed. 2.30. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30
DENIS QUILLEY in IRA LEVIN'S
DEATHTRAP
A New Thriller Directed by MICHAEL BLAKEMORE
"THREE CHEERS FOR TWO HOURS OF MARVELLOUS ENTERTAINMENT." —S. Telegraph.

GLOBE THEATRE. c.c. 01-437 1592. Evgs. 8.15 Wed. 3.0. Sat. 6 & 8.40.
PAUL EDDINGTON, JULIA McKENZIE, BENJAMIN WHITROW in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S New Comedy
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COMINGS & GOINGS
"Hilarious perfection" S. Exp.

HAYMARKET. 930 9832. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 2.30. Sat. 4.30 & 8.0.
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CLIVE FRANCIS
NIGEL STOCK
PETER BOWLES PAUL HARDWICK
and FENELLA FIELDING in
LOOK AFTER LULU
by NOEL COWARD
with GARY RAYMOND
MUST END DECEMBER 9.

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THE NEW MUSICAL
BAR MITZVAH BOY
"THIS STUNNING PRODUCTION— UNIQUELY ENJOYABLE" — F. Times. "THE FUNNIEST MUSICAL AROUND —BAR NONE". S. Mirror.

KINGS HEAD. 226 1916. Dec. 7 Show B. SMITH & GODDY present DESPAIRING, SUICIDAL . . . A Black Comedy. Edinburgh Fringe First 1978.

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488
Mon.-Thur. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30
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DON'T DREAM IT, SEE IT!

THEATRES

LYRIC THEATRE. c.c. 01-437 3686
Evs. 8.0. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30
JOAN FRANK
PLOWRIGHT FINLAY
FILUMENA
by Eduardo de Filippo
Directed by
FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI
"TOTAL TRIUMPH" E. News. "AN EVENT TO TREASURE." D. Mirror "MAY IT FILL THE LYRIC FOR A HUNDRED YEARS." S. Times.

MAYFAIR 629 3036 (Green Pr. Tube. Evs. 8. Sat. 5.00 & 8.30. Wed. Mat. 3. (Firm Dec 18 Fri, Sat 6.15, 8.45
WELSH NATIONAL THEATRE CO in
UNDER MILK WOOD
Dylan Thomas' comic masterpiece
Children £1.50 any seat with adult

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From Dec. 18 Dly. 10.30, 2.0 & 5.
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NATIONAL THEATRE. 928 2252
OLIVIER (open stage) Tonight 7.30 (low price prev.). Tomorrow 7 (low price opening) STRIFE by Galsworthy.
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PROSPECT AT THE OLD VIC.
Today, Thurs., Sat. 7.30
Margaret Courtenay, Anthony Quale in
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Sheridan's comedy, with James Aubrey, Ida Blair, Kenneth Gilbert, Carol Gillies, Alasdair Gaimes, Mai Martin, Trevor Martin, Christopher Neame.
"The funniest Mrs. Malaprop I have seen." The Guardian. "Sir Quayle Sir Anthony . . . a wonderful performance" The Times.
Tue. 7.30, Fri. 7.30, Sat. 2.30
Anthony Quale as
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By popular demand there will be extra perfs. Dec. 19, 20, 21, 23 7.30. "Nobody with any respect for this theatre would want to miss M. Quayle's Lear." Financial Times.
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WANDY Tahamata. Dec. 7
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Brecht's RESPECTABLE WEDDING
Book now. Reduc. price prevs. Dec. 7-10, 8 p.m. Opens Dec. 12, 7.30 p.m. From Dec. 13 Tues-Suns. 8 p.m.

PALACE. 01-437 6834
Evs. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 6.00 & 8.30
JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR
by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber
Directed by
FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI
"TOTAL TRIUMPH" E. News. "AN EVENT TO TREASURE." D. Mirror "MAY IT FILL THE LYRIC FOR A HUNDRED YEARS." S. Times.

PALLADIUM. c.c. 01-437 7373
Opening Dec. 20 for a Season
DANNY LA RUE
as MERRY "WIDOW" TWANKEY.
ALADDIN
ALFRED MARKS as Abanazer
Dilys WATLING Tiller MARSHALL and WAYNE SLEEP
Preview December 14 at 7.30

PHOENIX THEATRE. cc 01-836 2294
Evgs. 8.0. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.5
DIANA RIGG, JOHN THAW in
NIGHT AND DAY
A NEW PLAY BY TOM STOPPARD
Directed by PETER WOOD

PICCADILLY from 8.30 am. 437 4506. Credit card bkgs. 836 1071. Prev. Dec. 4, 5, Opens 13 Dec. at 7. Sul Evs. at 8. Sats. 5.15 & 8.15.
A NIGHT WITH
DAME EDNA
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Starring the increasingly popular BARRY HUMPHRIES
BOOK NOW. 18 WEEK SEASON.

PICCADILLY 437 4506/836 3962
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Christmas matinees Dec. 18-Jan. 1

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Evgs. 8.0 Mats. Thur. & Sat. 5.0
EVITA
by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber
Directed by Harold Prince. Regret advanced bkgs. closed Nov. 20.

PRINCE OF WALES 930 8681
Card bkgs. 930 0846. Mon. to Thur. 8.00. Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45
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smash-hit comedy
BEDROOM FARCE
"If you don't laugh, sue me" D. T.
A National Theatre production

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Evgs. 8.0. Wed. 3.0 Sats. 5.0 & 8
GEORGE CHAKIRIS, DON DUTHIE, JAMES VILLERS, RICHARD VERN in
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"DAZZLING" S. Stan. "BIG SCENTICALLY SPECTACULAR SHOW" Punch. "THEATRE AT MOST MAGICAL". Times. Ent. Mon.

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The First Soul Gospel Musical.
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AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN
27TH YEAR!

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Cr. Cds. 734 4772. TOM CONTI
WHOSE LIFE IS IT ANYWAY
by Brian Clark
"A MOMENTOUS PLAY
I URGE YOU TO SEE IT" Gdn
Evgs. 8.0. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.45 &

SHAFTESBURY. cc 836 6596/7. 4356. Opens Dec. 20 till Jan.
JANE ASHER, MICHAEL PATRICK
PETER PAN
Daily 2 & 5.45. Prices £5, £4, £3. Reduced prices on Dec. 20, 22. Jan. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

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VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8
AN EVENING WITH
DAVE ALLEN
"UNDOUBTEDLY THE FUNNIEST SHOW IN TOWN" — Sunday Ex.
LIMITED SEASON—LAST WEEK

VAUDEVILLE. c.c. 01-836 9988.
Mon. Tue 8.0. Opens Wed not PATRICK GARLAND'S Adaptation
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UNDER THE GREENWOOD TREE
"Affectionate & funny" Gdn.

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"BLOCK-BUSTING . . . SMASH MUSICAL"—DAILY MAIL.

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JOSEPH AND THE AMAZING TECHNICOLOR DREAMCOAT.
PAUL JONES. Twice Daily. R price preview from Nov 27. Nov. 30. Tickets £2, £3, £4. NOW LIMITED RUN.

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OPENS MON., 11th DEC. Mon 2.15 p.m., Sat 11 a.m. and 1.1
WIZARD OF OZ
Seats £3, £2, £1.

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Commences 4th Dec. Mon to Thu Mat. Fri & Sat 5.15 & 8.30.
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"Pulsating Musical". E. New prices £2.50 to £5.50. Dinner Price Seat £9.50 inc.
FOURTH GREAT YEAR
Xmas show "Wizard of O Daily 2.15 pm, Sat 11 am & 2.

WYNDHAMS. 836 3028. Cred bookings from 8.30 am to 8. 836 1071/5. Mon.-Thurs 8 Fri. & Sat. 8.15 & 8.30.
"ENORMOUSLY RICH. VE FUNNY"—C. News.
Mary O'Malley's Smash-hit Co
ONCE A CATHOLIC
"Sure fire comedy on sex religion" Daily Telegra "MAKES YOU SHAKE WI LAUGHTER"—Guardian

YOUNG VIC. 928 6363. Tdy 7.30, Tue. & THE TEMPEST Mon., Thurs. 7.30 HAMLE 7.30 RICHARD III. & Shal tragedy ACTION MAN.

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TALK OF THE TOWN. 734 5051 Continued. From 8. Dining/D 9.30 Super Revue
RAZZLE DAZZLE
at 11: FRANKIE VAUGH

THE ARTS





Left, Right-wing American virtues from Nick Nolte with Tuesday Weld; right, Karel Reisz

Karel Reisz: master observer

Two years is now almost the minimum period a major film takes out of a director's life. Karel Reisz has been working slightly longer than that on *Dog Soldiers*, which opens at the London Pavilion on December 21. But, if it is any consolation, Robert Stone took double that time to write the novel on which the picture is based. The book was sent to Reisz while he was working on Chekhov's *On the Highroad* for television.

"I found that Bob Stone then lived quite close to me in Hampstead. He had done some Vietnam journalism for *The Guardian* and his novel was in part the result of his experience there. We began by working together on the script, but it did not come together. Bob commented with justification that he had spent four years on the book and now had nothing left to say. But he did come in later to put the final adjustment to a scenario which, without following the story slavishly, sticks pretty closely to the narrative line."

Dog Soldiers concerns two men who meet only at the beginning and very end of the film. John Converse returns from Vietnam with his "booty", a three kilogram sack of heroin, which is given to sell to another Vietnam veteran, Hicks. Hicks is a small-time San Francisco marijuana ferryman who finds this particular cargo rather too difficult to handle. The sack of heroin becomes much like the bag of gold in John Huston's *The Treasure of Sierra Madre*, a curse on its custodian; finally the heroin just as the gold blows away in the wind.

Dog Soldiers is anchored firmly in the Californian culture of a decade ago, right down to the Creedence Clearwater number "Who'll stop the Rain", which was used as the title of the film in America.

"I didn't care for that name, but the distributors were worried in case this should be thought of as another Vietnam picture, so they did not want any reference to soldiers. Of course it is not a Vietnam picture any more than it is a 'problem' picture. It's intended to be an adventure film, a pursuit film and—I agree—an historical film.

"Ten-years ago the drug culture in California was considered to be one way to an honourable life. This, of course, does not include the hard drugs, such as heroin, but the soft varieties were more than tolerated. California was an acceptance world in the way that Chicago, say, or London was not. My films tend to revolve around the sensibility of a central character. Hicks in this instance, and I use the setting to reflect that person. I don't find San Francisco fascinating in itself, but it is interesting as a reflection of Hicks. If he had come from New York he would have been quite a different man. In the same way I used New York, as we've just mentioned that city, as a reflection in *The Gambler*."

Karel Reisz, who was born in Czechoslovakia, where he spent his early childhood, has always been a master observer whether of the London of his first documentaries (*We Are the Lambeth Boys*) or of America in his more recent pictures. "Probably it helps that I am still an outsider. But I'm not a tourist. I spend months wandering around places and try to get into them via my characters. I've never had any taste for exotica."

Does Reisz see parallels between *Dog Soldiers* and *Sierra Madre*? "Not too many. Both are stories about men carrying a precious cargo who are pursued, but there I think the similarities end. I do not view the film as a story of greed but instead of two men who are stranded in a moment of history. Converse does not really want the money from the heroin: his action is a perverse gesture from a thinker, a man of sensibility. Hicks in contrast is a soldier without a cause; he believes in all the soldierly virtues, but he could not honourably exercise those qualities in Vietnam. Back home in California he displays all his innate courage, skill and decency simply because he has started on a mission which he is determined to see through. I picked Nick Nolte for the role after I had seen him on stage in William Inge's *Bus Stop*. He had the right innocence: I wanted a physical, masculine hero who carried the American right-wing virtues without effort."

Karel Reisz's next project after *Dog Soldiers* was to have been a film of Brian Moore's *The Doctor's Wife*, but he has abandoned that in favour of "an anti-marital farce set on the West Coast. It is about over-civilized, over-rich Californians who are betrayed by the desperate search for sophistication." After that comes *The French Lieutenant's Woman*, with the blessing of John Fowles and a script by Harold Pinter.

Karel Reisz also has a yen to return to the genre in which he began his film career, documentary. "I hate that word 'documentary'. Let's call it a non-fiction film. Probably I'll have to make it for television and accept that once it has been screened the whole thing will be forgotten. The cinema is no longer interested in non-fiction pictures." Perhaps this project will take Reisz back to the days of the iconoclastic magazine *Sequence* which he ran with Lindsay Anderson and Gavin Lambert, among others.

"We were all very united in those days, particularly in rebellion against the British film industry. And you tend to stay friendly with the people you knew well when you were young. You know, if I were in trouble tomorrow I think I might go to Lindsay for advice. He was always the high priest."

John Higgins

Holbein and the Court of Henry VIII

Queen's Gallery

Jeffery Daniels

The new exhibition at the Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace, takes as its theme *Holbein and the Court of Henry VIII*, which is explored principally through 70 portrait drawings by Holbein from the Royal Library at Windsor, supplemented by a number of paintings, miniatures and objects, including one of Henry VIII's monumental suits of armour.

The drawings, which have all been expertly restored, come from an album of 85 such portraits which has had a chequered history since the artist's sudden death from the plague in London in 1543, having belonged to, among others, King Edward VI, the Earl of Arundel, and Charles II: rediscovered by Queen Caroline of Anspach in a bureau at Kensington Palace, it eventually found its way to Windsor, via Buckingham House. Executed mainly in coloured chalks, sometimes heightened with body colour and strengthened with ink, they were easily damaged and many are rubbed: nevertheless, and in spite of later, often clumsy "restorations", they convey in a startlingly vivid manner the features and personalities of many of the people who surrounded the King.

The catalogue (amazing value at £2 since every item is illustrated) contains useful biographical notes (by Susan Foister, who is writing a thesis on Holbein for the University of London), although what fails to emerge is any real picture of how the Court actually functioned. For this we shall have to await David Starkey's book on the subject, but some of his findings (quoted here with his kind permission) do clarify important points of detail, and, in at least one respect, suggest a significant shift of emphasis: this concerns Holbein's first visit to England, from December, 1526, to mid-1528. Holbein was born in Augsburg in 1497-98, the son of a painter, but by 1515 he had moved to Basle, where he executed not only portraits, in which he was to excel, but also religious paintings, many of which were destroyed during the outbursts of iconoclasm that the Reformation unleashed. It was probably because of these disturbances that he left Basle, travelling via Antwerp, where he met Quentin Metsys (whose portrait of Erasmus, painted for Sir Thomas More, is exhibited) to London, where he arrived bearing letters of introduction to Sir Thomas More and possibly to Archbishop Warham, whose portrait is an unforgettable image of wily determination. The celebrated group-portrait of the More family is lost, but a number of drawings for individual heads survive and are exhibited here.

The key figure during this first visit has always been considered to be More, but Dr Starkey believes that Holbein owed far more to the powerful and imposing figure of Sir Henry Guildford whose stupendous portrait on panel is the perfect embodiment of the Renaissance concept of "magnificence", not for its own sake, but as a social and political gesture. He was, as well as Comptroller of the Royal Household, Master of the Revels, and as such was in charge of the construction and decoration of the temporary banqueting hall erected at Greenwich Palace for the reception in 1527 of the French Ambassadors.

The curious background of oak leaves also appears in the portraits of William Reskimer, the drawing for which is also shown, and that of Derich Born, a marvellously sensitive work, dated 1533, which recalls Holbein's Florentine contemporaries Pontormo and Bronzino. Born was a member of the Steelyard, a privileged corporation of Hanseatic merchants several of whom Holbein painted soon after his return to London in 1532, after spending four uneasy years in strife-torn Basle.

The dominant figure at Court was now Thomas Cromwell (whose portrait by Holbein is in the Frick Collection, New York) and one of the most memorable portraits in the exhibition is of one of his closest adherents, Sir John Godsalve, whose official duties brought him into frequent contact with the Steelyard. His anxious, evasive gaze is a pertinent comment on the sense of insecurity that must have been ever present at the Court of such an unpredictable monarch as Henry.



William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, chalk study

Masada

Theatre Upstairs

Irving Wardle

This being a Rufus Collins production, whites can at least count themselves lucky to have got out of the place alive, albeit with the post-applause promise from a black Christ to come on us like a thief, gun in hand, at some date yet to be arranged.

I suppose it is in order for some whites to be present at a black consciousness-raising exercise like Edgar White's play, so as to supply visible evidence that "it's all one plantation" from South Africa to Sloane Square, and here comes the overseer critic cracking his bull-whip.

Masada, the last Jewish outpost to resist the Romans in the Judean desert, is Mr White's topsy-turvy symbol for a Soweto-like township where the wretched of the earth cluster around a corrugated-iron shebeen. It is half way through the play before we get there. The first half consists of a transcontinental train journey for two young blacks: Bancroft, the blind heir to a family fortune, and Lazarus, a paid companion who is resentfully shepherding him to South Africa for an eye operation.

Numerous interesting motifs crop up in the opening scene, such as Bancroft's delight in shedding his virginity, his decision to renounce the priesthood, and the chance that Lazarus may kidnap him and extract a ransom from his hated father. But these ideas are dropped by the wayside, and all that survives is the nervy, inflammatory misalliance, beautifully played by Roylyn Cohen and Trevor Ward, between the dependent master and the dominant ex-slave.

The second act dumps us in Masada and shows a bewildered Lazarus trying to come to terms with the shoe-shine leper, the slumming judge's daughter, and the other shebeen habitues including a girl who acts as his guide through this racial hell. Bancroft has vanished along with all reference to the eye operation, and in their place we get a trial of Christ (guilt prearranged by the mine owners) with the promise of a televised Crucifixion.

The Keskidee Workshop company excel in village comedy, work song, and sexual realism. I cannot see that they make much connect with Mr White's messianic allegory beyond conveying a strong sense of confused, inarticulate anger.

Schools Prom

Albert Hall

William Mann

Whoever thought that the Albert Hall was crowded on the last night of the Henry Wood Proms should go to one of the Schools Proms which, for the fourth year in succession, are taking place there on the first three nights of this week. Perhaps the audience on Monday was no larger, but it seemed so, particularly in the corridors during the interval: boys and girls moving in every direction at once, here and there a proud parent or anxious teacher, though fewer than one expected.

The large, young audience had gathered on Monday to hear not one symphony orchestra, but 13 different groups of young musicians, hand picked from the National Festival of Music for Youth last July. They included a string duo from Wells and symphony orchestras from Stourbridge and Watford, embracing such diversity as the Elmwood Steel Band from a primary school in Croydon, the Darlington Youth Big Band, who are expert jazz virtuosos, a weekend chamber orchestra from Highgate called the Cromwell Sunday Noon Group who played Vivaldi, and a large consort of recorders who gave a luscious account of Glenn Miller's "Moonlight Serenade".

The choice of repertory, it will be seen, is by no means starchy, rather determined on variety. At the start of the evening, Barnet Schools Brass Ensemble followed a sixteenth century dance by Susato with a transcription of the monumental pop song "Macarthur Park". Later, King Edward College Orchestra from Stourbridge played a movement from Rick Wakeman's *Six Wives of Henry VIII*. And with was their solo pianist, but Mr Wakeman himself.

The emphasis, whatever the music selected, or the age of the performers, is on a very high standard of execution, and one may add on the evidence of this concert, natural affinity with the music's style. The nightly guests at this week's concerts are the Greater Twin Cities' Youth Symphony, one of eight full orchestras of young musicians which flourish in Minnesota and St Paul in the United States. Their performance of the last two movements from Ives's second symphony and of the Hoe-down from Copland's *Rodeo*, under Dr William Jones, was magnificent in precision and euphony, but it by no means eclipsed the British groups on the same programme.

Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra/ Berglund

Festival Hall

Stanley Sadie

No one, I think, would call Leonid Kogan's performance of the Beethoven Violin Concerto on Monday an specially revealing one, but it was certainly unusually accomplished and pleasurable to listen to. Mr Kogan took a moment or two to get his playing into focus. There were some minor hitches in the opening flourishes, where the notes up among the leger lines were just a shade uncertain. But things quickly settled. Soon we were relishing the silvery purity of his tone, and his fine-drawn line; and in the latter part of the first movement the passage work was as perfect, as crystalline, and as perform of articulation, as can be.

Yet, essentially this was cool playing, making due obeisance to the obvious expressive junctures in the score with relaxations of tempo, but rarely suggesting that his playing was informed by strong personal feelings about the music. The Larghetto was distinguished by admirably clean, silky, high playing, and refinement of line, though there were few hints of drama or rhetoric where the music might be thought to call for them. The Finale was beautifully pointed, its rapid music thrown off with almost nonchalant ease.

Paavo Berglund directed the concerto watchfully, and gave strong, clear tuttis. He also conducted Bruckner's third symphony, where the BSO brass played warmly and the strings shaped their lines in characterful fashion. He allowed them plenty of scope: this was an uninhibited version of the score, the Scherzo quick enough to sound jolly, and its trio having a hearty peasant flavour, while the faintly sinister dance theme of the Finale was generously allowed its say.

Mr Berglund also showed real command of the broad outlines of the work; the first movement especially came out strongly and satisfyingly. He would give himself a still better chance if he discarded this version, where the Finale's surprising events, in particular, are neither Brucknerian inspirations nor blunders, but rather the scars of someone else's pruning shears in favour of what the composer actually intended.

Leslie Howard

Wigmore Hall

Max Harrison

Leslie Howard usually offers enterprising, even exploratory, programmes, and only one piece in his all-Russian selection on Monday is heard regularly. He began with Anton Rubinstein's Sonata No 3, of which he plausibly claimed to be giving the first London performance since the composer played it here in 1885. A few of Rubinstein's smaller pieces lead a marginal existence, at least on record, but it was interesting to hear a major work.

All four movements are of great pianistic effectiveness, yet never, not even during the tremendous and repeated apotheoses of the Finale, do the teeming notes have the pressure of new experience behind them. But there are lavish opportunities for the performer, and one can easily imagine the leonine composer hurtling through it.

Mr Howard did extraordinarily well, having both the technique and the temperament to bring the sonata's faded romanticism back to life briefly.

Another one who respected established compositional practice was Glazunov, but his Finnish Variations, Op 72, show well sustained resource, each variation having a real idea. The performance was a fine one, with each variation perceptively characterized.

The Rachmaninov items were mainly fragments composed just before he left Russia, untitled by him and published posthumously. They tell us nothing new about him. In Mussorgsky's *Pictures from an Exhibition* the writing is of such vividness and unconventionality that the movements almost characterize themselves. But Mr Howard's was a strongly motivated interpretation that put across all the music's pungent force.

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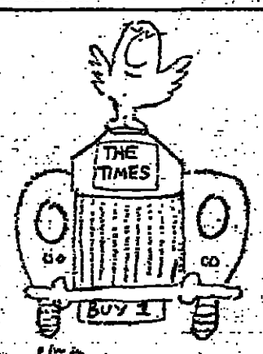
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SPORT

Cricket



A new day dawns in the Sydney night

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Sydney, Nov 28

If, as he stood on the top tier of the Noble Stand at the Sydney Cricket Ground today and surveyed the scene, Kerry Packer felt a sense of power and achievement, it is not surprising. Having broken into one of the ancient strongholds of the game, he now filled it with 45,000 people who had come to consume 250,000 cans of beer and to see night cricket played in Sydney for the first time.

It was, in fact, only partially "night" cricket. The game, played between an Australian team and a West Indian one, began at 2.30 in brilliant sunshine and ended at 9.30 under the light of a million watts. The Australians, with an average age of 30, beat a younger West Indian side by five wickets. It was important that they should, if the Australian public are to give them their continuing support, and the omission from the West Indian team of Holding and Daniel, like the inclusion of Julien, made it more likely that they would. In his eight innings of the present World Series Cricket campaign Julien has scored 22 runs.

Although there was a lot of overacting by the players, it was still a remarkable piece of theatre. In its presentation it was more like a game of American football than a cricket match. The players took to the field to the signature tune of WSC; the first thing they did was to throw dozens of white cricket balls to the crowd. So as to allow more commercials to be shown on Mr Packer's television, each innings consisted (or could have done) of 50 six-ball rather than 37 eight-ball overs. The match was spread over eight hours, with "dinner" or high tea from 6.0 until 7.0, the twilight hour, that is, when even a white ball is particularly hard to see.

There was free car parking, Mr Packer having paid to allow it. There were circles drawn round the pitch, outside which, for the first 15 overs of each innings, only two fielders were allowed. Old-age pensioners and the unemployed, upon presentation of their cards, were admitted for 30p. The crowd were allowed on to the field between innings, which is punishable in the ordinary way by a night's imprisonment. When orange fights broke out in front of the Noble Stand nothing was done to stop them. It was an awsome display of modern manners.

But if the noise was anything to go by, the crowd cared deeply who won, and that, too, is important to Mr Packer. By their casual batting the West Indians played their part in helping "Australia" to do so (it has to be remembered that all WSC players are basically on the same side), but there was into the bargain some fine bowling by Lillee, some Australian fielding which was active enough to suggest that reports of their fitness have not been exaggerated, and some good batting by Greg Chappell, Laird and Davis, all of them, like Ian Chappell (for the first time in his career) wearing the new glasstibre cap. Although he has lost a lot of hair since he bowled against England last, Lillee showed no obvious signs of the injuries which so hampered him in the last Australian season. Of today's Australians, seven were associated with Australia's disastrous defeat in England in 1977. Lillee, significantly, was not.

Friday's first Test match in Brisbane cannot compare, in show business terms, with today's remarkable, not to say historic, presentation. The two have as much in common as a pop-concert and Trooping the Colour. We saw this afternoon and this evening—people were still pouring into the ground at 7.0—what unlimited money and vast publicity can achieve. The match was as much a layman's picnic as a bigot's nightmare. The fact that Mr Packer's Australians have made only one total of 200 in the dozen or so matches they have played in the past three weeks seems to mean nothing. The fact that most of them were discredited when they came back from England only 14 months ago has been forgotten. Mr Packer, for the time being, has made idols of them again.

All this, of course, is bad news for the Australian Cricket Board. So is the report from Perth that Graeme Wood, one of Australia's most promising young batsmen, has yet to sign his Test contract. Unless he does so he may be left out of Friday's Australian side. WSC are said to be after Wood, and what happened here today may have made him the more determined to keep his options open. Yallop's Australians and Brearley's Englishmen cannot compete with this razmatazz, nor would they want to try. To me it was superficial in a way that a Test match never can be. For all that, though, the revolution has so gained strength as to cause some serious heart-searching among the establishment of the game. The first round of 1978-79 has gone to Mr Packer.

As to the future of night cricket, and the practicality of it, this must depend to some extent on its whereabout—the weather today was perfect—and also on the financial resources available.

The umpires were equipped with some sort of flannel today with which to try to restore the ball's colour when it faded. Even for young eyes, though, in daylight or after dark, a white cricket ball is easier for spectators to spot than a red one. Today the sightscreens were black, as is the outlook for those people who like to think that, whereas you can fool some of the people some of the time, that is as far as it goes. Mr Packer must be a happy man tonight. This time last year his circus were performing in Melbourne before a handful of people. Today the SCG sounded more like Hyderabad with India winning.

WEST INDIAN XI

G. Greenidge, c Hookes, b Lillee		41
R. Austin, b Lillee		0
V. Richards, b Lillee		2
L. Rowe, c Marsh, b G. Chappell		2
C. Lloyd, b Lillee		21
J. Julien, b Lillee, b G. Chappell		21
D. Murray, b G. Chappell		17
B. Julien, c and b G. Chappell		1
A. Roberts, c Marsh, b Walker		5
J. Garner, b G. Chappell		0
C. Croft, not out		1
Extras (l-b 6, n-b 1, w 1)		8
Total		129

BOWLING: Lillee, 9—3—13—4; Malone, 10—3—18—0; Gilmour, 9—1—57—0; G. Chappell, 9.5—5—19—3; Walker, 10—2—35—1.

AUSTRALIAN XI

R. Laird, run out	15
G. Chappell, c Julien, b Garner	22
I. Chappell, c Murray, b Roberts	18
I. Davis, not out	48
D. Hookes, run out	5
I. Redpath, b Garner	1
R. Marsh, not out	4
Extras (l-b 8, n-b 4, b 2)	14
Total (5 wkts)	129

BOWLING: Roberts, 8—2—21—1; Julien, 7—1—34—0; Croft, 9—1—55—0; Garner, 8—2—18—2; Austin, 5—0—6—0.

Centenary Test to be held at Lord's

By Richard Streeton

A special centenary Test match between England and Australia to mark the anniversary of the first game between the two countries in England at The Oval in 1880 is to be arranged for the summer after next. It will take place at Lord's over the late summer bank holiday weekend, and will be in addition to the five Test matches being played by the West Indies on their 1980 English tour.

If strict traditionalists feel affronted that the anniversary match is not being held at the Oval, the explanation lies in the more lucrative gate receipts that can be expected at Lord's. The issue was debated at length by the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB) before financial considerations won the day.

It is hoped that the occasion will follow the pattern set by the centenary Test played at Melbourne in March, 1977, which celebrated the start of Test cricket and served as a memorable reunion for past and present players.

Whether it will be on such a large scale depends on the sponsorship that the TCCB can obtain. The Australians are expected to arrive about a month before the celebration Test, and a short programme of matches will be arranged against the counties to prepare them.

As expected, the TCCB agreed when they met at Lord's yesterday that full covering of pitches will apply in England for Test matches for the first time from next summer onwards. Again, financial considerations, this time for the paying spectators, played a crucial part in the decision, together with the wishes of the overseas boards.

England, the country that gave cricket to the world, are the last to bow the knee to full covering, which is also expected to follow in county cricket by the 1980 season.

The TCCB have set up a study group to advise on all aspects of covering, not least the complete square and bowlers' run-ups, before next year's Test matches against India, when it is hoped some of the incidents that have arisen in the past from inadequacies in covering will be avoided. The delay before covering county wickets is implemented stems from the cost for the county clubs, some of whom will need several sets of covers.

Still in the same area of fitness of conditions for play, the TCCB approved that umpires should light meters available to use at all matches. Umpires will continue to be the judges of the conditions, but if both captains feel play is impossible they will be entitled to make their views known jointly to the umpires. By the same token, if a batsman at the wicket wishes to continue to play in bad light it must deteriorate further before the umpires can later rule that play should

The board agreed in principle that the number of overseas players fielded by a county should be reduced from two to one, but because of difficulties arising fro mexisting contracts, the registration committee is to examine the matter an dreport back in March. The board will hold a special meeting in February to review the future structure of English cricket's organization.

Football

England's adventurous gains must not be squandered by defence

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

After scoring nine goals in their last three matches, England will attract a full house of 92,500 to Wembley this evening (7.45) for a "friendly" match against Czechoslovakia, the European champions. The gate receipts will be proof enough that Ron Greenwood has achieved his objective of making England more forward looking and attractive, but without depriving him of credit for that, it would be reassuring tonight to see the team's defence looking more controlled.

The 4—3 victory over Denmark in a European championship match last September contained almost everything that the average spectator could have wished for, whereas the 1—1 draw with the Republic of Ireland in Dublin last month was less inspiring from the English point of view. In both cases the desire to play attacking football was praiseworthy and persistent. In both cases the defence lacked the capability to form the confident base that is essential if adventurous football is not to fall into becoming a permanent risk of defeat. It is a fine stride.

Now it is unlikely that Hughes will ever be fit enough to play for Liverpool or England on a regular basis, the position next to the seemingly immovable Watson in the centre of the defence is open to tender. Thompson takes over from Hughes after playing as a substitute in Dublin and a sound performance could help establish his international future in a position in which regrettably, competition is not as healthy as it should be.

Of by far the greatest interest in this defensive reassessment will be the performance of young Anderson, the Nottingham Forest right back. The right side of this altered team is potentially the strongest section and should cancel half the Czechoslovak taste for attacking from the back along the flanks. With Nehoda still among the brightest left side players in Europe, Czechoslovakia should test Anderson's defensive concentration and force Coppell to make excursions back into his own half. Masny, another of the successful European championship winning side of 1976 and not a newcomer to Wembley, will probably come under the close marking of Cherry, who must create a good impression or be replaced by one of the promising young left backs waiting on the doorstep.

If Mr Greenwood has gambled at all in a well-balanced team it is in his loyalty to Whitkins in midfield. The Chelsea player has had a depressing domestic season but last night Mr Greenwood said: "There is nothing wrong with his game, but at club level he has to vary it to suit the demands at Chelsea." His decision not to use an orthodox centre forward could be considered another slight risk, but for him is more a matter of pursuing a philosophy on the way the game should be played.

The responsibility for maintaining England's level of goal scoring and attacking style will be widely spread, including, of course, Anderson, who so enjoys his sprints into the opposition's half of the field, and it is entirely in keeping with Mr Greenwood's philosophy that there should be no "target man." In his view no aspect of the game is the total responsibility of one man. Currie, for instance, could establish himself for more important games by showing that he can score in the exciting manner of his goal for Leeds last Saturday as well as dominate midfield.

Czechoslovakia, although they failed to qualify for the World Cup out of a group including Scotland and Wales and have not scored a goal in two visits to Wembley, are still a fine team based on the 1976 side and fresh from a 3-1 victory over Sweden in the European championship, a promising 4-3 defeat by West Germany and a 3-0 home win over Italy. They are clearly returning to their best form.

Woodcock is fortunate that Ondrus, the substantial Czech centre back, will not be playing against him but the defence will be under the experienced eye of Gogh. The midfield players are occasionally disappointing, leaving Masny and Nehoda without adequate service. However, the forwards have often shown a high degree of skill and will show whether Mr Greenwood's team of "lively minds" are alert enou to cope with one of the bes sides to have faced England his reign.

While England are enjoying t opportunity for further develo ment in a "friendly" match, th European championship hop could be assisted by North Ireland who play Bulgaria in So in the same group. If the Ir win they will go into undispu top place in Group one and rema there at least until they meet E land at Wembley in Februa However, of more lasting sign cance, a defeat for Bulgaria tod would pave the way for Englan visit to Sofia next June.

After being delayed by fog, Irish arrived late. Danny Blan flower, their manager, doub that Rice and Hunter would be enough to play. Rice has stomach virus and Hunter a thi injury. He hoped that a repla ment defender, Macdonach would arrive in time.

Wales lead Group seven by v rue of one 7-0 win over Mal whereas West Germany, favourites, and tonight's visit to Wrexham, Turkey, have not played. Turkey achieved so creditable results in World C qualifying matches against Aust and East Germany so cannot treated lightly.

In the absence of Edwards, w scored four goals against Mal responsibility for scoring too will fall on Deacy.

Teams:

ENGLAND: P. Shilton (Nottingh Forest); V. Anderson (Nottingh Forest), P. Thompson (Liverpool); Watson (Manchester City), J. Chi (Leeds United), R. Wilkins (Chelse A. Currie (Leeds United), S. Cop (Manchester United), A. Woodc (Nottingham Forest), A. Keegan (Li pool), P. Barnes (Manchester Cit Substitutes: R. Clemence (Liverpo P. Neal, Hughes (all Liverpool).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Michalik; Ondrus, Vojtaek, Jurkemik, Gogh; Sv bacher, Kozak, Gallasek, Jara Masny, Nehoda. Substitutes: Zlar Fiala, Pollak, Panenka, Radimec.

WALES: D. Davies (Wrexham); Stevenson (Leeds United), Jo (Wrexham), L. Phillips (Swan City), I. Gough (Coventry City), Thomas (Manchester United), Harris (Leeds United), B. Fl (Leeds United), E. Deacy (Birmin P. Dwyer (Cardiff City), A. Jar (Burnley). Substitutes: G. Lea (Chesterfield), M. Page (Birmingh City), R. James (Swansea City), Mahoney (Middlesbrough), P. O'Si van (Brighton).

TURKEY: Sanol; Torsay, Erdor Cem, Necati, Fatih, Necdet, Mehn Eqal, Ender, Ahmet.

Listless opposition sunk by Daley's blistering shot

Czechoslovakia B 0 England B 1

Prague, Nov 28.—A 30-yard shot by Steve Dley in the fifty-sixth minute gave England B a deserved win over Czechoslovakia B here tonight. Daley took a pass frm the left and rammed it through a cluster of Czechoslovak defenders past goalkeeper Josef Caloun, who was caught completely unawares.

Czechoslovakia took the initiative at the start but their shooting was mostly off target. Towards the end of the half England stepped up their tempo and Sunderland stretched Caloun wit ha hard shot from close range. Flanagan went close with a header, but Caloun just managed to save.

England took ver in the second half and kept the Czechoslovak defence under constant pressure. They were faster on the ball, tackled well and rarely allowed their rivals out of their own half.

However, Daley's blistering shot was the only reward for their efforts.

Frantisek Havranek, the Czechoslovak manager, tried to inject more attacking power into his team in the second half. He sent on Kloucek and Nemec to replace Briza and Dvorak, but the move had no effect. Sanson, in the England defence, frequently foiled Czechoslovak attempts to push home attacks. At the other end, Sunderland and Cunningham kept the Czechoslovak defence at full stretch.

England's team manager, Bobby Robson, said after the match that although he was pleased with the result, he thought his team had wasted some good chances. "There was not much difference in the performance of the two teams," he said "but our defence was excellent.

"We tried fast counter-moves which often worked well, but too often in this phase we let ourselves be robbed of the ball."

Mr Havranek said his team had been forced to accept the style of play dictated by their opponents. "We played as the England team allowed us," he said. "We could not avoid their tight marking and the total pressure over the entire field. After their goal they tightened their defensive play even more."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA B: Caloun; Mazaro (sub, Kunzo), Vaclavicek; Marcela, Koubek, Rott, Novak, Nemec; Licka, Briza (sub, Kloucek), Dvorak (sub, J. Nemec).

ENGLAND: J. Corrigan, J. Gidman, M. Lynas, B. Greenhoff (sub, R. Hazell), K. Sansom, B. Talbot, S. Daley, D. Mortimer (sub, G. Owen), L. Cunningham, A. Sunderland, C. M. Flanagan (sub, C. Regis).—Reuter.

Scots meet Portugal on way up

Lisbon, Nov 28.—Scotland F a tough game against Portu in their group two qualifying ci for the European football ch pionship at Benfica's Stadium Light here tomorrow night (9. Scotland's manager, Jock St said: "It will be a difficult g as the Portuguese appear to on the way up and we're miss a couple of players.

"I've seen the Portugu players play twice—against I glum and Austria. Before game in Austria, the Austrians the advantage. Now Portugal the advantage. It defini looked in Austria as if Portugu football was on the way up as Humberto and Alves, they're g players."

Asked if the rain that has fa here in the past two days wi help Scotland, Mr Stein repli "he more the better."

Scotland have brought a squ pool of 16 players, but the f selection will be made only a training later tonight. Portu have gained in confidence a their 2—1 win over the g leaders, Austria, and will go the top of the table if they tomorrow night.

The national side will heavily on the two major cl Benfica and Porto, and the m ger, Mario Wilson, has prom more stress on attack comp with the Austrian game. danger men for Scotland will the strikers, Nene and Go supported from the flanks by fast Costa and Olivelra.

Portugal's captain, the d back Humberto Coelho, said winning against Scotland was important, as it was a major on the way to the champion

Scotland have played two g in the tournament, beating No 3—2 and losing to Austria 2— take third place in group two two points ahead of Belgium goal average, but with the number of points.

Portugal drew with Belgium and beat Austria 2—1 to be s in the group with three p one fewer than the le Austria. Probable teams:

SCOTLAND: A. Rough; S. Kir G. McQueen, M. Buchan, F. Gr Gemmill, A. Hartford, D. Nard Dalglish, A. Jordan, F. Robertson

PORTUGAL: Bento; Artur, Hum Coelho, Alhinho, Alberto, Oli Pinto, Alves, Costa, Nene, Gor Reserve: E. Dirringer (Switzer —Reuter.

Gallant Spartans hit back then lose in extra time

Four of the seven FA Cup first round replays last night went to extra time, among them the game at Blyth where last season's cup heroes, Blyth Spartans, went down 5-3 to York City.

Blyth came from behind three times to show York they had lost none of their fighting qualities. They fell a goal behind after only seven minutes when Wellings shot home from seven yards after a scramble in the box.

Blyth equalised after 25 minutes when Shoulder converted a penalty after he was brought down. Five minutes before half-time York went ahead again when Clements scored from 20 yards, but Blyth came back in the 53rd minutes with Davies scoring from close range.

Ford gave York the lead after 63 minutes but Blyth stormed back and when the York goalkeeper, Brown, pulled Shoulder down, the striker claimed his second penalty of the night in the 90th minute.

York resumed the lead in the 12th minute of extra time when the Blyth defender, Dixon, sliced a clearance against the bar and Wellings, following up, headed home. With 20 seconds of the first half of extra time to go a free kick from the right went through the Blyth defence and Stainforth chested the ball in.

With more flair and finish, Reading completed a league and FA Cup double with their 2—1 extra time win at Gillingham. The home side earned a 14th minute lead with a Westwood goal, but Reading equalised through Lewis after 25 minutes.

Gillingham's worst miss came in the 83rd minute. Price failed with only Death to beat and Nicholl fired over from the rebound. Kerney won the match in the fifth minute of extra time with a snap header to crown excellent work by White.

Bury drew their biggest gate of the season, over 9,000, for their 4—1 win over Wigan. Gregory (two), Wilson and Kennedy scored while Moore got Wigan's consolation.

There were five goals too at Runcorn, all of them to Chester who disposed of the non-league club with goals by Mellor (two), Jones, Phillips and Howatt.

A goal by Alan Cork steered Wimbledon into the second round. It was his 14th of the season and coming two minutes from the end of extra time, it sank brave Gravesend 1—0.

Fairbrother twice equalized for Southern League Barnet at Woking and a second replay will be needed after the 3—3 draw.

Young England put to the test

Sydney, Nov 28.—A n England under-19 cricket team will play two matches against an Australian under-19 team during their first tour of Australia in January and February.

The young England side will also play matches against under-19 teams in each capital city, a team from the Australian capital territory and a Combined Universities side. The 15-strong England party for the tour is:

J. Agnew (Leicestershire), A. Arrundell (Yorkshire), I. Anderson (Derbyshire), K. Barnett (Derbyshire), R. Carter (Northamptonshire), N. Cowans (Middlesex), S. Dennis (Yorkshire), R. Cobb (Leicestershire), C. Cook (Middlesex), N. Felton (Kent), C. Forster (Northamptonshire), M. Garnham (Gloucestershire), K. James (Middlesex), D. Lord (Warwickshire), D. Pauline (Surrey).—Reuter.

Wood will not join WSC

Perth, Nov 28.—Graeme Wood, Australia's opening batsman, today ended speculation that he planned to defect to World Series Cricket (WSC) by signing an Australian Cricket Board contract. All Australian players selected for the first Test against England, starting in Brisbane on Friday, were obliged to sign a contract binding them to Board-run matches this season and next.

Wood's signing ended four days of speculation about his future. "It was not a question of money. WSC had nothing to do with it", Wood said. "I simply could not understand some points in the contract, and I wanted my lawyer to clear them up."—Reuter.

Boycott urges rejection

Geoffrey Boycott has launched a bitter attack on the Yorkshire committee which sacked him as captain. In a statement released through his solicitor, Boycott partly blamed the "autocratic and prejudiced" committee for his self-imposed period of exile from international cricket.

"Had I had the loyalty of my committee in 1974 my leave of absence from the England side might never have occurred", he said. Boycott urged members to reject a vote of confidence in the Yorkshire committee at a meeting to discuss his sacking next week.

In an eight-page statement, Boycott said: "It is the loyalty and competence of the committee which is in issue. Put the committee right and everything else falls into place.

"The reform group is right in every respect. Indeed, I do not feel that their resolutions go far enough for the whole leadership of the club, with certain honourable exceptions, needs to be removed."

ADELAIDE: Sheffield Shield: South Australia 179 and 320 (R. Darling 83); New South Wales 382 and 118 for 4 (A. Hilditch 54). NSW won by six wickets.

Yachting

MANZANILLO (Mexico): World Finn championships: Final placings: 1. J. Bertrand (US), 45.7 pts; 2. J. Blanco (Spain), 59.7; 3. C. Buchan (US), 61; 4. L. Nagyn (US), 64; 5. G. Miller (US) 74.

Bacchus toast of W Indians

New Delhi, Nov 28.—The three-day match between the West Indians and India's West Zone at Baroda, 350 kilometres north of Bombay, ended in a draw today when heavy rain forced the abandonment of the game. Earlier, the Indians declared their first innings closed at the overnight score of 299 for six in reply to the West Indians' total of 315 for nine declared.

The West Indians next play India in the first five-day Test match scheduled to start on December 1 in Bombay.

SCORES: WEST INDIANS: 315 for 9 dec (A. Kallicharran 79, D. arry 62) and 192 for 4 (S. F. A. Bacchus 110 not out). WEST ZONE: 299 for 6 dec (A. D. Gaekwad 115, D. engsarkar 73).—AP.

Real tennis

Ronaldson, the professional, provides service with a smile

By Our Real Tennis Correspondent

The stronger man prevailed and Christopher Ronaldson, a professional, beat a former pupil of his at Oxford University, Alan Lovell, an amateur, to reach the semi-final round of the open real tennis singles tournament, sponsored by Cutty Sark, at Queen's Club yesterday. The score, 6—2, 1—6, 6—1, 6—1 in Ronaldson's favour gives little indication of the tautness of the contest and none of the high quality of both men's play. The winner now meets another professional, Norwood Cripps (they also meet next month in a world title eliminator) and Howard Angus, the holder, plays Graham Hyland, an Australian, in the other semi-final round match.

The Ronaldson-Lovell match reached its climax in the last few games of the third set in which Lovell, using all his skill and intelligence, won two very long and strenuous games, one of them from love-40, to recover from 2—4 to 4—4. Here the set, and possibly the match, were finely poised as both men had come to their peaks of performance. In the next game Lovell at love-15, laid two chases, one of them short (the average floor chase was around two yards). Ronaldson beat both and in taking the game was momentarily freed from natural anxieties.

The last game of that set is worth recording in some detail as it crystalizes the struggle. At 30—30 Lovell laid two chases better than two yards. Ronaldson failed to beat the first and that gave Lovell game point. In defending the second Lovell aws deceived by an awkward bounce and netted a backhand. Then Lovell, at the hazard end, saved a first set point with a short stroke down the main wall, a second with a force to the back wall under the Jedans, a third with a backhand that died short of the back wall and was helped on the fourth by ancrror from Ronaldson. On the fifth Ronaldson smiled and said: "I think I must try something different", and produced an unreturnable service that died in the corner.

Early in the fourth set Ronaldson sportingly corrected a marker's decision and conceded the third game to Lovell. But the set and match were already running away from the amateur who, by then, was going through the motions rather than playing positively. Ronaldson's service was undoubtedly an important factor in his win and Lovell, though he returned it consistently, did not, perhaps, make enough effort to detach his adversary from the service end. Both men defended the winning openings admirably with Lovell making more forces to the dedans and Ronaldson to the grille. The difference between them is well contained in the two descriptions, professional and amateur.

OPEN INVITATION SINGLES: Second round: M. R. Angus beat R. D. B. Coper 6—1, 6—0, 6—4; C. Ronaldson (Troon) beat A. C. Lovel. 6—2, 1—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Squash rackets

Rhodes scholars strengthen Oxford team

Two Blues from last year are included in Oxford University's squash rackets team to play Cambridge University on December 1 at the RAC, Pall Mall (4 pm).

Robert Warner, the captain, has invited the following players: Robert Clarence (Jesus and University of Capetown), Simon Dorey (Keble and Brentwood), Nigel Preston (St Edmund Hall and Aylesbury GS), Nick Senapati (Jesus and University of Bombay), Robert Warner (Christ Church and Eton), reserve: Glyn Reece (Keble and Brentwood). Warner and Dorey are former Blues.

The highlight of the term was the match against the Jesters. A strong Jesters' side included J. Leslie, P. Wilson, R. Dolman, A. Clarkson and P. Cattrall in the first five but they all went to five games and the visitors just ... out on top. The lower ... managed to salvage some ... Close matches were also re... against Surrey, Middlesex ... the Escorts.

Nigel Preston, the reserve for the past two years, has finally won a place. The team has been considerably strengthened by the arrival of the two Rhodes scholars, Clarence and Senapati.

Wishful thinking on an open question

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

The minutes of the first meeting of the International Squash Professionals Coordination Council contained the interesting assumption that by January, 1980 the game will be "open" which means that the ISPCC expect competitive distinctions between professionals and amateurs to be abolished within the next 13 months. As players, promoters and the International Squash Rackets Federation are all represented on the ISPCC, formed in Singapore on November 7, the forecast must carry weight.

To some extent the opinion of the ISPCC may also be based on wishful thinking and a desire to accelerate the game's progress towards the admirable goal of open competition. The ISRF position is that the task of studying this concept was delegated to the Swedish association, whose recommendation for a swift transition to open squash has been referred back to them for more detailed justification of their findings and suggestions as to how the transition could best be organized. But the end of "shamateurism" may be in sight.

The ISPCC has no pretentions to be a governing body. The minutes state that "the Council should limit itself ... the pride, the role of determining the future world professional fixture list". A schedule for 1979 and 1980 has already been arranged. Murray Day, chairman of the ISRF, is also chairman of the ISPCC. Jonah Barrington and Geoffrey Poole represent the International Squash Players Association and John Beddington and Owen Emslie represent the tournament directors.

Beddington is directing that exciting innovation the £70,000 world series, which consists of six tournaments from which eight players will qualify for the Masters event in Karachi from December 13-18. The sixth leg of the qualifying series is in progress at Wembley and already the field for Karachi has taken shape. It will consist of Zaman, Jahan, Mohibullah, Alauddin, Maqsood (all Pakistanis), Safwat, Axis (both Egyptians), and either Brownlee or Lilley (New Zealand).

Hunt, the world champion, has qualified but has decided he is not in the right gear for another trip to Karachi. Brwonlee has also qualified, but seems inclined to take a similar decision. An elbow operation prevented Barrington from playing enough tournaments to qualify.

From this evening's quarter-final round onwards, the Wembley event, promoted by the Wilkinson Sword company, will there... for the pride, the fun and the money. There will be one Pakistani in every match. Two pairings, Zaman v Lilley and Brownlee v Jahan, were known before yesterday's play began. A third, Alauddin v Safwat, emerged when Alauddin beat Briars 9—5, 9—1, 9—5 and Safwat beat Shawcross 9—5, 5—9, 9—7, 9—4.

Alauddin, twice the runner-up for the British open chimpionship, is now 28, and for years has been established in the world's top five. He knew too much—and exercised his wisdom too soundly—to have any cause for concern against Briars, aged 20, a British amateur, who holds the Australian title. Briars was more diffident tha usual and made too many unforced errors. His short game was sometimes deceptive enough to catch Alauddin going the wrong way. But for the most part Alauddin was coasting. He moved Briars about with angles, drops and lobs and his length was so good that in one rally he forced Briars to play two consecutive back-wall boasts—then buried the next thrust.

Safwat, a nimble, balanced athelete shaped (from the hip downwards) rather like a wishbone, has an interesting match with that large and rugged left-hander, Shawcross, who has the gentle touch common to many big men.

Barrington, still remarkably fit at 37, came from behind to beate Aziz 6—9, 5—9, 9—5, 9—6, 9—1.

Yachting

Read-Wilson too quick off the mark

Pattaya, Thailand, Nov 28.—An Australian, Gordon Lucas, won the third race of the World Fireball championship here today on the disqualification of Britain's Crispin Read-Wilson, who was first across the finishing line.

Read-Wilson was ruled out of the race by the committee for crossing the starting line before the gun. Laurie Smith of Britain, winner of the first two races, was second today and continues to lead the overall standings. Dave Hudson of South Africa was third.

Smith, aged 22, from Bury, led the fleet in eight-knot winds after the first leg, but lost his lead later when he tacked to starboard and was overtaken by Read-Wilson, Lucas and Hudson, who chose a port tack. Smith headed Hudson again but Read-Wilson and Lucas stayed out in front.

Light winds and a steep tidal chop called for expert helmsmanship and teamwork toda.

RESULTS: Third race: 1. G. Lucas-J. Gardiner (Australia); 2. L. Smith-A. Barker (GB); 3. D. Hudson-T. Reynolds (South Africa); 4. R. Tushingham-N. Vivian (GB); 5. K. Slater-V. Read-Wilson (GB); 6. S. Williams-J. Heinmiller (Canada); 7. C. Browne-G. Fogarty (Australia); 8. J. Alsop-O. Stewart (GB); 9. K. Brackwell-P. Allan (GB); 10. A. Bell-M. Bell (Ireland). Other British placing: 20. P. Wilkins-J. Whittington.

OVERALL: 1. Smith, 5pts; 2. Lucas, 11.4; 3. Slater, 16.—Reuter.

Football results last night

First round replays

Blyth	(2) 3	York	(2) 5
Shoulder (2pens)		Ford	
Davies		Clements	
5,500		Wellings (2)	
		Stainforth	

(After extra time. Score at 90 min: 3—3. Winners home to Scarborough)

Bury	(3) 4	Wigan	(0) 1
Gregory (2), Kennedy, Wilson (pen)		Moore	
(Winners home to Blackpool)			
Gillingham	(1) 1	Reading	(1) 2
Westwood		Lewis	
6,441		Kearney	

(After extra time. Winners away to Portsmouth)

Runcorn	(0) 0	Chester	(4) 5
4,441		Mellor (2)	
		Jones	
		Phillips	
		Howatt	

(Winners away to Darlington or Chesterfield)

Sheff Wed	(0) 1	Scunthorpe	(0) 0
Nimmo		9,760	

(Winners away to Tranmere)

Wimbledon	(0) 1	Gravesend	(0) 0
Cork		5,359	

(After extra time. Winners home to Bournemouth)

Welling	(2) 3	Barnet	(1) 3
Cosham		Brown	
Alexander		Fairbrother (2)	
Merton		1,752	

(After extra time. Score at 90 min: 2—2. Winners away to Swansea)

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: First division: North: Banbury 1, Oswestry 4. NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Morecambe 2, Netherfield 1. ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Leytonstone 1, Kingstonian 1; Slough 0, Hayes 0. First division: Aveley 4, Wembley 2; St Albans 1, Hertford 2; Walton and Hersham 1, Harrow Borough 3; Ware 1, Ilford 1. Schools match: Baird Trophy: Semi-final round: Farnham 6, Rydens 0. Wilson-o-Thames 0. RUGBY UNION: Schools match: Donat 31, Prior Park 0. RUGBY LEAGUE: BBC Floodlit Competition: Semi-final round: Hull 9, St Helens 13.

Sims fails Derby medical

Derby County have postponed a decision on whether to buy Leicester City's centre half Steve Sims until they have received an orthopaedic specialist's report on the knee he injured playing for England B in Malaysia in May. Sims is valued at £250,000.

Sims subsequently had a cartilage removed from the knee and after a day of tests in Derby he could still not satisfy the club's medical advisers.

Derby hope they will have a final verdict on the fitness of Sims today. Earlier this month, Manchester United's record bid for Coventry City's goalkeeper, Jim Blyth broke down on medical grounds.

Harry Gregg, the Crewe manager, has joined Manchester United as a specialist coach to goalkeepers. Gregg, who is 45, spent nine years with Manchester United and was one of the survivors of the Munich air disaster when his bravery at the scene of the crash earned him the h possible praise.

Gregg left United for Stok and he later joine dtheir co staff. He took up manag with Shrewsbury, moved to Sea Town and then to his p job as manager of Crewe.

He has one year of his co left at Crewe but they have to release him and he will his new employment with today. United signed Gre December, 1957, from Dor Rovers for what was then a record fee of £25,000 for a keeper. Peter Docherty m Doncaster and Northern Ire that time and Gregg w Northern Ireland goalkee

Manchester United are ahead with their rights is shares to raise £1 million capital. Sir Matt Busby, ori opposed the scheme but now relented to make it a mous board decision.

Today's fixtures

International match

England v Czechoslovakia (7.45).

European championship

Group One

Bulgaria v Northern Ireland.

Group Two

Portugal v Scotland (9.30).

Group Seven

Wales v Turkey (7.30).

FA Cup, first round rep

Weymouth v Aldershot.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: First south: Gosport v Crawley (7.

RUGBY UNION: Tour matc Monmouthshire v New Zealand Newport, 2.15).

CLUB MATCHES: Bridgend ace. (7.15); Cambridge Univ Steele Rodgers (V. Pot, G. Oxford University (7.15); Li Bath (7.0).

RUGBY LEAGUE: First Warrington v Leeds (7.30).

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r-West
Correspondent
id, the last hurdle to be ed by New Zealand in st for a grand slam, have their captain, Douglas

Instead they have back Alan Lawson to the alf position, and have hree new caps in their play New Zealand at eld on Saturday week. are Keith Robertson, of on the right wing, and ala players, Robert am, at right head prop, on Dickson, on a flank. tainty reverts to the Lions centre, Ian n, who will continue for ry at stand-off half, and ructible Ian McLauchlan a 38th appearance for y at loose head prop. lectors were willing to place open for Gordon whose strength and at lock would have valuable, but they have d by obstetric forecasts wife's latest baby is not arrive early, and so n to-play. In any case, oncussed two weeks ago missed a couple of club

all of Lawson, with his vice and running skills, st that his differences electors have been hap- d at last (he became *on grata* when declining gen as a reserve) and, that Scotland are plan- re expansive approach. ow win his first cap Calcutta Cup match of his ninth altogether in six years. He has never than two caps in any

n joined Melrose as and subsequently had rience at full back. His tended to regard him ty player, but district al selectors have been in him as a wing, and that position he played d against France in the onal in March.

elusive runner, rather le of Peter Squires of ith a capacity to vary off either foot and, tly built, is a coura- er. Now, having been Melrose about a month ay contemplate with how the swings and s of rugby life can shift eme.

elections of Andy



Lawson : differences with the selectors happily settled.

Irvine at full back, Jim Renwick in the centre, and Bruce Hay on a wing (where he will have the job of marking Stuart Wilson), was all quite predictable. That of Cranston, as partner for Renwick, was less so, because his form has not been entirely convincing, but his burly presence should be a handy antidote in midfield.

Irvine, like McGeechan, will be winning his 28th cap, but they have a long way to go before catching up with Alastair McHarg, who is now due for his 42nd. McGeechan has played twice with Lawson for the Anglo-Scots in recent weeks, and I understand that the alliance worked well.

Cunningham, a former schools International, has been understudy to Norman Pender, now serving a period of suspension, in his district side. His scrummaging is said to have improved significantly while his mobility and line-out presence should be additional assets.

The choice of Dickson implies a useful club combination at loose forward, since both he and David Leslie (number eight) have been picked in their positions for Gala. Whether Scotland have quite enough inches in that area to combat Gary Seear remains to be seen. A lot of Scottish hope at the lineout will rest on McHarg.

Leslie makes a welcome return at the highest level after a couple of seasons plagued by injuries. He won 10 caps in 1975 and 1976 and, by his appearance for the South of Scotland last Saturday, has set a record by becoming the first man to play for three different teams in the district championship.

The retention of McLauchlan at loose head prop implies a preference by the selectors for experience and solidity at close quarters and there can be no doubt whatsoever that he will be relishing the prospect of another crack at old adversaries.

SCOTLAND: A. R. Irvine (Heriot's FP); N. W. Robertson (Melrose), J. M. Renwick (Hawick), A. G. Cranston (Hawick), B. Y. Hay (Boroughmuir); I. R. McGeechan (Headingley, captain), A. M. Lawson (London Scottish); J. McLauchlan (Jordanhill), C. T. Deans (Hawick), N. F. Cunningham (Gala), A. J. Tomes (Hawick), A. F. McHarg (London Scottish), M. A. Biggar (London Scottish), D. G. Leslie (Gala), G. Dickson (Gala).

REPLACEMENTS: W. B. B. Gammell (Heriot's FP); R. W. Brealey (Gosforth), D. W. Morgan (Stewart's Melville FP), K. G. Lawrie (Gala), J. Aitken (Gala), I. K. Lauder (Watsonians).

Welshmen hope to make it unlucky 13

The New Zealanders, after their defeat of England, face a tough assignment against Monmouthshire at Newport today. Monmouthshire, sandwiched between last Saturday's international and the North of England, have the advantage of catching the All Blacks in their first selection dilemma of the tour.

The touring side retain only five of the side on duty at Twickenham although they have strength and experience in key positions. The captain, Graham Mourie, makes his fifth appearance out of the last six matches and, barring injury, will also lead the side against the North.

The other four are Brad Johnstone, a prop who had a field day against England, Andy Haden, their lineout expert, and three-quarters Stuart Wilson and Bruce Robertson.

Monmouthshire are determined to succeed where Wales failed. They include five of the forwards who performed with distinction at Cardiff, the front row of Charlie Faulkner, Bobby Windsor and Graham Price and the back row forwards, Jeffrey Squire and Paul Ringer. Clive Burgess, the Ebbw Vale flanker, has also played for Wales.

Faulkner, in possibly his last season for Wales, has been made captain of Monmouthshire and intends to make it the unlucky thirteenth match for the All Blacks. "It's a difficult task, facing a touring side at this stage, but we feel we have a fairly good chance", he said.

The All Blacks give a second match to the replacement full back, Richard Wilson. His opposite number, Peter Lewis, one of eight Pontypool players in the Welsh side, is one of the leading points scorers in the country.

The scrum half, Brynmor Williams, kept out of the Wales side by Terry Holmes, can also exert a crucial influence. This is Monmouthshire's third match against the New Zealanders who won the previous two, 23—12, at Newport in 1967, and 16—7 at Ebbw Vale in 1972.

MONMOUTHSHIRE: P. Lewis (Pontypool); T. Brewer (Newbridge), D. Burcher (Newport), I. Gaslin (Ebbw Vale), G. Davies (Pontypool); D. Barry (Newport), B. Williams (Newport); A. Faulkner, R. Windsor, G. Price, S. Sutton, J. Perkins (all Pontypool), C. Burgess (Ebbw Vale), J. Squire (Pontypool), P. Ringer (Ebbw Vale).

NEW ZEALANDERS: R. G. Wilson; S. S. Wilson, B. J. Robertson, N. M. Taylor, B. Kururangi, E. J. Dunn, D. S. Loveridge; B. R. Johnstone, J. E. Black, W. Bush, A. M. Haden, J. Loveday, G. N. Mourie (captain), J. K. Fleming, W. Graham.

Referee: J. West (Ireland).

Racing

Unknown quantity has star quality

By Michael Seely

It is to be hoped that the gods of the weather relent and that the thaw comes in time to allow this afternoon's informative meeting at Haydock Park to take place. There is a little frost in the ground and the stewards will inspect at 7.30 am. Despite the withdrawal of Midnight Court from the Edward Hanmer Memorial Steeplechase, this three mile test of stamina could be the most important trial of the pre-Christmas period, particularly in view of the fact that Fred Winter has stated that if he cannot get a race into the Cheltenham Gold Cup winner at Ascot on December 16, Mrs Olive Jackson's six-year-old could well miss the King George VI steeplechase at Kempton Park on Boxing Day. And this of course means that the winner of that event might be seen this afternoon.

The top weight, is Royal Frolic, who was the hero of the 1978 Gold Cup. Plagued with leg trouble the following season, he has since made a satisfactory comeback. His two victories last season included an effortless defeat of Cancello in a fast time at Doncaster. And his stature would now be higher if the nine-year-old had not fallen at the last fence at Cheltenham when lying second to Midnight Court.

Royal Frolic's trainer, Fred Rimell, would dearly love to win this race for Sir John Hanmer, the son of the man in whose colours Royal Frolic triumphed at Cheltenham and whose memory is commemorated today. The Seven Stroke trainer thinks that Royal Frolic is sure to give a good account of himself, but he would have been happier if he had been able to give the horse a previous outing.

Gay Spartan, the winner of four races in succession for Tony Dickinson at the end of last season has also yet to be seen out in public. But there are fewer doubts on the score of his fitness than there are on those of Royal Frolic. For the ground has been soft in the north west for some time and the impressive tally of successes recorded by the Dickinsons has paid eloquent tribute to that fact.

But the forecast for the going is good on the steeplechase course at Haydock. And although Gay Spartan is a candidate who will be on most peoples short list for the Gold Cup if it is muddy at the National Hunt Festival, it would need a deluge of overnight rain to fancy this tough and consistent seven-year-old strongly today. But victory for Gay Spartan would not be a big surprise as this resolute stayer has taken even his shrewd connexions by surprise in the past.

Bachelor's Hall was the star of the early part of last season. He dominated the early winter months by becoming the first horse to capture the Mackeson Gold Cup, Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup and the King George VI Steeplechase. With the benefit of his respectable run when fourth to The Champ at Worcester, the formidable turn of foot of Peter Cundell's eight-year-old should see him fighting out the finish.

Richard Head's Uncle Bing looked a top-class steeplechaser in the making when winning valuable handicaps at Sandown Park and meeting in the 1976-77 season. He looked sure to fulfil that promise when narrowly failing to hold Even Melody's late challenge in the Massey-Ferguson Gold Cup last December. But although he ran respectably enough in his remaining three races Uncle Bing failed to collect a first prize. In consequence the nine-year-old looks leniently treated with only 10st 9lb to carry. However, with the drought having been so persistent in the Lambourn area it is hard to believe that Uncle Bing will not be the better for today's race.

The Last Light is most northerners fancy for their own race. As tough and dour as his native Cumbria, John Dixon's nine-year-old will be razor sharp after his recent victories at Newcastle and Carlisle. The Light Light must hold a first-class chance, but unless the ground becomes soft he may be outpaced in the final dash to the line.

My selection is Bawnogues, an improving seven-year-old, who is the unknown quantity of the race. After a somewhat chequered career last season Martin Tate's gelding has come good in no uncertain fashion this autumn. The latest of his three successive victories was gained in the Mackeson Gold Cup, where Bawnogues sprinted home 12 lengths clear of his nearest attendant, Zongalero, in a fast run race.

Even with his 5 lb penalty for that victory Bawnogues is still carrying 4 lb more than his original weight in the long handicap. But this season's Bawnogues generally turn out to be the next year's Bachelor's Hall and Uncle Bings. And confidence is high at Kidderminster that, given good going Bawnogues can take the coveted trophy back in triumph to Worcestershire.

Two other likely winners at the Lancashire course are Chokwaro in the two and a half miles Northern Hurdle and Golden Vow in the Bryn Handicap Hurdle. Chokwaro, a useful handicapper on the flat for Peter Easterby, recently scored over hurdles at the first time of asking by 25 lengths at Ayr. His hurdling was not too perfect in a slowly run race, but in the faster gallop expected this afternoon Chokwaro can enhance his Triumph Hurdle claim at the expense of the Irish challenger, Chalk Your Cue, and Limit Up.

Golden Vow looked a talented young hurdler when winning by 30 lengths at Windsor before narrowly failing to land the Greenham Group Hurdle at Newbury. After his impressive victory on the flat at Doncaster in October, Gavin Pritchard-Gordon's four-year-old must have a fine chance today.

If racing goes ahead at Sedgefield, where there is an inspection at 7.30 am, Tommy Joe and Brag are confident selections for the Claxton Handicap Steeplechase and the Embleton Handicap Hurdle, respectively. A winner first time out at Ayr, Tommy Joe is expected to supplement that success today. And Brag, who finished like a train when fourth to Saucy Eater at Wetherby last week, should be too good at these weights for Magic Pipp.

A one-paced favourite riles crowd

When Nicholas Nickelby II, at odds on, finished second to Bredgar among the three runners in the Scaynes Hill Handicap Steeplechase yesterday, Peter Taylor, the trainer, and Richard Evans, the jockey, came in for some mild heckling from a section of the Plumpton crowd.

They were remembering that Taylor and his jockey were recently fined £100 each over the running of this horse when he was second to Persian Freeze at Fontwell Park a month ago. In between, Nicholas Nickelby II, ridden by Richard's young brother, James, has also been runner-up at Windsor.

"Nickelby is just one-paced. That's what I said at the inquiry but they didn't believe me," Taylor said. "He showed it here more than in the Fontwell race."

Bredgar led from the third fence and although Nicholas Nickelby looked dangerous entering the final half mile, it was clear that he lacked the pace to catch up.

There were four lengths between them at the line, much to the relief of Diane Oughton, Bredgar's trainer. It was her charge's first success for two years and he again showed his liking for Plumpton, his other two wins having been around this circuit.

Evans had a happier time on Tudoramun who, alternating from hunting to racing, supplemented his recent Southwell victory with a game defeat of Mr Moke in the "Calleano" Challenge Cup.

Evans had the winner in front all the way except for the third and second last fences where Mr Moke jumped ahead. But Tudoramun was back in front going to the last and held on well for a length verdict.

"I bought Tudoramun for 2,500 guineas at Ascot and pointed him last season. But he didn't stay three miles so after hunting him early this season I brought him back to these Rules," Mrs Anne Cockburn said. She trains under permit.

Mrs Cockburgh, the sister-in-law of Mrs Mercy Rimell, added: "When the good horses come out, Tudoramun will go back to hunting and then return to these Rules in the spring."

There was also heckling after Paul Barton pulled up June King, the strong favourite in the second division of the November Three-year-old Novice Hurdle, which provided by far the closest finish of the afternoon with Reetad holding off the well-backed Hugabug by a short head. The favourite was soon in next to last place and his chance had gone before Barton applied the brakes approaching the final bend. The horse was later examined by David Gandolfo, his trainer, who said: "June King gurgled in the early stages and swallowed his tongue."

It was all action from the last flight with Gebbie keeping Reehad's nose in front as Berry mounted a great challenge on Hugabug. Berry lodged an objection for crossing after they had taken the final flight but the stewards did not change the placings.

Gandolfo's luck was also out in the Balcombe Handicap when his Lucky Runner failed by five lengths to catch No Reflection, the favourite. Andrew Gretton, the owner of a Cardiff chemical company, thought the long trip worth while



Mr Moke (left) momentarily pulls up alongside Tudoramun at the second last flight.

n brings Cambridge backs to full strength

land under-23 centre, sh, returns to the Cam- versity side for today's dinst M. R. Steele- at Grange Road. Fosh it of action for a month cing a rib cartilage in over Bedford.

rn brings the Cam- k division to full r the first time since against the All Blacks ning of the New Zea- severe frosts and snow yesterday, have put the match in doubt and a decision will be made this morning.

Andrew Laycock, who has been playing in the senior side throughout the term, is demoted to the LX Club for tomorrow's "little" varsity match against Oxford University Greyhounds at Grange Road.

The strong Cambridge side is led by the prop, Stevenson, who won his Blue as a replacement in last year's varsity match at Twickenham. It also includes the England under-23 and East Midlands scrum half, Peck.

The stand-off, Slater, will see if his broken hand has fully recovered before deciding whether to return for Blackheath in their home merit table game against Harlequins on Saturday. If he fails a fitness test, Lannerman will continue to deputise. Mort, unavailable last week, returns to the wing and Wolstenholme replaces Kirk at lock in a rota change.

Bolland, a New Zealand three-quarter who joined Saracens this season, makes his first senior appearance on the wing in their away match against Liverpool. Two other changes see the return of the hooker, Dowsett, and the lock, Firth.

Another newcomer on Saturday will be Michael Hook, who recently joined Richmond from Rosslyn Park. He will play on the wing at Coventry but the captain, Shackleton, is unavailable and Hess will captain the side.

ing

ns includes ump in rly display

Bird

sins, the British men's ng champion, showed d ice rink yesterday ent enforced rest has, improved his form. tures kept him off the weeks in the autumn, this year's champion- at noon he skated a ounter figure which a 4.4 from one judge eward in compulsory

ernoon short free skat- mme, among three ls, he was in a class gave a masterly per- d included a rare com- p consisting of double and triple toe loop. lier events, all spon- erfumes Roberre, the been frugal with their they reached deep oxes for the 5.8s and e 21-year-old Bristol dly deserved. With his ent to come tonight— nutes' free programme ; well on the way to ritish title.

lence in two of the ilsory figures showed vement on last year, s beaten at that stage Bestwick of Blackpool. absent through injury h he might have done paragraph loop than all other counts as impregnable.

arshall (Streatham), champion, was second but the Richmond- hristopher Howarth n in the afternoon. chardson, three times en's champion, is in a happy position than the figures she took just as she did in

our girls all finished in exactly the same ict. Deborah Cottrill is followed by Tracey Queen's Ice Club), and then the cham- t was different this at Miss Richardson's powers of recovery in the short free

axel landed on two r down in third place. ld eye of defeat is in the face. She can herself—she is only ur tenths of a mark s Cottrill on several is—but she must take the final free skating. ill gained the highest on each figure, and excellent day's work programme that was charmingly presented, m error.

mons skated consist- roughout the day and unanimously placed

combined figures and ree men: R. J. Cousins, ixteen placements, and C. C. Howarth (Richd 51.80; 3. M. Popperam), 22 and 49.16; 4. Stratham), 20 and an; 1. Miss D. A. all), nine and 80.73; . Solomons (Queen's). ; 3. Miss K. Richardson and 76.06; 4. Miss T. elder), 55 and 75.82; 5. ison (Southampton), 60 Miss A. J. Southwood 55 and 63.72. Pairs ogramme: R. Daw and nd (Bristol) only com- pls.

Tennis

British delight is dampened by Miss Barker's injury

Melbourne, Nov 28.—Britain's bruised and battered women's team took only 12 minutes to clinch their first round rubber against Spain 3—0 in the sixteenth Federation Cup here today. The young doubles combination of Michele Tyler and Anne Hobbs completed the mopping-up operation by beating Monica Alvarez-Mon and Carman Pera of Spain, 6—6, 2—6, 6—2.

The doubles had been stopped by bad light yesterday with Britain leading 3—2 in the third set. Britain's place in the second round was ensured by the success of Virginia Wade and Susan Barker in yesterday's singles. However, the victory has done little to lift the gloom of the British party after doubts over Miss Barker's fitness.

Miss Barker fell heavily during her singles match with Miss Alvarez-Mon and immediately afterwards was treated for a pulled groin muscle. But it was found this morning that Miss Barker also suffered a back injury. She said: "I intend to have more treatment today and will then assess the situation, but at this stage I'm very sore and find difficulty moving around without pain."

The loss of Miss Barker would be a devastating blow to Britain's hopes of winning the Federation Cup for the first time. Just over a month ago Britain's confidence was sky high after Miss Wade and Miss Barker steered their team to victory over the United States in the Wightman Cup.

Romania, the number seven seds, were given a scare by Italy but recovered to win. The Romanians came from behind to beat Italy 2—1 after Italy's number two player, Daniela Porzio, achieved a brilliant 6—3, 8—6 singles victory over Florenz Mihai to give the Italians a 1—0 lead. They seemed poised to spring the biggest upset of the tournament when Sabina Simmonds fought back to one set all with Virginia Ruzici in the second singles match.

Miss Ruzici tore through the first set 6—1, but Miss Simmonds got her brilliant backhand working and struck back to take the second set 6—3. However, Miss Ruzici's greater skill close to the net and powerful volleying gave her the edge in the deciding set, which she took 6—1. In the deciding doubles Romania's team of Miss Ruzici and Mariana Simionesco were always in command, winning easily 6—4, 6—2.

Australia loomed as a leading challenger to the United States with an impressive victory over Belgium. Dianne Fromholtz gave Australia a 1—0 lead with her 6—0, 6—0 win over Monique de Haver.

Australia's number one, Wendy Turnbull, defeated the top Belgian, Michele Gurdal, 6—1, 6—1, to see Australia through and then partnered Kerry Reid to a 6—2, 8—6 win against Gurdal and Van Haver. However, Australia's non-playing captain, Neale Fraser, caused a surprise when he dropped Miss Turnbull for tomorrow's match with Japan. Mr Fraser said he would replace Miss Turnbull with Mrs Reid.

FIRST ROUND: Britain beat Spain, 3—0: Miss S. Barker beat Miss M. Alvarez-Mon 6—0, 10—8; Miss S. V. Wade beat Miss C. Perea, 6—2, 6—1; Miss M. Tyler and Miss A. Hobbs beat Miss Alvarez-Mon and Miss Perea, 6—6, 6—2. Czechoslovakia beat Portugal, 3—0; Australia beat Belgium, 3—0; Netherlands beat Mexico 3—0; Chile beat Uruguay 3—0; Romania beat Italy 2—1; Switzerland beat Ireland, 3—0; Villiger beat Sheridan, 6—1, 6—0; P. Delhees beat R. Lenson, 6—1, 6—0; A. Ruegg and M. Simmen beat B. Davy and Lenson, 10—8, 6—2. New Zealand beat Canada 2—0; USSR beat Austria 3—0; Yugoslavia beat Norway 3—0; France beat Sweden 2—1; West Germany beat Brazil 3—0.—Agencies.

British 'raiding party' leaves for US

The British Davis Cup team left Heathrow yesterday for their first final in 41 years. They meet the United States in Palm Springs, California, next week and increased match fees will be given to the players. The money will come jointly from the Lawn Tennis Association and Coca-Cola, the team's sponsors.

The team manager, Paul Hutchins, and three players, Christopher Mottram, Mark Cox and David Lloyd, flew to join John Lloyd, the 23-year-old British number two, who is already in Palm Springs. The side have a full-scale practice session today.

Hutchins said: "The team spirit is very high. We have had our ups and downs during the season, but we have come through them all and we're all the better for it. I'm very fortunate in having four players in the team who all want to do well for British tennis. No other country in the world can say that they have got four such enthusiastic players who want to win so much for their country."

Sir Carl Aarvold, a former Recorder of London and president of the LTA, who saw the team off, said: "This is a British raiding party. There is no single Britisher who cannot be proud of this Davis Cup team. They will be even prouder when they return, whether they win or in the unlikely event of their losing."

With the increased match fees (the side have declined winning bonuses for this final) Coca-Cola have now sponsored the team to the extent of £34,000 this year, and they have promised up to a further £40,000 over the next two years.

Throughout this season's competition each player, in addition to match fees, has been paid a bonus for each rubber won.

Skiing

Favourites fall in the wake of the Italians

Bormio, Italy, Nov 28.—Maria-Rosa Quario, aged 17, scored a surprise win in the opening race of the World series today, leading home six Italians in the first eight places of a women's special slalom. Miss Quario, until last year a high school student, conquered the steep course on the Stelvio Pass above Bormio to win her first major race as most of the favourites failed to finish.

A large number of falls in the difficult conditions, over a course containing 52 gates, accounted for the World Cup holder, Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein, Perrine Pelen (France), Annemarie Moser (Austria) and others.

None of the strong Austrian team finished the race. The world champion, Lea Soelkner, was the only Austrian to complete the first run but, three seconds behind the leaders, she dropped out before the start of the second.

LEADING RESULTS: 1, M.-R. Quario (Italy) 91.29 seconds; 2, C. Giordani (Italy) 93.15; 3, B. Gur (Switzerland) 94.30; 4, W. Gatta (Italy) 94.51; 5, D. Zini (Italy) 94.85; 6, P. Serrat (France) 94.92; 7, W. Bieler (Italy) 95.35; 8, T. Gamper (Italy) 96.95.—Reuter.

Table tennis

Controversial elimination of European champion

A controversial decision on the final point eliminated the European champion, Gabor Gergely, of Hungary, from the semi-final round of the tournament, sponsored by Norwich Union, at Bletchley yesterday. Gergely seemed certain to qualify after winning the first two of his three matches in the round robin series. But then, having saved six match points, he was beaten by the Chinese, Lu Chih Wei 21—16, 15—21, 27—25.

This put the Chinese through along with Josef Dvoracek, the Czechoslovak, who was beaten easily by Gergely in an earlier match. All three players finished with two wins each but Lu and Dvoracek had the better games average. Another Czechoslovak, Milan Orlowski, and Tibor Klampar, of Hungary, went through to the semi-finals from the other group.

On the final point of the Gergely-Lu clash, the Chinese sent over a high return and the ball veered at a sharp angle after striking the table. Gergely claimed it had hit a metal button on the side, which would have given him the point, but the umpire, Brian Webb, of Buckinghamshire, ruled that the ball had hit the table edge and gave the point to Lu.

Zoltan Berczik, the Hungarian team captain, was upset by the decision. He said: "There is no doubt that the ball hit the button on the side of the table. Even the Chinese felt that the point should have been given to Gabor."

RESULTS: Group A: G. Gergely (Hungary) beat J. Dvoracek (Czechoslovakia), 21—18, 19—21, 21—7; Lu Chi Wei (China) beat P. Stellwag (W Germany), 21—10, 21—14; Gergely beat Stellwag, 12—21, 21—18, 21—16; Dvoracek beat Lu, 22—24, 21—19; Dvoracek beat Stellwag, 21—23, 21—18, 21—12; Lu beat Gergely, 21—16, 13—21, 27—25. Group B: M. Orlowski (Czechoslovakia) beat Mirh Chih Hao (China), 21—11, 21—14; T. Klampar (Hungary) beat L. Talacs, Hungary, 21—16, 21—18; Talacs beat Orlowski, 12—21, 21—19, 21—19; Klampar beat Shih, 24—22, 21—19; Talacs beat Shih, 21—14, 21—14; Orlowski beat Klampar, 21—18, 21—17.

Haydock Park programme

12.30 BILLINGE HURDLE (Div I : Novices : £735 : 2m)

2	12	Poverty Bank, W. Whilston, 5-11-7	—
4	0-1	Mister Coal, D. Barons, 5-11-2	—
5	0002-	Drumberry, F. Rimell, 5-11-0	J. Burke
6	p0-	Carbon Oak, T. Gillam, 5-11-0	—
8	030-	Harlton, K. Stapleton, 5-11-0	A. Brown 3
20		Royal Signet, S. Warring, 5-11-0	—
24		Donjill, A. R. Dickinson, 5-11-0	T. Carmody
26		Fancy Fellow, F. Rimell, 5-11-0	C. Tinkler
231		Fethard Festival, M. Oliver, 5-11-0	—
233		Kees Watch, A. Liley, 5-11-0	J. Francome

1.0 WIGAN STEEPLECHASE (Novices : £725 : 2m)

201	0-01113	Fails Road, M. Oliver, 7-11-7	—
202	1014-21	Justafancy, G. Richards, 5-11-5	—
203	0100p-2	In View, S. Mellor, 7-11-2	—
205		Again The Same, J. Edwards, 5-11-0	S. Morshead
207	p	Villane, B. Cambidge, 5-11-0	—

1.30 BILLINGE HURDLE (Div II : Novices : £751 : 2m)

304	1	Seatak (D), D. McCain, 4-11-2	W. Boardwood 7
306		Blue Cap, A. Liley, 5-11-0	J. Francome
307		Orangeman, F. Rimell, 5-11-0	C. Tinkler
310		Bantams, W. Whilston, 5-11-0	—
320	000000-	Stormbound, M. Oliver, 6-11-0	—
323		Causeway Boy, L. Bridge, 5-10-9	—
324		Coomes, S. Turner, 5-10-9	A. K. Taylor
325	00-0020	Gold Clasp, J. Priday, 5-10-9	—
331	0	Majestic Bay, A. Dickinson, 5-10-9	T. Carmody
333	p0-	Shepherd, Mrs R. Lomax, 5-10-9	R. Gray
336	00P0-	Swift Hussar, M. Tate, 5-10-9	C. Smith

2.0 EDWARD HANMER STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £5,156 : 3m)

402	00114f-	Royal Frolic (CD) F. Rimell, 9-11-7	—
404	191111-	Gay Spartan (CD), A. Dickinson, 7-11-6	—
405	130134-	Bachelor's Hall (D), P. Cundell, 8-11-5	—
406p	2311-	Uncle Bing, R. Head, 9-10-7	J. Francome
407	212-011	The Last Light (D), J. Dixon, 9-10-7	—
408	11-1111	Bawnogues, M. Tate, 7-10-7	—
409	11100-3	Joe (D), P. Bevan, 7-10-7	—
411	331100-	Buddy Burke, G. Balding, 7-10-7	—
412	00-010p	Golden Vale (D), S. Holland, 8-10-7	—
413	00p4-30	Brown Admiral, D. McCain, 9-10-7	R. Barry

2.30 NORTHERN HURDLE (3-y-o : £2,508 : 2½m)

501	041	Chalk Your Cue, D. O'Connell, 11-4	—
503	1	Chokwaro, M. H. Easterby, 11-4	—
506	4	Cenation, G. Balding, 11-4	—
507	003	Easby Gold, C. Simpson, 11-4	R. Barry
508	2	Bill The Black, J. Bradley, 11-4	—
509	14030	Fighting Fiddler, A. Smith, 11-4	A. Dickinson
510	133	Grey Magic, Miss S. Hall, 11-4	—
515	01	Regency Wood, P. Mitchell, 11-4	—
516	00	Royal Potion, D. Pearman, 11-4	—
517	03p0	Spider Pearl, J. Hurst, 11-4	P. A. Charlton
518	12	Uncle Bi Bary, W. Elsey, 11-4	A. Flint
519	0401	Sexy Mandel, R. Allan, 11-4	—
523		Wait and See, F. Rimell, 11-4	—

3.0 COUNTY STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £1,207 : 2½m)

602	44f01-2	Double Negative (D), F. Rimell, 8-11-3	—
603	0-01310	Kalasu (D), M. Oliver, 9-10-12	Mr J. Walton
604	5-0	Infantryman, W. A. Stephenson, 9-10-9	—
605	42fp10	Gay God (D), D. Pearman, 8-10-4	—
609	00-0232	My Sunshine, W. D. Francis, 8-10-0	Mr A. Wilson

3.30 BRYN HURDLE (Handicap : £769 : 2m)

2	40p00-0	Waldyknow (D), G. Richards, 7-11-6	—
5	13110-0	Albion Prince (D), F. Rimell, 5-11-5	C. Tinkler
6	21f-	Golden Vow, G. P. Gordon, 4-11-0	—
8		Princely Mark (D), D. Barons, 6-10-11	—
9	0241-	Drasus (D), F. Rimmell, 4-10-5	J. Burke
10		Supreme Vista, B. Richmond, 5-10-3	M. O'Shea
11	2p-	Vivar (D), G. Richards, 5-10-0	—
13	033-001	Kalliope (D), M. Oliver, 5-10-0	—
15	11002-0	Maygo (D), A. Sutton, 6-10-0	—
16	4p400-1	Fleur Pale (D), D. McCain, 5-10-0	J. O'Neill
22	0p-	Potonium (D), D. Richards, 6-10-0	—
24	0-0	Golden Lava, D. Barons, 5-10-0	M. Barrett 7

ALSO RAN: 11-4 Given, 4 ran.

TOTE: Win, £5m; forecast, 41p. B. Wilkinson, at Middleham. 7l. 8l.

2.15 (2.17) **JIM HOLDEN CHASE** (Handicap : £2,251 : 3m 100yds)

Vulvaloo, br g by Vulgan—Blue Murder 9-10-2 — M. O'Halloran (Evens) 1

Shilling Gold, J. Francome (5-6 fav) 2

Only two ran.

TOTE: win, 16p. P. D. Cundell, at Compton. 12l.

2.45 (2.48) **F. A. STANDEN CHASE** (£1,152 : 2m 4f)

Purdo, ... R. Davies (2-7 fav) 1

Lords, ... J. Barlow (2-1) 2

Holly Hill, .. Mrs T. Pitter (12-1) 3

Only three ran.

3.15 (3.22) **DISTRIBUTORS HURDLE** Div II (Novices : £460 : 2m 200yds)

Terrington, ch o by Sa Song—Rowan 4-11-0 J. Francome (10-1) 1

Artistes, ... St. J. Evans (2-1) 2

Go Marsha, ... G. McNally (13-2) 3

ALSO RAN: 11-8 fav Hot Tomato (4th), 7-1 Pretty Useful, 13-1 Pink Tank, 50-1 Owen Glyndwr (p), Sarsaba Sprite (p), 8 ran. Law Venture did not run.

TOTE: win, 81p; places, 21p, 11p. 31p; dual forecast: £1.75. P. Felgate at Addington, Kent. 5l.

TOTE DOUBLE: Kriss Chant, Purdo. £5.70. TOTE TREBLE: Go To Town, Vulvaloo, Terrington. £27.50.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: 5GB Ramblers Steeplechase, Ascot: Kircolman and Artistic Future. All engagements (dead): Trevor Babylee, Ballydungan, West End Lad, Magic Slipper, Stanclet. How Do You Do, China Leader.

Sedgefield programme

12.45 GRINDON SELLING HURDLE (£360 : 2m)

1		Fawlas, J. Walton, 11-10	Mr J. Walton
2	000-200	Howe Lane, D. Doyle, 5-11-10	—
3		Neilan, A. Smith, 5-11-10	C. Grant
4		Nethercleigh, J. Docker, 5-11-10	—
5	00-0002	Pantera, W. Tinning, 5-11-10	A. Bowker
6		Stop For Bud, H. Blackshaw, 5-11-10	—
7	0p-003	Warran Gorse, J. Hards, 5-11-10	N. Tinkler
8	0	Barcas, S. Nesbitt, 5-10-7	D. Nesbitt
10	01003	Bow Bells, C. Richards, 5-10-7	—
12	0	Cantell, D. Chapman, 5-10-7	G. P. Kelly
13	0	Julie Simone, I. Kersey, 5-10-7	—
14	2f	Lady Mowbray, D. Chapman, 5-10-7	C. Mann
15	0	Ripple Wood, W. Storey, 5-10-7	A. Dickman

1.15 QUARRINGTON HURDLE (Div I : novices : £450 : 2½m)

1	0t-0310	The Pukaar Bell, G. Lamb, 4-11-5	—
2	000-033	Barrydale, W. A. Stephenson, 6-10-12	Mr J. Newton
3	0	Dell Quay, R. Johnson, 5-10-12	P. A. Charlton
5	0-0	Ellen Louise, T. Robson, 5-10-12	—
6	000-	Granton, W. A. Stephenson, 5-10-12	R. Collins
10	0-00	Short Term, A. Le Blond, 5-10-12	—
11	0004	Sukeri, S. Norton, 5-10-12	—
13	0141	Telemair, P. Felgate, 5-10-12	P. Tuck
14	4-0	Luxury Spring, Denys Smith, 4-10-7	—
15		Miss Beswick, J. Bradley, 4-10-7	Mr J. Darlington

1.45 CLAXTON STEEPLECHASE (Handicap : £786 : 3m 250yd)

1	1010-1	Tommy Joe (CD), T. Dickinson, 8-12-7	N. Tinkler
2	034210-	Ormonde Tudor (CD), T. Fairhurst, 9-10-12	—
3	03-1f49	Brag, W. Stephenson, 8-10-10	C. Hawkins
4	413213	Double Action (CD), W. A. Stephenson, 7-10-10	J. Toland
5	123-00p	High Rebel, R. Robinson, 7-10-0	—
8	440300-	Marcus Lady (CD), C. Lamb, 9-10-0	—

2.15 EMBLETON HURDLE (Handicap : £896 : 2½m)

2	14-4112	Magic Tipp (CD), J. Fitzgerald, 5-11-	—
3	020330	Thirlestane (C,D), J. Hardy, 6-11-7	N. Tinkler
5	012304	Brag (C), W. Stephenson, 5-11-6	P. Collins
6	041-030	Sir Allen, M. Naughton, 4-11-0	C. Seward
11	0301-02	Meldrelie (CD), L. Griffiths, 7-10-10	—
15	031-004	Wayland Prince (D), M. R. Easterby, 5-10-8	A. Brown
16		Sweet Dough, R. Johnson, 6-10-5	—
16	040p-43	Wuggy, H. Blackshaw, 5-10-2	G. Holmes
17	4111pf	Call-Me-Mortals, G. Huyler, 5-10-0	G. Graham
18	221-	Irish Morn (C), C. Lamb, 5-10-0	J. Armstrong

2.45 WOODHOUSE STEEPLECHASE (Novices : £637 : 2m)

1	430p-13	Bill The Black (D), J. Bradley, 7-11-15	Mr J. Darlington
2		Ballycall, J. Bradley, 5-11-5	R. Gardner
3	04	Great Son, C. Barron, 5-11-5	—
7	4-0	Pamphilos, J. FitzGerald, 5-11-5	—
8	00-7320	Roman King, T. Watson, 5-11-5	—
9	4a102-	Corgidau, A. Gomez, 6-	

PARLIAMENT, November 28, 1978

Sanctions: PM warns that all firms will be treated in same way

House of Commons

The Government were not ready to see the big fish get away with it while they caught only the tiddlers, Mr James Callaghan, the Prime Minister (Cardiff, South-East, Lab) said when he was criticized at question time for imposing sanctions on the Ford Motor Company.

Mr Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition (Barnet, Finchley, C) asked—Does he not recognize the blatant injustice of imposing sanctions on Fords when that company has already suffered the worst strike in its history because it tried to support the Prime Minister's rigid 5 per cent pay policy?

The Ford company has one of the best records in Britain for providing jobs, investment and exports. His decision can only damage all three. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Callaghan—When I spoke on this last week I said I recognized the dilemma for Fords but there is an overriding national interest here and we are not ready to see the big fish get away with it while we only catch the tiddlers.

Mrs Thatcher—Is it not in the overriding interest of this country to have companies which provide jobs, exports at competitive prices, and investment? (Conservative cheers.)

About a year ago the Prime Minister said he was anxious to persuade Fords to go to South Wales with a new plant and that they had demonstrated their faith in Britain. He must do all he could to repay that confidence. (Renewed Conservative cheers.)

Mr Callaghan—That is why we are pursuing the policy we are. (Conservative protests.) I promise Mrs Thatcher that if there are other companies which pay increases of 16 or 17 per cent to their employees, Fords will not be able to hold their prices for very long. We shall find the price of Ford cars going up substantially whether they want it or not.

Mr Gordon Bagier (Sunderland, South, Lab)—Will the Prime Minister ignore the hysterical shriekings of the Leader of the *Opposition*. (*Conservative protests.*) When he next meets the TUC will he ask them to think again about the pay policy situation and whether they believe that increases on the scale of Fords, and other increases which are in the pipeline, are good for Britain, good for the unemployed, and good for people who suffered from the steep rise in the inflationary rate between 1974 and 1977?

Mr Callaghan—I totally agree with Mr Bagier's remarks. *That is why* we are going to pursue this policy, and we shall pursue it as long as we have public support. Public support at the moment is overwhelming. (Conservative interruptions.) Public support does not want to see exceptions just because a company is a large one or is a multinational company. Everybody will be treated the same way. (Labour cheers.)

Mr Peter Rost (South-East Derbyshire, C) later asked why the Prime Minister punished the innocent victims, like Ford, with penal sanctions rather than the guilty party, his own Chancellor of the Exchequer, who created inflation by overspending and over borrowing?

Mr Callaghan—I do not think Fords are either guilty or innocent in this particular matter, nor are they being punished. We are intending not to purchase vehicles *from them. It would be a new law* if the Government were being compelled to buy vehicles from particular companies.

Ford is only an example of the nation's dilemma. (Opposition interruptions.) People have to make up their minds. Do they want prices to be kept down or don't they? The Opposition clearly do not want prices to be kept down and they are prepared to support every inflationary wage increase.

Fords may have to raise prices if other firms make big pay awards

The Government had reluctantly concluded that in view of the Ford pay settlement they would have to take discretionary action against the company, Mr Denis Healey Chancellor of the Exchequer (Leeds, East Lab) said in a statement.

The Government have considered the pay settlement reached by the Ford Motor Company with its manual workers and has discussed the settlement in detail with representatives of the company management.

In the Government's view the settlement cannot be reconciled with the pay guidelines contained in the White Paper *Winning the Battle Against Inflation*. The Government have informed the company of this and has expressed their regret.

The Government had previously made it clear that in the event of the company reaching a settlement outside the guidelines they would need to consider discretionary action against the company. After considering the settlement in the light of all the relevant circumstances, the Government have reluctantly reached the conclusion that such action should be taken. The company has been informed accordingly.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, chief Opposition spokesman on economic affairs (East Surrey, C)—Can Mr Healey be more forthcoming and tell us exactly what sanctions the Government intend to impose? There is great difficulty in understanding how it makes sense to impose sanctions upon a company which at substantial cost to itself has done its best to resist a strike called in flagrant breach of a pre-existing collective agreement.

To proceed in that way makes as little sense as seeking to punish a householder whose house has *been burgled*.

There is great injustice in that approach. If in this case, when the company has done everything possible to resist a settlement in fulfilment of the Government's behest they are still to be sanctioned notwithstanding the cost they have paid is it not natural that employers will draw the conclusion that it will be more sensible to pay up in the first place? That demonstrates that the policy is not only unjust but ineffective.

As for the morality or justice of the policy being applied, can he not see that the Government's refusal to say or do anything in relation to the TUC settlement at the rate of 20 per cent for its own employees while imposing sanctions in this case is the essence of arbitrary government with no sense of fairness at all.

How far will the Government be applying this policy consistently? If the BOC settlement is at a figure beyond the guidelines will they require the BSC to purchase no oxygen? If the oil tanker settlement is beyond the guidelines will they do the same for British Airways or the ministerial car pool? *What consistency will there be?*

A policy which started off as an exercise in tyranny has rapidly deteriorated into farce. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Healey—The company made it clear within two weeks of the beginning of the strike that it proposed to negotiate outside the guidelines, so for seven out of nine weeks it negotiated on its own admission with no reference to the *guidelines laid down by the Government.*

As to the morality of the action, for most of last year Sir G. Howe was asking us why we had not taken action against Ford for a much less serious breach of the then guidelines than this today. He cannot complain that now we are taking action there is some immorality about it particularly as the CBI is reported in today's newspapers as stating that half a million people have already settled fully within the guidelines.

For the Government to allow a breach of this size to pass without comment or action would have been a betrayal of the confidence which those half a million men and women have shown in the Government's policy and would have led in many cases to attempts to renegotiate agreements already made. That would have been hopelessly contrary to the national interest.

As to the TUC question, there are no discretionary actions available to the Government in the case of this possible breach of the guidelines. He cannot have it both ways. He insists that our action should be limited to areas where we have total discretion.

As to whether we buy from a company or not, that is a discretion we exercise unfavourably to the Ford Motor Company because it has taken action after a warning from the Government and after seven weeks of negotiations outside the pay guidelines whose only result can be to increase the inflationary pressures in the economy. I believe the British people will endorse the action we have taken.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston upon Hull, Central, Lab)—I have a connexion with the TGWU. Can he explain how after the Prime Minister said in the House only last week that we were in a free collective bargaining position that he should object to a free collective bargain agreed by both sides, and how he could justify penalizing one of the most successful companies in this country and one of the most productive workforces which is *completely in line with the strategy* laid down by this party and Government of encouraging the successful, reducing imports and solving balance of payments problems? (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Healey—He must recognize that the Ford Motor Company was severely penalized by a nine-week strike pursued by the union in the course of pressing its claim.

If he speaks as a representative of the TGWU and would seek to justify a settlement of over 17 per cent in the case of Fords in view of its productivity can he assure us that he will seek a settlement through his union in the case of British Leyland which is commensurate with the productivity of that company?

Mr Hilary Miller (*Bromsgrove and* Redditch, C)—What are the sanctions? What is the common sense and what is the national interest in taking sanctions against a company which says plainly that the deal can be covered by the productivity and they will only charge 5 per cent of any price negotiations in respect of labour costs?

Mr Healey—Purchases under some existing contracts may be stopped. Those are cases where existing contracts do not oblige the Government to continue purchases year by year.

The Government will take account of the breach of pay policy by Fords in considering the placing of future contracts or the granting of discretionary financial assistance such as Sections 7 and 8 Industry Act loans and grants, temporary employment subsidy and Section 2 export credits. This could mean they did not get future contracts and future discretionary assistance.

It is the case that when the company began to negotiate with the manual workers it was making an offer which involved a 5 per cent increase in basic rates and about 10 per cent of productivity but it has finally concluded an agreement which involved an 11.5 per cent increase in basic pay, with holiday pay, and an increase of about 6 per cent related to an attendance scheme whose final effect on the company cannot be judged at this time.

Mr Robert Mellish (Southwark, Bermondsey, Lab)—I and many others like me are bewildered by the attitude of the Opposition who say that they want to bring down inflation or control it and yet any action by the Government is immediately smeared.

It is inevitable that Fords, like all firms of that kind, will want to recoup this large increase and will want to put up the price of their vehicles.

Will Mr Healey be equally tough when they try to put up prices, that they meet these increases out of their substantial profits?

Mr Healey—The Government have no powers to interfere with the Price Commission decisions on what to investigate nor to interfere with the course of their investigations.

Mr Mellish is right to be puzzled about the attitude of the Opposition. They only want to bring down the Government. That governs all their behaviour.

Mr John Pardoe (North Cornwall, L)—Mr Healey is a late but welcome convert to the view that all pay policies without sanctions are useless, but all sanctions should be imposed by force of law and not at the whim of the executive.

To enforce pay sanctions on employers alone is likely also to be useless. The President of the United States of America has imposed exactly the same sanctions but is asking Congress for a tax rebate for employees who abide by the guidelines. Will Mr Healey do the same and ask for the same powers?

Mr Healey—I have supported discretionary action to support pay policy ever since the Government introduced the £6 policy nearly four years ago.

I have explained on many occasions why it is not possible to use the tax system in the policy and although the United States Administration has made the proposal, it has not yet been accepted by Congress. It is not clear how it would operate if accepted.

Withholding of Government contracts is part of American pay policy and also operates in France.

Mr Norman Atkinson (Haringey, Tottenham, Lab)—Does the Chancellor recollect the vote taken on the Government White Paper last July and the assurance given then by *Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the* House, that in no way could that be misinterpreted as a vote authorizing the Government to pursue the policy of 5 per cent? Where does he get his authority to p pose sanctions on Fords?

Mr Healey—He is right in rem ing us of what Mr Foot said th The Government derive their au ority from a parliament majority, a majority of tr unionists and the British peo and that was demonstrated at byelection in Berwick and E Lothian.

Mr Patrick Cormack (South-W Staffordshire, C)—Will the Ch cellor tell us what Fords alr have done and on what criteria Government will base future j chases of motor vehicles if they not to take price into accou Mr Healey—It is not for me to how it should have conduc negotiations, but we made clea the company, before the nego tions began, that a settlement side the guidelines would cause Government to consider discret ary action.

Mr Eric Fernyhough (Jarr Lab)—If Fords had been prepa to *help get inflation* down, t would have reduced prices; w would have helped. Instead amassing great profits, and workers would not have b goaded into the strike. (Conse tive interruptions and laughter)

Mr Healey—Ford profits last y resulted in large part from a s stantial increase in prices so it one factor in the negotiations.

Mr Geoffrey Robinson (Coved North-West, Lab)—*Had* they down beforehand and worked o sensible productivity-based with the unions, there would been neither strike nor sanctior

Mr Healey—It is not for me comment on how Fords han the negotiations. At the begin they were prepared to offer 5 cent basic and 10 per cent pro tivity deal.

Within a week they decided increase the amount of the b increase, ultimately to 11½ per with an attendance bonus sch responsible for another 11 cent. The consequences are unclear.

Labour MPs want suspension lifted

The impending suspension of Times Newspapers was raised by *MPs during questions when Mr* Harold Walker, Minister of State for Employment, said that Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for employment, had met representatives of employers and the major unions in this "unhappy" situation.

Mr Walker (Doncaster, Lab) had told Mr Geofrey Dodsworth (South-West Hertfordshire, C) that he had had an extensive series of consultations with organizations and individuals in the industry on the contents of the proposed Press Charter and the outcome of those consultations was under consideration.

Mr Dodsworth—Will he indicate when these consultations are likely to be completed, bearing in mind the current industrial unrest in the newspaper industry? Has he completed his consultations with the TUC and the Press Council?

Mr Walker—No, I have not yet met the TUC, the CBI or the Press Council. I am bound by statute to consult the Press Council. But I cannot give any indication when the consultations may be completed because I hope we might achieve the maximum consensus before Mr Booth presents the charter to the House.

Mr Max Madden (Sowerby, Lab)—The most immediate matter of concern to many in the newspaper industry is the threatened closure from Thursday midnight of Times Newspapers. Does Mr Walker's department now think it appropriate to approach the management of Times Newspapers to see if the suspension can be lifted to enable proper and reasonable negotiations to proceed on matters of fundamental importance?

Mr Walker—The Secretary of State has met representatives of the employers and the major unions involved in this unhappy situation. The Secretary of state for Trade (Mr John Smith), did reply to a similar question yesterday and I have noting to add to what he said.

Mr Leon Brittan, an Opposition spokesman on employment (Cleveland and Whitby, C)—Will he assure us that if the Press Charter ever does appear it will not contain any closed shop provision, permitting a single union to determine what appears in the press and who writes it?

Mr Walker—I am glad he has assumed front bench responsibility in these matters. His speech to the Newspaper Society yesterday *showed a significant and welcome* shift from the views of Mr James Prior (Chief Opposition spokesman on employment insofar as he now recognizes that closed shops exist in the industry and ought to, subject to safeguards.

Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab) said later—The unemployment figures wil rise by over 5,000 on Friday if The Times closure does go ahead. Mr Walker's answer was not satisfactory. There is great pressure for the Government to intervene.

Mr John Golding, Under-Secretary for Employment (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lab)—This is a matter I would leave to Acas and all involved in this difficult situation.

There was a furthe reference to the imminent closure of *The Times* when Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab) urged the Secretary of State for Employment to tell the management to lift the Thursday deadline.

He had asked what further measures the Secretary of State had in mind for reducing unemployment.

Mr Booth—I have already announced an extension of the small firms employment subsidy from January 1, 1979, and it is the intention of the Government to introduce a short time working compensation scheme. The need for further measures will be kept under review.

Mr Skinner—Every time he initiates a new temporary jobs scheme big business, aided and abetted by some of his Cabinet colleagues, introduce permanent saccings like KME, the minimum lending rate and now with *The Times* whose millionaire owners are in the throes of putting 4,000 more people on the stones. Why not tell them to lift the deadlines and start renegotiations?

Mr Booth—I am only too deeply aware of the large number of redundancies that have occurred for a whole range of reasons. Some of the measures we have introduced, including the temporary employment subsidy, give us a basis of discussion with employers and enable us to fend off and avoid a certain number of these redundancies.

Through registration in the Employment Protection Act we have given trade unions a status and right to consultation in this business, but what we are doing by such measures is of course largely offset on many occasions by massive redundancies.

Mr Mason outlines three reasons for increasing the number of Ulster MPs

Mr Roy Mason, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland (Barnsley, Lab), moving the second reading of the House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Bill, said it contained only one substantive clause providing that the number of parliamentary constituencies for Northern Ireland should not be greater than 18 or less than 16. It went on to give the Boundary *Commission a target* figure of 17 at which to aim.

The Bill followed the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference as closely as possible.

At present, each of the Northern Ireland MPs represented an average of some 86,000 electors. this compared with 66,000 for England, 57,000 for Wales, and approaching 54,000 for Scotland.

The largest Northern Ireland constituency contained over 125,000 constituents, almost 25 per cent more than the largest constituency anywhere else in Great Britain.

There were three reasons for increasing Northern Ireland representation. First, on the simple point of equity. How could it be right that the voices raised and votes cast in the interests of the Northern Ireland people in the Commons, where the Government's major proposals were exposed to acceptance or rejection, should be muted and minimized as compared with the rest of the United Kingdom?

Secondly, why should people of Northern Ireland have their access to their MP and the srvices he could render them so much more restrictive than was the case any where else in the country?

Thirdly, there was the grossly unfair burden placed upon the Northern Ireland MPs. In view of the kind of service that constituents expected from their MPs, it was unreasonable to ask anyone to represent a constituency of 100,000 people or more when other MPs had only half that number.

Mr Airey Neave, chief Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland (Abingdon, C) said the Conservatives would give their fullest support to the second reading of the Bill. They acknowledged that there was *inadequate representation of* Northern Ireland in the House.

On the electoral quota alone, Northern Ireland was badly underrepresented. There was no argument against the Bill; the case for it was irresistible.

The electoral quota had increased from 50,000 in 1925 to the present level of 86,000. The electorate in Northern Ireland had grown by 500,000 since 1922. On its merits there clearly must be increased representation.

There was a sense of unfairness in the province and there had been talk of second-class citizens. Some huge constituencies had been created in a relatively small geographical area.

The Opposition were not supporting the Bill simply because of the absence of devolved government in Northern Ireland. The extra seats were not a substitute for devolution.

He could confirm the Opposition view that they were not supporting the Bill because they wanted integration: That direct rule must continue for some time there could be no doubt. There was no immediate possibility of devolution. The problem of parliamentary seats was urgent.

The Liberal amendment which had been tabled must be resisted. The effect of introducing a proportional representation system for parliamentary elections would be completely against the view the Opposition had always adopted that there should be one unified system for all parts of the United Kingdom.

It would also isolate Northern Ireland at a time when they wished to support the union of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Mr Clement Freud (Isle of Ely, L) moved an amendment that the House should decline the Bill a second reading because it did not provide for Northern Ireland MPs to be elected by proportional representation.

He said Liberal MPs did not *object to the increase in the* number of seats. But the Bill was so narrowly drafted that it did not permit amendment in committee in the way they wanted, to provide for proportional representation.

The matter could easily be put right if the Bill was withdrawn and redrafted to permit an amendment allowing PR to be written in, or for the House to choose the method of election as it had done with the European Elections Bill.

Mr Gerard Fitt (Belfast, West, SDLP) said this Bill was of major constitutional importance and affected the whole relationship between Northern Ireland and other parts of the United Kingdom.

It was not motivated by a concern for equity, fairness and justice, or concerned for overworked Northern Ireland MPs. It came about because of the arithmetic in which the Government found themselves and because of their instinct *for political survival.*

Until comparatively recently the Government had always said there was no necessity to increase the number of Northern Ireland constituencies. Their attitude had been that they did not want to increase representation in advance of an acceptable political solution being arrived at by Northern Ireland politicians. Then all of a sudden things had changed.

The way the Bill had been introduced was coming down in support of one community as opposed to the other, and that was why it would be a total disaster. It was his recompense for years of trying to make politics work in Northern Ireland, standing between the IRA and the Catholic population, preventing them being dragged into the ranks of the IRA.

Mr James Molyneaux (South Antrim, UU) said there was great significance in the fact that the legislation was being brought forward by a Labour Government with the full support of a Conservative opposition and backed in principle which underlies it trans-Great Britain. This consensus indicated that the measure and the principle which underlia dit transcended mere party political considerations.

His party's claim had always been for equal, not extra representing.

Mr John Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest, c) said the Bill was an extraordinary but welcome change of ministerial minds. The blinding light of natural justice struck the Cabinet when they were threatened by defeat on a vote of no confidence. If the Government were guilty of anything it was of doing the right thing for the wrong reason.

Mr Norman St John-Stevas, Opposition spokesman on constitutional and House of Commons affairs (Chelmsford, c), said Northern Ireland was part of the United Kingdom and would be so far the foreseeable future. It was wrong that it *should be* under-represented. Under this Bill for the first time it would be fairly represented. It was the Conservative Party that pressed for reform. It might have been late but at least was not as late as the Labour Party which was last in the field.

There was a distinction between the measures in the Bill and the motivation that lay behind it. This was a political change on the part of the Government and not a conversion of principle on the grounds of equity, fairness and justice.

The opposition had principally come from Mr Fitt, who was representing the views of the DLP and not necessarily the views of Oman Catholics in Northern Ireland. There were many Catholics in Northern Ireland who supported the union and he wished people were more aware of that.

Mr Dennis Concannon, Minister of State for Northern Ireland (*Mansfield Lab) said that* Government through their actions had demonstrated their determination to continue the search for an acceptable form of devolved government in Northern Ireland. It would be a tragedy if others in Northern Ireland now abandoned that search because they had misinterpreted the purpose of the Bill. The Bill was not seen by the Government as a step down the road to complete integration.

The amendment was rejected by 355 votes to 27—the Government majority, 328.

The Bill was read a second time by 350 votes to 49—Government majority, 301.

Impossible to impose pay sanctions on TUC

There was no appropriate discretionary action that the Government could take if the TUC's pay agreement with its staff was found to breach the Government's pay policy guidelines, Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment (Barrow in Furness, Lab) said.

Mr Norman Tebbit (Waltham Forest, Chingford, C) had said—Since it was possible to take sanctions against the Ford Motor Company within a week of their pay settlement, why is it that 11 weeks after the TUC deal was published in *The Observer* that the Secretary of State still does not know the details, and has still not told the TUC that he will take sanctions against them until they come into line?

Mr Booth—The issue of any discretionary action is not related to the obtaining of details in this particular instance. (Conservative interruptions.) If the Government desired to do so, they would still have no appropriate discretionary action to take in the case of the TUC.

Mr Peter Bottomley (Greenwich, Woolwich, West, C)—What additional information has he asked the TUC to supply and what difference will it make to the Government?

Mr Booth—I do not think any additional information will make any particular difference. (Conservative laughter.) The TUC has provided the Government with information about all the main features of the settlement. There is some further detailed information but it is not on that basis that the Government have had to make any *decision as to whether to take* action or not.

Mr Barney Hayhoe, an Opposition spokesman on employment (Hounslow, Brentford and Isleworth, C)—He should be thoroughly ashamed of his abysmal answer. Why is he dragging his feet on this matter? What are the criteria animating the Government on sanctions? Is one of them the fact that the trade unions are exempt whether they are demanding high wage increases, or granting them to their employees.

Mr Booth—The principle consideration in this case, as in so many others, is whether there are discretionary actions available to the Government and here there are not available discretionary actions.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab)—He should go back to his colleagues at the next Cabinet meeting, or before, and tell them that the policy they have landed him with on sanctions and so on is becoming increasingly difficult to answer adequately in this House.

He should say he is at the sharp end of this matter and the sooner they get rid of it the better for everybody.

Mr Booth—I would be the last to deny that there are difficulties in operating a pay policy—(Conservative laughter)—but I find no difficulty in answering questions from the Opposition.

Mr James Prior, chief Opposition spokesman on employment, later asked the Prime Minister if he was concerned, through sanctions, in seeing justice for all—including Fords—he would write to the TUC leaders asking them why their pay increases were 20 per cent this year and 50 per cent over three years and report back to the House what action he proposed to take against them.

Mr James Callaghan—It seems to me that this is a matter in which common sense should apply. (Conservative laughter). I do not see much sign of it on the Opposition front bench.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Debate on the European Monetary System.

House of Lords

Today at 2.30: Debate on select committee report on Bill of Rights. Debate about European Monetary System.

Inquiry into missing documents

Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham West, Lab) asked the Attorney-General for a statement about circumstances in which the containing the report of attem surveillance on February 21, 1 of proceedings within the prec of the House of Commons disappeared from the Pa Record Office.

Mr Samuel Silkin said in a wr reply: The disappearance last of certain files from the Pa Record Office is under inves tion.

Mr Price asked the Home Sec tary to make a statement about decision to withdraw certain fr the MEPOL class from the Pu lic Record Office until 2010; under which of the acknowle criteria these files have been drawn.

Aircraft noise in landing at Gatwick

Mr Ernest Perry (Wandsw Battersea South, Lab) asked Secretary of State for Trade progress had been made *trials on quieter approach* cedures which commenced January 30, 1978, at Gat Airport.

Mr Clinton Davis, Under Sec tary, in a written reply, sa understand from the Civil Avi Authority that the trials shown that the low power drag approaches, which resu an appreciable reduction of at distances between 11 and miles from touchdown, are fea and that this part of the pr dures is to be adopted as the s ard method of approach Gatwick.

The Continuous De Approach element of the I dures is not yet attainable following the installation secondary surveillance radar airport next year further tri CDA will be considered.

The night sky in December

By Our Astronomical Correspondent

Mercury will be at inferior conjunction on the 5th and at greatest elongation on the 24th, but the morning of the 25th for United Kingdom observers. It will then be rising nearly two hours before the Sun.

Venus will be prominent in the morning sky, and will be at its greatest brilliancy of -4.4 on the 14th. Moon in the area on the 26th and 27th.

Mars is still an evening star, but too close to the Sun for observation.

Jupiter is now well up in the evening sky, retrograding in Cancer. It is approaching the cluster Praesepe and will be in the same binocular field with it later in the month. Moon a little west of it on the 17th and east on the 18th.

Saturn rises before midnight but just fails to get on our map. Moon near it on the 20th and 21st.

Uranus is a morning star in Libra and Neptune will be in conjunction on the 10th.

The Moon: first quarter, 7d01h; full, 14d13h; last quarter, 22d18h; new, 29d20h.

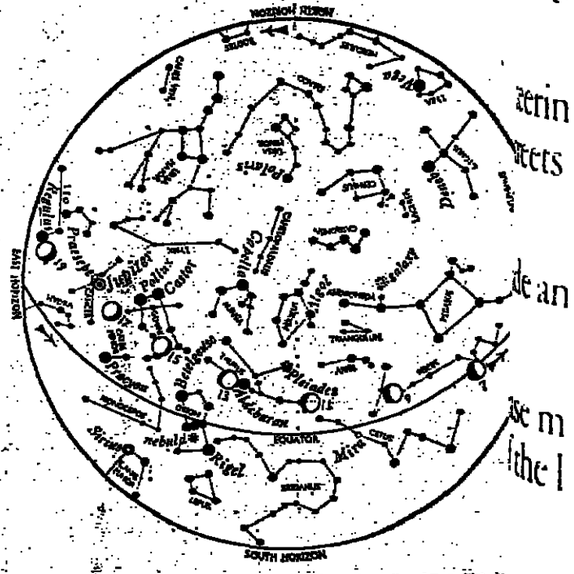
Algol: approximate times of evening minima are 6d22½h; 9d19½h, 26d24h and 29d21h. Mira is now fading and may be difficult to see.

The solstice, when the Sun will reach its most southerly declination, will occur at 22d05h, but the term "shortest day" does not mean very much from a practical point of view. The declination will be changing very slowly and several days will be the same length within a minute or so. The earliest sunsets will occur from the 11th to the 16th and the latest sunrises from the 26th to January 5.

Readers coming home from the midnight service on Christmas morning will, weather permitting, find the sky very much as shown in our map, except that Leo will be fully risen and Pegasus beginning to set. Orion will be on the meridian, and it is appropriate for this day that the brightest display from and including Orion is towards the east.

Including Aldebaran, there are eight stars of the first magnitude, and Castor, which very nearly qualifies. In addition, there is the planet Saturn, also of magnitude 1.0, and Jupiter dominates the whole scene at -2.1. The Moon will not yet have risen, though there may be a little glow on the eastern horizon.

At early dawn, "stocking open-



The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 22hr (10 pm) at the beginning, 22hr (10 pm) in the middle and 21hr (9 pm) at the end of the month. Local Mean Time. At places away from the Greenwich meridian the Greenwich times at which the diagram applies are later (east of the above by one hour for each 15 deg west of Greenwich and earlier by a like amount for places to the east. The map is oriented so that the horizon line is facing (shown by the word in the circle) is at the bottom. The centre of the map represents the zenith. Greenwich Mean Time, known to astronomers as Universal Time and expressed in 24-hour notations, is used in the preparing notes unless otherwise

ing time", if that children's activity still exists, say at 7 am, Jupiter and Saturn will be away in the west and a new picture will have risen in the south-east. First, the waning crescent Moon, with its convex side towards the sunrise point at an altitude of 25-30 degrees (depending on where you live). About a handspan east of that the brilliant Venus at something like 15 degrees above the horizon.

East again, Mercury. In spite of its magnitude of —0.1 it could be difficult to spot and binoculars may be needed; its approximate position will be true bearing 130 and altitude 6 degrees. Slightly to the west of it lies the bright star Antares, but it is unlikely to be seen. The next morning will be generally similar except that the Moon will be much nearer to Venus; it will then pass it during the daylight hours and be east of it on the 27th.

If you go to a morning service and there is a sundial in the churchyard look at it. This is one of only four days in the ye the real solar time give sundial agrees with the m clock; it is barely two our this year. If it is an correctly set in the first p not tampered with since be showing local time, than be four minutes each degree it is west o which and similarly Ber. Modern dials are somet to correct for this differ longitude.

Thus Christmas Day ha thing astronomical to those not wholly absorbed sonal offerings of other

There is a link between diel and the solstice. Fa to time readers write to the mornings and after not shorten simultaneousl Christmas the clock is s tive to the sundial, so sun sunset in the almanac at then the events in the si Christmas the clock is the events according N later than in reality.

Disciplines required to restore monetary order

House of Lords

The international monetary position had become chaotic, Lord Soames, for the Opposition, said when opening a debate on the progress of bilateral and multilateral talks within the EEC towards the setting up of a European Monetary System.

The weakness of the dollar reflected the basic weakness of what was left of the present international monetary system, the child of the Ssithsonian Agreement.

International monetary instabi*lity was sapping the strength of the* Western world. Violent swings in parity changes, first one way and then the other, had done a grave disservice to general world trade.

It was not possible to exaggerte the need for a greater degree of international cooperation in the management of exchange rate movements if trade was to grow rather than diminish, with all that meant to employment and prosperity in the West and to its ability to defend itself.

Through a combination, however, of circumstances there was a Heaven-sent chance to restore greater order. The srong desire of the EEC for a higher degree of monetary stability among member states was coinciding with the determination of the United States to maimain, within certain margins, the exchange rate value of the dollar.

It also coincided with a strong desire by the Japanese to bring back order into the system because of the fear of the dangers to *present world trade. If ever the* time was ripe for an important initiative to restore some order to the international money market it was now.

There was no better timing or origin for such an initiative than the meeting of the European Council next month. It should be agreed among heads of states and governments that there should be an approach by the EEC to the United States and Japan to work through the *European Monetary System to* create greater monetary stability.

Those countries should be told that the EEC looked upon that not merely as something which was necessary to encourage investment, trade and growth within the Communityy but also as a contribution to the needed monetary stability of the West.

There should be formal discussion and a suitable forum would be the economic summit where the Community itself was represented. Official could start discussions in January to have a paper ready for the meeting of the heads of governmentin June.

He did not mean by that that there should be a return to fixed parities but rather that the Community, the United States and Japan should agreeon the necessary decisions and disciplines required to restore order in the western international monetary scene to the benefit of all.

Such an agreement would do more than anything else to remove *possibly dangerous pressures on* the European Monetary System *and to ensure its long survival and* its contribution to a wider European union.

Lord Banks (L) said his party was in favour of a full European monetary union and believed in the idea of one economy for the Community. I twas by the pooling of resources and the standing together as one that the Western democracies could ensure their survival, prosperoty and their contribution to the welfare of the world.

Lord Kaldor (Lab) said that the EMS as it was likely to emerge from the summit meeting, was a one-sided set of arrangements. It operated greatly to Germany's advantage and greatly to the disadvantage of most other members Lord Cockfield (C) said that some people claimed that by joining the EMX Britain would have discipline forced from the outside. That would be no bad thing.

Lord McCluskey, Solicitor General for Scotland, said the position of the Government was sound. It was to look carefully at what was pro*posed.*

The Government had consistently supported the idea of a European monetary system which included mechanisms for stable relationships between exchange rates within Europe. But the details mattered.

The "snake" had demonstrated that unless the details were thought through properly, the mechanics were properly worked out and the system took account of the international pressures that each country try would have to face, it would not work.

It seemed reasonably certain that decisions would be taken as promised on December 4 and 5. A scheme would probably start on January 1, 1979. It was reasonably certain there would be fixed exchange rates with provisions for realignment by mutual consent. It was reasonably certain that realignments would be less frequent than now under the float.

House addourned, 10.25 pm.

Move to put Land Fund under independent trustees

Control of the National Land Fund would be removed from the Government and replaced by suitable safeguards under independent trustees, Lord Reigate (C) said when he moved the second reading of the National Land Fund Bill.

He said he had introduced the same Bill in June, 1977, The fund was instituted by Dr Dalton in his 1946 Budget speech when he allocated to the fund some £50m, which had been received from the sale of surplus war stores, as a thank-offering for victory and for the preservation of the national heritage.

The fund now stood at £18m. Its original purpose had been widened to include works of art and historic houses. The Treasury had decided that expenditure from the fund would be regarded as public expenditure.

In 1977 he withdrew his Bill in the face of Government opposition. No progress could be made in the Commons without Government support. A subcommittee of the Commons expenditure committee had examined the fund, reported in March, 1978, and concluded that, as he had embodied in his Bill, the fund should be transferred to independent trustees.

The committee recommended that the name of the fund should be changed to the National Heritage Fund, and that the fund should be raised to £50m. *of Conservative* to combat the seek to change national heritage fund, but it was tion to revenue

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change the sum in the House of Lords. The committee repudiated the view that payments from the fund were to be regarded as part of the public expenditure.

Lady Robson of Kiddington (L) said it was only at the time of the Menmore dispute that it became obvious to many people that the fund was not what it was thought to be.

The Earl of Gowrie (C), for the Opposition, said that such egalitarian measures as the capital transfer tax had done more damage to the heritage than anything dreamed of by Christie's or Sotheby's.

requirements. They wanted to reduce the rates of income tax at the high and marginal levels and rethink capital transfer tax. Donations to galleries, museums and the National Land Fund should be legitimate offsets against taxable income.

They wished to encourage the owners who were keeping their property and the national heritage in good order. They would like to see a listed building allowance built into the tax system for expenditure on approved works.

The Opposition accepted the main recommendation of the select committee that the National Land *Fund should be revitalized as a* National Heritage Fund under the control of independent trustees.

Lady Birk, Under Secretary for the Environment, said that the Government had accepted that there was a need to have a good hard look at the current arrangements, for preserving the national heritage and in particular to see how the National Land Fund fitted in.

Neither Governments had over the past decades a particularly good record.

At the moment complicated exchanges were in progress and the Government would respond to the committee's report as quickly as possible and as quickly as the subject permitted. It was hoped that a response could be *expected from the Government* in the near future.

The Bill was read a second time.

"As we descended to the company car park I knew my first decision as Financial Director would be met with a few raised eyebrows."

The reason for our impromptu mid-afternoon visit to the car park was the arrival of my most prized possession.

My new company car.

"An estate?" grunted Sidbury the managing director, gathering his brow like a bemused bloodhound.

"A Volvo 265 GLE Estate, the very best Volvo produce," I replied.

"A lovely looking motor," he conceded, characteristically adjusting the knot in his tie, "but do you really think it lends itself to the company image?"

"I put only the very best golf clubs in the back," I countered.

The bitter December air soon had the three of us tapping our feet like some out-of-step vaudeville act as we eyed my new Volvo from every angle.

"I suppose it does have a heater," mused Foster, entering the conversation. "I think we should get inside and have a run. I'm sure the office can manage without us for 30 minutes or so."

The motion was carried unanimously. After all, he was the chairman.

Pulling rank, Foster relegated Sidbury to the rear passenger seat as he joined me in the front.

Sidbury sniffed the air inside the car. "Real leather," he said with a hint of nostalgia as he stroked the seat for confirmation.

"Naturally," I said, unsuccessfully hiding the satisfaction in my voice.

The Volvo's precise power-steering made the labyrinth of busy city streets almost a joy.

Soon we reached the country-side and the open road.

Within seconds I was forced to ease my foot off the accelerator to keep the right side of the law.

As we idled along at 70 mph, Foster remarked that the engine was barely audible.

He was right.

The Volvo 265 GLE sports an alloy V6 fuel injection engine producing 148 bhp.

Obviously enjoying the luxury of being chauffeured, Sidbury stretched out his legs in the back and lit one of his favourite Havanas.

Foster, who had only recently rid himself of the habit, coughed disapprovingly in the front.

To clear the atmosphere I turned on the air-conditioning.

"Air-conditioning? An expensive extra nowadays," said Foster, enviously running his fingers over the controls.

"Depends on what you buy," I said. "With the Volvo 265 GLE it's standard."

"So how much of your own money did you have to put towards it?" asked Sidbury. (A reference to the £10,000 limit the company imposed on directors' cars.)

"Would you believe I saved the company the best part of £1,500?" I said, trying not to sound too ingratiating.

"Surely Volvo must have made economies somewhere," he insisted, straining his neck in the back like a nosey giraffe to view the instrument panel.

"I'll go through the check list," I said, "and you tell me."

They both nodded.

"Electrically-operated windows and door mirrors, headlamp wash-wipers, heated driver's seat, heated rear window, metallic paint. Shall I carry on?"

Foster smiled.

"Stereo speakers in both the front doors,



head restraints, lights in the engine as well as the glove box, a tachometer, clock, cigar lighter, radial tyres . . ."

"Enough, enough," cried Sidbury, "you've made your point."

As we started to make our way back I noticed my two passengers watching the fleeting countryside with a contented somnolent gaze.

"Well, gentlemen, what's your verdict?" I begged.

Foster, thinking aloud, answered for both.

"Do you think a chauffeur would look out of place in an estate car?" he said. The Volvo 265 GLE.

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A decisive test for The Times

by William Rees-Mogg

There have been ten Editors of *The Times* since Barnes was appointed in 1817; in the same period there have been fourteen Popes. The one thing we have in common with the Popes is that we have an unqualified responsibility to protect the integrity and continuity of our institution. It is the first duty of an Editor of *The Times* not to be the last one.

During the present crisis I have been a member both of the executive and main boards of Times Newspapers, and have shared with my colleagues the responsibility for the development of policy. But I have never had any doubt that my main responsibility was as Editor. If I had believed that the policy was not in the best interests of *The Times* I would have opposed myself to it absolutely.

I am in fact convinced that the policy is right and necessary. When I started on Fleet Street, as a junior member of the *Financial Times* staff in 1952, there was certainty of continued production in all papers. Since the early 1960s there has been some decline, and since 1970 a sharp decline in the reliability of production. I do not know what underlying social or national reasons account for this slide into anarchy, which has continued to accelerate. All these stoppages have been in breach of agreements. I do know that newspapers cannot be produced successfully under these conditions. In 1978 we have given our readers on *The Times* the least reliable service in the history of the paper; all the hard work of 90 per cent of the staff has repeatedly been destroyed by the unofficial and irresponsible action of small groups. On *The Sunday Times* that continued until last Saturday night. I resent that anarchy.

That has to be put right, and the management proposals, which most of the unions accept, are moderate and reasonable proposals to put it right. These proposals will help to protect *The Times*, and therefore the readers and staff of *The Times*—and their jobs—against the contagion of unofficial strikes.

The Times has hardly ever been, and does not expect to be, a high-profit paper. There is a simple reason for that. It is much more profitable to sell pictures of naked women in small papers to millions of people than it is to sell expensive information of world affairs in large papers to hundreds of thousands of people. In the 1960s *The Times* lost a very great deal of money—nearly £3m in 1968—which was met by the Thomson family. In the 1970s we have ground our way back to break even, by very hard work. The gains of that hard work must not be lost.

Yet break-even, though so much better than a large loss, does not provide for the development of the paper, for new investment, for editorial expansion, for higher pay for the staff. If we are to go beyond this point we must raise our efficiency—and it is open to us to do it. Apart from the losses of unofficial strikes, we—in common with the rest of Fleet Street—are overmanned and use an obsolete technology. When we have it in our power to make the paper very strong, how can we leave things as they are?

Here the parallel with the national situation is very close. Britain is an expensive and high quality nation—for most people still the happiest and best country in the world to live in. Yet Britain is grossly overmanned, in many cases uses obsolete technology, and does not work consistently. *The Times* has tried to bring this home to British opinion. What hypocrisy it would be to tolerate it in our own affairs.

I have also been very conscious of my duty to my editorial colleagues. Some members of the staff have been hesitant and doubtful; in my conversations in each department I have found very great anxieties, and there have been—and still are—anxieties in the NUJ. Yet I know that there is no way—except for inflation—that *Times* staff can be paid more unless *The Times earns more—and earns more* in real terms. We must create the earnings and then distribute them. In my judgment this policy represents the only chance of doing that.

The new technology does of course represent a great change for some sections of the National Graphical Association. With that we all have a lot of sympathy. In the end there has to be a negotiation with the NGA, and in the end there will be a negotiation with the NGA. I have no sympathy however with the view that the NGA cannot negotiate under the threat of a deadline. Trade unions habitually expect employers to negotiate under the threat of strike action or during strike action. It is a natural part of their business. One thing is worse than negotiating to a deadline—that is to negotiate without one.

The aim is to make *The Times* strong, to pay *The Times* staff well, to use the best modern technology, to retire those who are not needed voluntarily and handsomely, to serve our readers punctually and reliably. And to what further purpose? Not merely to produce a profitable commercial newspaper, desirable though that is as a condition of success. But *to produce a newspaper as near to* the ideal newspaper as we can achieve.

The Times is a serious instrument of truth, trying to inform the British nation about the truth of the world and about their place in it, and trying to inform the world about Britain. Truth does not exclude humour—indeed humour lies in the perception of it—but it does also require seriousness. If *The Times* is serious about truth, how can *The Times* not face the truth about itself? Truth in words can never be justified unless it also meets the test of truth in action.

Bernard Levin

Taking leave on a sweet note

What, then, shall be my last public contribution to Western civilization for the time being? Shall I sum up Britain's economic and political position, suggesting in a few pithy sentences the way out of all our dilemmas? I think not. . . .

As must be reasonably well known by now, tomorrow is the day on which, in the absence of changes of mind or circumstances, the *Götterdämmerung* of New Printing House Square will take place. All wise men hope for the best and make ready for the worst; there is no telling at present whether the ensuing darkness will be long or short, and I may well be back on Friday as though nothing had happened, but it behoves us all to face the alternative possibility. That being so, I find myself in the position of an exceptionally prescient monkey on the eve of the Dark Ages, though my present responsibility is not to seek out the manuscripts of Aristotle and stow them away for posterity but, less dramatically, to choose an appropriate topic with which to take leave of my readers, in the knowledge that it may be some time before I can greet them again.

What, then, shall be my last public contribution to Western civilization for the time being? Shall I sum up Britain's economic and political position, suggesting in a few pithy sentences the way out of all our dilemmas? Or shall I, in less lofty vein, abuse in the most shameful and inaccurate manner a wide variety of my enemies, reckoning that by the time the paper reappears it will be too late for them to reply?

Well, no. At a time like this, I think, we must be timeless. I am going to write today about Schubert.

I have, of course, written about him before. And no doubt I shall write about him again, if there is somewhere for me to write and I am not too enfeebled by old age to strike the keys of my typewriter when there is. But

Music, when soft voices die,
Vibrates in the memory,

and I cannot think of any vibration more sweet to leave resounding in the air than the music of Schubert.

I have been listening to a great deal of Schubert this anniversary year; there has, rightly, been more than usual to listen to. Radu Lupu, for instance, has been playing all the piano sonatas in a series of concerts that I have been going to with the great Muller (they are not finished yet), and Muller and I have been well pleased with what we have heard. The Amadeus have naturally been doing rather more Schubert than usual, and I heard them most memorably on the last day of the Edinburgh Festival, playing the E flat major Quartet and the C major Quintet. (The Quintet formed the second half of the concert, and offerred another intimation of mortality, for the Amadeus had two days earlier lost one of their regular fifth wheels, Cecil Aaronowitz, who always used to join them for works that required a second viola, and when we were seated and they were about to begin, Norbert Brainin dedicated the performance to "our dear departed friend and colleague".) And of course there was the Schubertiade at Hohenems that I went to in June—16 concerts in 11 days, and not a note by any other composer throughout!

Muller and I are going again this June, at any rate if Muller hasn't gone into an irreversible decline before then from worrying about the cost, and I must say that every time I look at the programme I begin to drool anew. There are nine *lieder* recitals, including one by Hermann Prey, the founder of the festival and *genius loci*, two by Peter Schreier and one in which Christa Ludwig sings *Die Winterreise*. (The argument over the singing by ladies of Schubert's songs for gentlemen, and *vice versa*, will never end, and there is no good reason why it should. On balance, I am against the practice, but the chance of hearing Ludwig in that mighty cycle makes me a temporary convert in advance.) There are also three quartet evenings, including one by the Melos, who played like four angels, or even four Schuberts, last year, and nine piano-recitals, including two by Brendel and four by Richter. I may say, incidentally, that I wouldn't be telling you any of this if Muller and I had not already secured our tickets, for the two principal concert-rooms at Hohenems are so small (they hold only some 700 and 300 *respectively*) that I would not dare risk being jostled out of the queue if too many of you decided to go. But the nippier among you may join us

There have been unexpected bonuses, too, in this Schubert year; at a concert of Mozart's piano music for four hands played by Christoph Eschenbach and Justus Frantz (I say, he wouldn't be the son of Ferdinand Frantz, would he? If so he is the offspring of one of the finest Hans Sachses I ever heard) the audience's enthusiasm was as considerable as it was justified, whereupon the two young pianists explained shyly that there wasn't any more Mozart for four hands, so for an encore they would play some Schubert instead, and proceded to give us the last movement of a work previously unknown to me, the *Divertissement a l'hongroise*—which, if the earlier movements are of the same quality as the last, must be a mighty work indeed.

But whether the works I have heard have been familiar to me or unfamiliar, they have all had the same effect, and I suppose (apart from his inadequate grasp of mathematics) is that the concert he was attending at the time could not have been made up of the works of Schubert. The purity of the soul poured out in such profusion in his music is one of the greatest glories of mankind, and if the Lord is looking for one just man to save our modern Sodom from destruction, Schubert will certainly do. In addition to the purity there is the fecundity; his music is a ceaseless fountain of joy and *melody inextricably interwoven*. On top of that there is the understanding that informs even his most light-hearted and unconsidered trifle, and makes the heart pound with the vision he opens up in it.

But in addition, and perhaps greater than all of these, is that quality of rebirth that his music offers on every hearing. Of course it is impossible to tire of any of the great works of art that move us deeply. But with Schubert it would not matter it it *were* possible, for he writes nothing but new works, and every performance of every one of them is a revelation in the most literal sense of the word. And let that be my jurisdiction, as if I need one, for writing about Schubert *even as I am silenced for* I know not how long. And I may well greet the Great Resumption, whenever it comes, with yet another column about him. So:

If we do meet again, why, we shall smil;
If not, why then, this parting was well made.

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The bitter choice facing the Palestinians

Today is the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People. It was decreed as such by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 2 last year. November 29 was chosen because it is the anniversary of the General Assembly's decision, in 1947, to set up both a Jewish and an Arab state in Palestine.

The representative in London of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in a letter on the opposite page, refers to November 29, 1947 as the day when "the United Nations General Assembly accepted and Palestinian people to establish their own national state on Palestinian soil".

He omits to say that that was not how the Palestinian Arabs saw it at the time. At the time they were bitterly indignant that any part of their country should be earmarked as a Jewish state, since most of the Jews then living in Palestine were not native Palestinians.

The result was the war of 1948, which the Arabs lost, with the result that what actually happened was more unfavourable to them than the proposed they had rejected. In fact this has been a recurrent theme in the contemporary history of Palestine. In 1922 Winston Churchill, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, issued a White Paper in which he announced the British Government's intention to foster the gradual establishment of self-government in Palestine, and to start by setting up a legislative council with a majority of elected members.

The Arabs rejected this because Britain was not willing to rescind the Balfour Declaration (which promised "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people"), and because the elected Arab members of the proposed council would have been outnumbered whenever the Jews and the appointed members voted together.

Both in 1922 and in 1947 the Palestinian Arabs had good reasons for rejecting what was offered to them, and one cannot say for certain that they would be better off than they are today if they had accepted either proposal.

What one can say is that they could hardly be worse off, and that the things they then rejected—in 1922 a united Palestine governed in partnership by Jews and Arabs, and in 1947 an independent Palestinian Arab state including not only the West Bank and the Gaza Strip but also Western Galilee, Jaffa, "the Triangle" and Beersheba—are today things they dream of rather than seriously hope to obtain.

Today, it seems, the Palestinians are again faced with a bitter choice and are again in danger of rejecting a mouldy half-loaf for wont of which they will later starve. The "framework of peace in the Middle East", negotiated on their behalf but without their authority by President Sadat at Camp David, looks to most Palestinians like an obsolutely rotten deal.

Israel does not promise to withdraw completely from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, even after five years, still less from East Jerusalem; she does not promise to remove the Israeli settlements which have been taing Arab land and water and altering the demographic balance of the area; she does not even promise to discontinue from now on; nor does she undertake to allow the Palestinians to establish their own state in the evacuated areas at the end of five years should they so wish.

In fact Israel's leaders since Camp David have said publicly that they will not allow any of these things to happen. But they have said that partly to reassure other Israelis who are, it seems, genuinely afraid that such things will happen, and perhaps also partly to make them less likely to happen by inciting the Palestinians to reject the deal. For if the Palestinians were to accept, if they were to elect a "self-governing Authority" to take over from the Israeli military government in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, they would be giving themselves a chauce to act as agents rather than patients of their own destiny. The result might even be an independent Palestinian state.

Edward Mortimer

A Christmas note from Gracie Fields



It was lovely to come back to Rochdale for my 80th Birthday—it reminded me that I was one of the "old uns". But with so much to be thankful for with the company of my dear husband and so many friends.

Let's do something this Christmas for those who are not so lucky—nowhere to go, no friends left, not much of a home.

Let you and I put our sympathy into action AND in time for Christmas.

God bless you all. Gracie

Help the Aged and its many volunteers will take your Christmas message of goodwill to old people in real need. Their experienced help ensures that every penny is used wisely.

Missing A mini-bus for volunteer drivers to take lonely old folk to a day centre. £60 helps buy one, with 99 others.

Wanted Someone who understands the anguish of an old person who spends every day in loneliness—and will then help us with the answer—a local day centre. £150 inscribes a loved name on a Dedication Plaque in memory.

Help A Day Geriatric Treatment Centre. Plans are already approved for one at Brent and another at Richmond, but it needs funds to start this vital work where it is most needed. Please send your donation to help.

£15,000 names a therapy ward.

£5,000 names a doctor's consulting room.

Please use the FREEPOST facility and address your gift to: Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room T3, FREEPOST 30, London W1E 7JZ (No stamp needed).

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A jumble of semantics and far too much muscle

Letter to a friend abroad

Dear Michael,

You asked me if I could clarify the position that has now been reached here about the great incomes policy controversy. I am sorry but I am afraid I cannot; nor, I think, can anyone else. You remember how Geoffrey Mure used to say that philosophy progresses not by finding the answers but by progressively clarifying the questions. At the moment, I fear, politics in this country are trying to advance by progressively obfuscating the questions.

The problems are difficult enough in themselves, but they have now been covered by a welter of political controversy, both inter-Party and intra-Party, and by a positive snowfall of semantics. What is clear is that these are problems which we have been discussing for more than twenty years, and that neither the problems nor the suggested answers have really changed; all that has changed is the language in which they are described. Let us take a few examples.

"Strict control of the money supply." I do not think anyone seriously means by this strict control of the money supply in the technical sense of M1 and M3, because (1) no one knows how to do it; (2) no one knows what the consequences would be; and (3) it is like trying to regulate the speed of the car by bending the needle of the speedometer. The simple truth is that what matters is the public's ability and desire to spend, and this depends upon what we can earn, borrow or "dissave". If you rule out an incomes policy, this means concentrating on the net volume of credit available and cutting that back. This is what we used to call, 20 years ago, a "credit squeeze".

Then there is the argument about controlling the public sector by cash limits. Incidentally, we tried in the past concentrating government attention on the public sector and letting the private sector go free. It was not a great success.

In any case, cash limits have always been applied in the case of civil service salaries. As for incomes in he nationalized industries, which are directly comparable to manufacturing industries, cash limits are meaningless without control over prices, for the nationalized industries as a whole tend to have monopoly positions.

No one now attacks incomes policies as such; the main criticism is of a "rigid" incomes policy. Well, it seems to me that the difference between a rigid and a flexible policy is in practice one of degree, as it always has been, I am a little nervous of talking about flexible instruments of economic policy.

There is another popular new phrase, "free and responsible collective bargaining". Really, this does not stand up to examination. "Free from what?" you may well ask. "Free from any interference by the Government", will be the reply you will probably get. Yet the Government represent not their own interests, as some trade union leaders seem to think, but the interests of the consumer and of the public who elected them. There is no one else to represent those interests. I do not think they should go by default.

As for "responsible", this misses the whole point. It is precisely because so-called free collective bargaining has proved irresponsible that an incomes policy has proved necessary. For heaven's sake, no government wants to operate an incomes policy, and government would be delighted to see wage determination left to free and responsible collective bargaining but in the current situation can anyone see a cat's chance of such a thing coming about?

Then, there is continuing emphasis on the need to educate the public and organized labour in the facts of income and prices. A splendid idea no doubt, but experience does not suggest it is all that easy. This is what Peter Thorneycroft was aiming at when he was Chancellor, and introduced the Council on Productivity, Prices and Incomes. This is what Harold Macmillan meant by the "open-air cure". It is a splendid idea, and we must pursue it, but it is far from being a new one.

No, I fear we all still shrink from recognizing the basic nature of the problem of incomes policy, which is the monopoly power exercised by certain trade unions. This, with the total failure to understand the need for growing productivity, lies at the root of all our economic problems.

There are not likely to be any dramatic solutions. Many possibilities are canvassed they have all been tried in the past. It would be a fine thing to make the unions more democratic and responsible and we must try in every way we can to bring this about. But it will not come about through legislation, as the Conservative Party's attempts in government have clearly shown.

One popular theory is that the unions should be persuaded that if they push wages too high they will destroy the jobs of their own members. But this just is not true at all. Unions that have the industrial muscle to demand successive wage increases have the industrial monopoly power to ensure that their members will not be out of work. If their excessive wage claims produce unemployment, it will not be among their own members, it will be among the rest of us.

The truth is that the whole moral background to industrial bargaining has changed. It used to be a matter of employers and unions fighting one another about the proper share each would receive of the profits of the industry in which they were engaged. Unions suffered lack of income, the bosses lack of profits, and there was a trial of strength between them. In most cases this is no longer true. You may get some such strikes, in the motor industry for example; but the vast majority of strikes are aimed now not at the boss but at the general public.

The weapon used by the strikers is not intended to deprive the bosses of their profits, but to impose hardship and even suffering on the public at large. Examples are to *obvious and too many to need* rehearsing. Transport, dreadful and even hospital attention—there seems to be no limit to the blackmail that some union leaders are prepared to use against their fellow citizens.

I cannot see any moral basis for this whatsoever. Somehow or other we must drive home the realization of what the strikers are doing, of how they are penalizing people weaker than themselves by strong-arm tactics solely to get more for themselves.

I cannot see how you can have a civilized system of determining relative wage levels among groups of people all of whom have the power to blackmail the public, other than by some system of independent arbitration. There must be some way of recognizing the exception to the general rule, and of ensuring that increases are based not merely on industrial muscle but on true merit. When I was Chancellor I tried to establish such a system, with the National Incomes Commission. It was successful in so far as it went, but this was not very far because of the opposition from the trade unions. Yet I have not seen since then any system better calculated to reconcile justice with industrial muscle in our social framework. But that is what we need.

Reginald Maudling

The author is Conservative M.P. for Barnet, Chipping Barnet.

MOSCOW DIARY

Stockmann's is really a capital place

There is an old and true story still circulating in Moscow about a geography lesson at the Anglo-American School. "What is the capital of Finland?" the teacher asked. The hand of one bright boy shot up immediately: "Stockmann's," he replied confidently.

For most foreigners living in Moscow his answer was quite correct. Stockmann, the largest department store in Helsinki, epitomises most people's experience of Finland.

It is the shop where you can get everything you cannot get in Moscow. It is the place where diplomatic wives go; it is the emporium into which Muscovites enter at 9 am and emerge exhausted at closing time having spent a small fortune. It is a fairytale land of real goods to be had for real money with no queues, no bribes and no arguing.

You do not even have to go *to Finland to run into Stockmann's*. All you need is an account there and a Moscow telex number. Does your car need new gaskets? Send a telex to Stockmann. Do you want new curtains for the bedroom? Send the measurements and specifications to Stockmann. Do your children need new clothes? Have a look at the Stockmann catalogue.

By British standards Stockmann is rather a small department store, equivalent perhaps to a medium-sized branch of John Lewis in a provincial town. But though the choice may be limited and the price high, Stockmann has one incomparable advantage over almost any other store in the West: it knows how to dispatch goods to the Soviet Union.

An entire section of the fifth floor is devoted to exporting purchases to Moscow and Leningrad, and, parcelled and labelled, your goods will arrive at Moscow's central customs house by express passenger train within a day or two of your order. No wonder small boys think this the capital of Finland.

Adults regard Finland itself with almost as much awe. The "Helsinki connexion" is so firmly established in the mythology of Moscow that the country assumes almost as much importance in the eyes of newcomers as it does—for entirely *different reasons*—in the eyes of the Russians.

"You haven't been to Helsinki yet?" people ask in amazement. An El Dorado awaits you at the other end of that comfortable overnight train journey: a land where you can get your camera repaired, your skis fitted, your clothes dry-cleaned, your hair styled. You can see Western films, dine in fine restaurants, hire cars and drive unhindered into the countryside, stroll down the streets window-shopping and admiring the latest fashions.

In reality Helsinki is not quite like that. Coming from the West it seems a very small and sleepy, if picturesque, town. Coming from the East it presents a remarkable contrast to Moscow, but can still be rather cold, cheerless and dull on a Sunday morning in winter.

But the town as a whole plays a vital role in Moscow diplomatic life. Indeed Helsinki phone numbers are listed at the back of Moscow's only readily obtainable phone directory. (which is published in England for the foreign community here).

Helsinki is where you go to have your teeth extracted, or to have an operation, or even to have a baby. (Indeed it is a British Foreign Office regulation that all dental work must be done outside the Soviet *Union. There is a dentist in* Helsinki who specializes in diplomatic teeth. It is possible to arrive at 12.30 on the overnight train, go straight into his clinic, pay in cash and leave again on the 3.30 train for home.)

Helsinki is where the British and American embassies buy all their milk. It is where people are sent for a few days rest and relaxation. It is the starting point for package holidays to Spain and Morocco that are cheap by anyone's standards, let alone those of ruinously expensive Finland.

"I never felt so important being Finnish as I do in Moscow", the wife of a Scandinavian diplomat remarked recently. "People are always so pleased to see me. 'Oh', they say, 'can you just spare a moment? I've got this fridge from Stockmann's and I just can't understand the instructions. Can you translate them?' Now in Washington people wouldn't even know where Finland was."

One office here ordered a piece of equipment from Helsinki. But when it arrived nobody could remember what it was for. The round metallic object waited in a corner for two months until a Finn happened to call in the office. "What is it?" they asked him, thrusting the instructions under his nose. He glanced at them. "Oh nothing important", he said breezily and walked out before anyone could find out the answer.

Finland has the advantage of having a similar climate to northern Russia. Shops there sell those peculiar and essential things you cannot get in warmer climes: Windscreen scrapers with brushes, for example, for the laborious task of preparing the car for the road every morning (an American Express card will do in an emergency, but it tends to snap with too much scraping). The Finns know about winter boots, winter car oil, children's snowsuits, cross-country skis.

Perhaps the Helsinki connexion is reinforced by similar Soviet consciousness of Finland, for the country is a gateway to the West for the Russians as well. It is one of the places Soviet tourist groups and business officials are able to travel to with comparative ease. It is where Soviet offices can order filing cabinets (which appear to be unobtainable locally), Japanese calculators, Western typewriters and even some smart furniture.

All the best Soviet hotels are equipped by Finnish contractors. A special private sauna has been built by the Finns for party notables beside Moscow's open-air swimming pool. A plumber *once advised me to* buy Finnish taps at the foreign currency shop here because, he said, they were the only ones that worked properly. For Russians, too, the nice things of life come from Finland.

The Soviet Union also sees a lot of the seamier side of Finnish life, namely a great many drunks. Every Leningrad tour guide recalls how pleasantly easy it is escorting Finnish groups around as there is never any work to do: from the moment they enter the country they are already half-drunk, by the time the tour ends they are asleep.

Large groups of Finns come on drinking parties to Moscow and Leningrad during the weekends. Hotels here complain bitterly that something is always broken, and the Finnish Embassy has privately suggested that the Russians take a rather sterner line. But the Russians can forgive the Finns most things, especially as their own habits are not very different.

And then, of course, there are always pictures in the press or on television of this or that Finnish delegation over here on a visit, speeches about Soviet-Finnish neighbourly relations, reports of the activities of Finnish peace movements or friendly politicians.

Most people in Western Europe never think of going to Finland. In Moscow they dream of it all the time. But I have still not met anyone who has mastered a single word of the language.

Michael Binyon

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TIMES PAST
THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

HE MONARCHY IN IRAN

stability of Iran is vital to West both because of its oil because it is at the centre of nportant area of geopolitics. geopolitical effect of pro- ed instability arising from present crisis, though still culable, must be undesir- The thirteen years of chaos, istance, which afflicted Iraq the 1958 crisis would just e tolerable in the case of Thus the West must hope the outcome to the present —whatever it is—will en- stability for Iran, both in nternal affairs and for her in the world about her.

eems clear that any sudden ation of the Shah now plunge Iran into chaos and war. Currently the Army its allegiance to him alone. is no other organized in the country. Accus- to his absolute authority them, the generals without would probably feud among elves. However, if the West ts and welcomes the fact he Shah should not preci- ly leave his throne that not be the end of the r. No country, let alone can be considered stable g as it appears to have no ative to its present ruler, lless of the extent to which ay have become the focus sent and opposition. There come a time—even if it ot come already—when the of the Shah remaining on rone would be just as de- zing to Iran and its posi- the world, as the assumed ility caused by his ure.

il recently, the Shah has ctively considering a hand- o his son in a few years. the policy of his friends herefore be to encourage prepare the ground for his eparture? Only the Shah duce the risk of his leaving, ing his authority now to machinery which can ntee the survival of the monarchy. That alone to be the institution which mmand the unity of the forces, and save Iran from rule by generals. Yet paradoxically civilian confidence in the monarchy as an institution is not likely to be restored if it appears that the Shah intends to remain indefinitely on the throne. His dual task therefore is to cut down the risk in his staying, by making it clear that his retention of the throne is now only temporary; and the risk in his leaving, by establishing confidence that the institution of a real constitutional monarchy can be a permanent one, and free from abuse.

The management of Iranian government should now be left completely to Ministers, including the area of security still so jealously guarded by the Shah as an inviolable prerogative. He should now use all his skills and authority to establish a monarchy which will survive him. This may be a modest aim compared to what he has hoped for. He was ambitious for his country. But he went about it the wrong way and in the course of trying to realize his ambitions developed a personal arrogance which has become institutionalized. Now the task before him must be to surrender his prerogatives not through formal abdication, but by transferring them gradually but visibly to something like a council of the realm which will hold them in trust until the Crown Prince reaches his majority.

In that way both the politicians and the armed forces might become accustomed to a monarchy which is genuinely constitutional, not overwhelmed by the dynamic energy, and predominant authority of Mohammed Reza Shah. There is no time to lose. This task, as a preliminary to his own departure, should be made known now, and should not depend on the protracted discussions to form a broad-based government. The restoration of a constitutional monarchy fashioned perhaps along Spanish lines, would be an advantage in itself.

In Tehran with the Shah on the throne it is hard to visualise a glad confident morning again. Yet he should now be encouraged to detach himself from personal brooding and to think clearly what it is that he desires for his country. He should be coaxed into seeing that it is unwise to persist with the illusion that his own wishes for his country and for himself are indivisible. He may think that he has been let down by his countrymen. It could be said that he misjudged them; perhaps he did not ever know them well enough, since he grew up largely outside the Iranian experience even when he was inside the country. He has nothing to be ashamed of in his ambitions. But when time and the pain of self-criticism have mellowed him he should reflect on whether any country could or should have been asked to do as much, as soon, as he asked Iran to do.

However, under his rule Iran's achievements are manifest. He has dominated his country for 36 years, surviving many a turbulent moment internally and externally. In pursuit of his visions, he has shown resilience, cunning, ruthlessness perhaps, but not the cruelty of his father. If it was his ambition to complete the unfinished work of his father, that was mistaken since no work of development in a country can ever be considered complete. If it was merely to continue along the same lines, then the measure of his achievement is all there to behold.

His task now should be to see that his son can share in the continuation of that work but not to animate it, not to direct it, not to assume that Iran's development is some kind of personal inheritance from *his* father. A system could be created in which it is clear that the next King shares the common task with many fellow countrymen, all with their own decisive contributions to make. People now look back with reluctant admiration for what Reza Shah achieved before 1941. Who knows, in time his son might also earn their reluctant gratitude, the absence of which now so hurts him. He should be helped now to reach this decision and to start preparing for the moment of departure: for the good of himself and for Iran.

ERTY IS THE TRUE MOTHER OF INVENTION

ears ago very few people have predicted that the Union would now be lag- o far behind the west in plication of science and logy. The Soviet system is ed be based on scientific les. It gives high priority ning scientists and high to scientists who earn offi- pproval. It is able to trate its resources and ns in ways that ought, ically, to avoid the waste plication of the capitalist s. Yet by and large the th the West is not closing some areas it is widening. puters and microproces- or instance, the Soviet s still years behind. Even ponry, where vast efforts centrated, the latest west- vances in detection and e systems are a long way

t of western effort now to examining this pheno- For security and com- reasons we need to know r the Soviet Union is o find ways of closing the or the same reasons we o be clearer about the of selling technology to viet Union. Does it, as rgue, carry economic and benefits which are quite proportion to the contract y injecting new capabili- o key points in the Soviet y? Or does it in the long w down the Soviet effort rease dependency on the replacing and discourag- iet research and develop- more advanced fields?

can we draw from the experience any general about the relationship political systems and ic advance?

of the most important stions to these debates is t double issue of *Survey*, noritative journal of East est studies published by ford University Press. rticles by many of the ecialists in the field it s a panoramic view of the omplex of problems. As tors point out, the s have always borrowed e West when it suited eter the Great did it, and Stalin. But in those days iet Union did not have ucational system it has day there are more than on scientists and five d or so research insti- Why is the Soviet Union limping giant when it to reaping the fruits of ork?

itage of inertia and fear role, but one of the oints to emerge from the series is that in a supposedly centralized system there is a marked lack of central coordination. Instead there is a constant three-way struggle involving the Academy of Sciences, the Government ministries, and the State Committee for Science and Technology, with the further complications caused by regional rivalries entangling all three. But these struggles are not competitive and creative they are stultifying and wasteful because they are dominated by issues which have more to do with bureaucracies than with true scientific priorities.

Other brakes on development are also imposed by the system. There is very little incentive to take risks. Individuals try to avoid decisions which could go wrong and institutions are reluctant to embark on projects which are not certain to produce demonstrably useful results. This cuts off many promising avenues. Yet even when results are achieved they run into a series of similar obstacles before they can be applied—too few incentives for industrial innovation, fear of personal responsibility, bureaucratic interference, and lack of creative competition. In addition contacts with foreigners and foreign journals are controlled, and scientists are liable to be promoted for political loyalty more than ability. The best men and resources also tend to be appropriated by the military. The result is that although a remarkable amount of very high class work is done by individual scientists it is not efficiently taken up by the system.

To change the system would threaten the bureaucratic and security interests which are its main props. It is easier and often cheaper to import western technology, which can produce returns up to fifteen times higher than would be gained from spending the same money on Soviet technology. This in itself is a brake on change, and so is the fact that western technology may push aside the research and development which the Russians would otherwise have to do for themselves.

It can hook them into long-standing dependency.

Obviously it would be wrong to stake too much on these assumptions. The Russians are studying western methods of organization as well as technology, and their educational system ought to be producing more efficient bureaucrats as well as scientists. Nevertheless, the basic structures and traditions of the Soviet system are likely to continue to discourage the adventurous diversity, risk and competitiveness which drive change forward in the West. And even if the West were to cut off exports of technology the Russians would probably rather do without than embark on very radical reforms. The nature of western exports and the credit terms on which they are offered need to be watched carefully, especially for military implications, but they give the West only limited political bargaining power.

What the West needs to watch is not only the pace of Soviet advance but the danger of falling victim to some of the same ailments. Scientific advance proceeds partly by design and partly by accident. Multiple points of decision may look wasteful but they are also more likely to stimulate innovation. A willingness to take risks and to pursue ideas which may not be immediately applicable is still as essential as the ability to mobilize resources around obviously valuable projects.

More than 200 years ago David Hume wrote an essay on whether art, science and trade could flourish under despotic governments. He looked at ancient Greece and saw that its arts declined when it lost its liberty. He then looked at Italy and especially at France "which never enjoyed any Shadow of Liberty and yet has carried the Arts and Sciences nearer Perfection than any other Nation of the Universe". The problem of commerce seemed easier. "There is something pernicious to Commerce inherent in the very Nature of absolute Government and inseparable from it", he wrote, because rank is more honourable than riches and "all considerable Traders will be tempted to throw up their Commerce in order to purchase some of those Employments to which Privileges and Honours are annex'd".

The Soviet Union has an analogous problem. But in Hume's terms it also seems to have the worst of two worlds. He argued that monarchies could reform under pressure from commercial avarice linked with private property, whereas popular governments declined under the weight of taxation and bureaucracy. The Soviet Union stifles commercial avarice while also being vulnerable to the source of degeneracy which Hume detected in free governments. This, he said, "consists in the Practice of contracting Debts, and mortgaging the public Revenues, by which Taxes may, in Time, become altogether intolerable and all the Property of the State be brought into the Hands of the Public". It does not quite fit the Soviet Union today, but the thought behind it is not all that far off the mark.

f buttonholes

ofessor W. Thomas Smith

ave followed the recent idence concerning button- the tiptoe of expectation, to attack: Mr Andrew November 20) has provided ive.

gh many of the suits sold not have a lapel hole, the must exercise his right to e vendor why he refuses to such a suit.

I also wear a flower each day, in my case throughout the year, and agree with Mr Littler that a water reservoir behind the lapel is desirable to prevent drooping. But I disagree most emphatically that the unavailability of manufactured "silver reservoirs" need be an impediment. With a little ingenuity it is easy enough to acquire a small glass or plastic test-tube measuring c 5-6 cm long by c 0.8 cm diameter or a similar size of metal tube with a closed end. Pinned behind the lapel by means of a 2-3 cm-long safety pin, which is strapped on to the tube with sticky tape, this device makes a perfect concealed reservior.

Various sizes of tube may be chosen to suit different varieties of buttonhole.

Yours faithfully,
W. THOMAS SMITH,
3 Fiddlers Green,
Hampton in Arden,
Solihull,
West Midlands.
November 20.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The assertion of Islam

From Dr Syed Aziz Pasha

Sir, The leading article which appeared in your edition of November 16 under the heading "The assertion of Islam" is, indeed, thought provoking but contains several erroneous assumptions which tend to portray the present-day renaissance of Islam in Muslim countries as some kind of a danger to the Western world.

In order to rebut this conclusion, one has to look at the causes underlying the resentment of Western influence in Muslim countries. In this connexion, the candidness of the author is commendable when he traces the common origin of liberalism (which is termed synonymous with capitalism and "bourgeois" democracy) and Marxist communism as being the "twin offshoots of the same Western cultural trunk".

It naturally follows, therefore, that Western culture and civilization have progressed on the basis of atheistic doctrines, despite a nominal adherence of the West to a secularized Christianity, and these were exported to the Muslim countries during the colonial era.

The world is witnessing today the horrendous consequences of such a development in the shape of a headlong nuclear confrontation between the "East" and the "West" which can very well bring about a total annihilation of the human race.

Viewed from this context, the Muslim reaction again Western culture is not so much towards its scientific and technological content, to which the Muslims in their heyday have themselves contributed, but because of its close identification with immorality, promiscuity, greed, materialism, etc, which are forbidden in the Holy Qur'an and, for that matter, in the Bible and Torah as well.

What is now happening is a natural phenomenon which seeks to restore the spiritual content in the personality of man which is so vital to guide humanity to its true destiny.

Therefore, the revival of "fundamentalist" Islam in Muslim countries, far from posing any danger to the Western world, is a manifestation of the Mercy of Almighty ALLAH for saving humanity from total annihilation.

Yours truly,
SYED AZIZ,
General Secretary,
Union of Muslim Organisations of UK and Eire,
30 Baker Street, W1.
November 21.

Palestinians' rights

From Mr Nabil Ramlawi

Sir, Thirty-one years ago the United Nations General Assembly accepted and recognized the right of the Palestinian people to establish their own national state on Palestinian soil. Since then more than 90 nations exercised their right to self-determination and gave expression to their national identity by setting up their own states.

Yet the Palestinians, whose existence as an independent people was recognized as early as 1922 (in the Palestine Mandate) continue not only to be deprived of their right to nationhood but also to be subjected to an oppressive occupation which has been repeatedly condemned for its gross violations of human rights.

Hence the resolution by the UN General Assembly last year to observe November 29 of every year as an international day for solidarity with the Palestinian people. In view of its involvement in the predicament of the Palestinian people, from the very initial stages of the Middle East problem, Great Britain has a special responsibility which it cannot abdicate on any conceivable ground.

Indeed, the British media on the whole have gone a long way in underlining this responsibility and recognizing the gross injustice inflicted on us, the Palestinian people.

We are, however, still waiting for the British Government to play a role commensurate with its responsibility towards us, not to speak of its commitment to the declaration on the Middle East issued by the nine EEC countries at the European Council meeting in London on June 29, 1977, which emphasized the fact that "a solution to the conflict in the Middle East will be possible only if the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to give effective expression to its national identity is translated into fact . . .".

Will Britain rise up to its historic responsibility and ultimately discharge the "sacred trust of civilization" which it had itself solicited from the League of Nations in 1922?

Yours faithfully,
NABIL RAMLAWI,
Palestine Liberation Organization Representative in London,
52 Green Street, W1.

Governing the V & A

From Miss Jenny Thurston

Sir, In his letter in today's *The Times* (November 28) Roy Strong, Director of the V & A, states that he met the staff representatives on May 16 this year to explain the proposals and ask for their views. According to him the discussion was helpful but no firm alternative suggestions were forthcoming.

Dr Strong's memory is obviously at fault. The unanimous and positive view of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants representatives was that the proposal to devolve the running of V & A to a board of trustees was totally misconceived and would damage the standing and effectiveness of the V & A. The firm alternative we put forward was for no change in the status of the museum. This remains the considered view of our members and it is now clear that it is the view held by all the unions representing staff in the V & A Museum.

Yours faithfully,
JENNY THURSTON,
Assistant Secretary,
The Institution of Professional Civil Servants,
Northumberland Street, WC2.

The risks of nuclear power

From the General Secretary of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association

Sir, I read with interest the comments from Professor S. F. Cotgrove (November 27) on Lord Rothschild's views (report, November 24) on risks as they relate to nuclear power. Professor Cotgrove states that the crux of the nuclear debate is about values, not facts. Does this mean that the critics of nuclear power are now realizing that the facts about nuclear power do not support their position? Facts of course are not superior to values in a debate of this kind, but they are certainly relevant.

In this context, therefore, I wish to support Lord Rothschild's contribution on the relative risks of nuclear power generation. In a major report my association prepared *Some Implications of Radioactive Waste from Nuclear Power Generation in the UK up to the year 2000* (in two volumes) which was considered and endorsed by our last Annual Delegate Conference, we calculated that, taking account of the mining, transport and emission risks for both fuels, the production of 55GWe of electricity from nuclear power was overall seven times safer than the same output from coal fired stations. In human terms this means that for each year that 55GWe of electricity is generated by coal fired plant about 350 eventual deaths could result amongst miners and the general public, whereas using nuclear generation this figure could be 50 at most.

In considering these conclusions it needs to be remembered that all risks except those from nuclear generation are calculated on the basis of previous fatalities. The UK nuclear industry, although expanding rapidly, has produced no fatalities from which to project future risks, which must therefore be hypothetical only. As we were sadly reminded by last week's fatal pit accident, the coal industry has too many facts from which to calculate its risks.

On the place of values in the nuclear debate, Professor Cotgrove states that "the supporters of nuclear energy believe in a society dedicated above all to the production of wealth. . . ." Ignoring for the moment the fact that the material wealth produced by industrial society has improved the quality of life for the great majority of the population beyond the dreams of its forefathers. Professor Cotgrove mistates the view of the supporters of nuclear power. Most such supporters start from the fact that it is for society to choose the rate and direction of its progress.

If the community at large wishes to maintain and improve current standards of living within the United Kingdom, then energy conservation, the existing fossil fuels and possible renewable energy resources will not, by themselves, be sufficient for all needs. There is no tangible evidence that the great majority does not wish to maintain or improve existing standards (for example which political party will stand on a platform of no increase in the standard of living?) and hence it is incumbent on those with executive authority to plan accordingly.

In the light of the present facts known about nuclear power and the present values of society, nuclear fission for electricity generation is necessary to safeguard the medium term future and therefore the quality of life we currently enjoy. It will do so safely and comparatively more economically than alternative fuels but we should of course continue to explore and develop the potential of renewable energy sources.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN LYONS,
General Secretary,
Electrical Power Engineers' Association,
Station House,
Fox Lane North,
Chertsey,
Surrey.
November 28.

From the Master of Jesus College, Cambridge

Sir, If, as Professor S. F. Cotgrove claims in his letter (November 27), the rooted objections of anti-nuclear environmentalists are not to nuclear safety as such, but to large, remote, impersonal bureaucracies, why do they not say so, openly and honestly?

If, as the nuclear objectors assert, the public ought to be better informed about decisions which profoundly affect our lives, why do they not set an example by disclosing their real, rather than apparent, reasons for opposing nuclear energy?

Yours faithfully,
ALAN COTTRELL,
The Master's Lodge,
Jesus College,
Cambridge.

From Dr Colin Matthews

Sir, I am sure that Lord Rothschild is correct in asserting that windmills are a greater risk to the individual than nuclear power stations, but I find this no more comforting than the probability that a bow and arrow is more dangerous to the individual than a nuclear bomb.

Yours sincerely,
COLIN MATTHEWS,
3 Manchuria Road, SW11.

Preserving cathedral cities

From the Dean of St Paul's and the Dean of Lincoln

Sir, All those concerned with cathedrals and their surroundings will be grateful for the wise letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury on the preservation of cathedral cities (November 24). Those working in cities other than the historic places mentioned by the Archbishop are equally determined that the surroundings of cathedrals shall be imaginatively preserved.

It makes all the difference to those who work in city centres, as well as to their smaller number who work or worship in cathedrals themselves, that the quality of life in our commercial and industrial cities should be enhanced. We need buildings which can be momentary monasteries; churches which are holy and homely; gardens where we can pause; historic houses which can remind us of our cities as they were before the industrial revolution and the blitz. The growing number of worshippers and visitors at cathedrals are seeking a spirituality which ought not to be brushed aside.

London, Manchester, Birmingham, Coventry, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bradford and many other cities have problems around their cathedrals as urgent as those of the historic cathedral cities. Development and traffic have created in the centre in Birmingham, zones which it is difficult for people to live with reasonable security, gentleness and companionship. At Lincoln the A15 thunders past 10 metres from the Cathedral. In London, the Deanery of St Paul's needs to be saved for Christian purposes. Examples could be multiplied.

We all owe gratitude to those public spirited lay men and women who volunteer to help, or serve on High Stewards' Committees, and give the informed support which cannot easily come from central government. It is really hard for cathedrals, Anglican or Roman, for the central churches of the Free Church tradition to serve the community, which today especially, needs the values for which they stand.

Can politicians, planners and developers use the next decade to reinforce all the agencies working to maintain the human scale in the centre of cities? Can more be done to strengthen those bodies providing inner city housing? Can adequate public transport be maintained, to enable those without cars to enjoy the facilities of chapels and cathedrals, museums and parks?

The planners and citizens of all urban centres should work together to make the centres of our cities more humane.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN WEBSTER,
OLIVER FIENNES,
Chairman and Secretary of the Deans' & Provosts' Conference,
The Deanery,
5 Amen Court, EC4.

The issues at 'The Times'

From Miss Barbara E. Stirrup

Sir, Sunt lacrimae rerum . . . I was almost moved to tears by the poignancy of Philip Howard's farewell to *The Times* (November 27). I hope the Editor will see the light and publish this expression of gratitude for all the joy and wisdom *The Times* provides for so many, an inspiration for the healthy, a refreshment for the sick.

And what higher praise than that of Richard Cobden in Manchester one hundred and twenty-eight years ago: "I believe it has been said that one copy of *The Times* contains more useful information than the whole of the historical works of Thucydides"?

Yours faithfully,
BARBARA E. STIRRUP,
4 Pasmet House,
South Parade,
Southsea,
Hampshire.

From Mr J. N. Watson

Sir, Having watched the *Panorama* programme, I am agreeably surprised that any newspapers arrive at all.

Yours faithfully,
J. N. WATSON,
8 Granville Road,
Southport,
Merseyside.

From Dr Leslie A. Hill

Sir, I began subscribing to *The Times* in 1936, when a was 18 years' old. I chose *The Times* because I thought it gave the news with the least amount of slanting.

Since that time, I have subscribed to your paper whenever I have been able (eg not when I was a POW, nor when I was in a Gestapo goal), and I have continued to find its presentation of the news impartial, except for a period in 1968 when a new young team of reporters allowed their enthusiasm for the student riots in Paris to lead them astray.

If now you either have to close down or submit to interference in your editorial work, I for one will not change to another British paper, but shall subscribe to the Paris edition of the *New York Herald Tribune*. I shall do this because I do not believe that the printing unions in Britain should receive any support from *Times* readers. I hope others will follow suit.

I remain, Sir, Your obedient Servant,
L. A. HILL,
La Prairie,
St Mary,
Jersey.

From Miss Judith M. Wheeldon

Sir, Now that November 30 approaches, I must write to say how sad we are at the probable suspension of *The Times*. I feel that in all that has been written and filmed about the present crisis, nobody has stressed what, to me, seems the most worrying aspect, namely the suspension of the fair and balanced reporting of your paper. *The Times* is still a paper to be read instead of a paper to look at, and its suspension will erode freedom of expression.

I also feel very sad for all your reporters and contributors, whose excellent style and wit have always given that extra quality to their presentation of the news.

I hope very much that the suspension will only be temporary, otherwise life will never be quite the same again.

Yours sincerely,
JUDITH M. WHEELDON,
297 Dodworth Road,
Barnsley,
South Yorkshire.

From Stuart J. A. Selkirk

Sir, Since life will cease to be civilized without *The Times*:

I will start to grow a beard if you do not publish on December 1 and I hope that it won't grow too long.

With kind regards to you and your staff for the future,
S. J. A. SELKIRK,
Ditcham Park Cottage,
Ditcham Park,
Petersfield,
Hampshire.

Imposing pay sanctions

From Mr D. J. Boyd

Sir, An abuse of the rule of law: that is how you characterize the Government's proposed pay sanctions (leader, November 22). There are many who will agree with you.

As you say, the companies concerned have infringed no law or policy approved by Parliament; what they are being punished for, under the Government's discretionary powers, is flouting the will of the executive. For those who care about constitutional government, the present case is disturbing enough. But more disturbing is to wonder where all this will stop.

A future government, for example, not content with a purchasing blacklist, may threaten such companies with reference to the Monopolies Commission, or with investigation by Department of Trade inspectors; or it may turn down planning appeals; or, if the banks were nationalized, those companies might find their banking arrangements under review. And if companies who displease a government can be treated like this, so can individuals who break no law but find themselves unpopular with governments. An individual might find his tax affairs being specially investigated or that his passport is revoked. There are many possibilities.

Fanciful and far fetched, some will say. Let us hope so (yet one of these examples is reported to have happened already). But once a government, however decent and well intentioned, starts using discretionary powers in ways unintended when those powers were granted, there is no knowing how far its successors, of whatever complexion, will slip further down the slope.

Yours faithfully,
D. J. BOYD, Vice-Chairman,
The Bar Association for Commerce, Finance & Industry,
63 Great Cumberland Place,
Bryanston Square, W1.
November 24.

Prospect at the Old Vic

From the President of British Actors Equity Association, and others

Sir, The Secretary-General of the Arts Council (November 23) disputes statements which have not been made.

We do not request subsidy for the Old Vic as a building; we demand it as due to a company operating in that building. In this case the obvious candidate is Prospect.

In 1943 the Vic's subsidized company was homeless because the building had been bombed. Mr Bronson Albery put his theatrical activities out of business at the New Theatre for some four years to give it temporary accommodation and received a richly deserved knighthood for services to the theatre.

In 1962 the Vic company was put out of business for some 13 years to give the subsidized National Theatre company a temporary home. Equity, fearing that as the result of a proposed amalgamation a future Old Vic company would receive an accolade of bankruptcy, entered into discussions with the late Lord Chandos who did not "remark" but gladly gave his written assurance that it would "pursue its own course" when the National company moved to the South Bank, and Equity gave its endorsement to the plan as requested by Lord Chandos.

It is improbable that he meant the empty building would pursue its own course: whither? Into the river?

In 1976 when the National company finally moved our previous fears seemed justified and Hugh Manning (as President) wrote in your columns to remind government and local authorities of their responsibilities.

Mr Shaw now repeats that "additional funds for London theatre are simply not available". In continuation of Equity's policy over 16 years, we refuse to accept what Mr Shaw describes as "this plain fact".

Yours, etc,
JOHN BARRON, President,
DEREK BOND, Vice-President,
NIGEL DAVENPORT, Vice-President,
MILTON JOHNS, Treasurer,
PETER PLOUVIEZ, General Secretary,
British Actors Equity Association,
8 Harley Street, W1.
November 24.

Labour and the EEC

From Mr Patrick Howarth

Sir, The gist of Mrs Barbara Castle's long letter (November 22) seems to be that, because people who support the European policies of some members of the Labour Party are not willing to give them the money they need to campaign effectively, those of us who oppose these policies should be obliged to give them the money out of taxation.

Alternative arrangements, she tells us, would make a mockery of democracy.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK HOWARTH,
219a King's Road, SW3.
November 22.

Prime number

From Mr Stephen England

Sir, What a tribute to Mr Simpson's teaching (November 23) if third boy had piped up: "But, Sir, if 2 to the 21,701st power minus 1 is the highest proven prime number, then is it not possible that one added to the factorial of that number, let us call it x! + 1 for short, must also be prime?

"And does it not follow that there cannot be any such thing as a highest prime number and the search for it is futile, otiose, and not something on which to write to *The Times*?"

And Mr Cooper might have replied: "True, you horrible boy, and this has been known for at least 200 years."

Yours respectfully,
STEPHEN ENGLAND,
212 Anerley Road, SE20.
November 20.

Law Report November 28 1978

House of Lords

Time charters repudiated by shipowners' threatening conduct

The Lorfri
The Nanfri
The Benfri

Before Lord Wilberforce, Viscount Dilhorne, Lord Fraser of Tullybleton, Lord Russell of Killowen and Lord Scarman

[Speeches delivered November 23]

The House of Lords considered the special nature of a time charter when they held that shipowners, by threatening conduct which would have ruined the charterers' trade, had repudiated the contract so that charterers were entitled to terminate the charters. Their Lordships regretted that because no sufficiently definite findings of fact had been made on unilateral deductions from the hire by the charterers an answer to the interesting commercial question whether charterers under a time charter were entitled to deduct from hire valid claims which arose under a clause in the charter party or which constituted an equitable set off must be left to another occasion.

Their Lordships dismissed consolidated appeals by shipowners, three one-ship companies of the Molena group operated from New York, from the Court of Appeal (the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Goff and Lord Justice Cummings-Bruce) (*The Times*, April 21; [1978] 3 WLR 309) which had held in favour of Federal Commerce and Navigation Co Ltd, of Montreal, charterers of the three vessels, the Lorfri, the Nanfri and the Benfri, on time charters on the Baltime 1939 *forms, with addenda*, that the owners' conduct had amounted to an anticipatory breach of the contract in the charterparty which *entitled the charterers* to accept the repudiation, and that the charterers were entitled to deduct from hire valid claims which arose under clause 11 or (Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce dissenting) which constituted an equitable set-off.

Mr Robert Alexander, QC, Mr Nicholas Phillips, QC, and Mr Adrian Ginsberg for the shipowners; Mr A. G. Pollock and Mr Peter Gross for the charterers.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that the litigation arose from three *identical charterparties* dated November 1, 1974, by which the three owner companies chartered the three vessels to the charterers for six years. Because of the world *recession* in shipping the charters were, when the relevant events occurred, advantageous to the owners and disadvantageous to the charterers; so it was in the charterers' interest to contend that the charters were at an end. They said that the owners had committed a repudiatory breach of the contract so that they were entitled to determine the charters, as they had done in October, 1977.

The relevant facts in the umpire's award were that the time charters provided for payment of hire twice monthly in advance. Clause 11 allowed deductions to be made from hire on specified events, one being time lost or expense incurred through slow steaming. In the early years of the charters the charterers had made certain deductions under clause 11, some agreed with the owners in advance and others being the subject of discussion and later agreement. In 1975 the charterers put forward a claim in respect of slow steaming of the Nanfri; the owners did not agree it *and it* remained dormant until September, 1977, when the charterers resurrected it and said they proposed to deduct some $47,000 from the Nanfri hire due on October 1. The owners rejected the claim, and on September 21 gave notice of arbitration as to the validity of deductions of $46,000 from hire made by the charterers in July and September, and also on the question of principle whether the charterers had any right unilaterally to deduct sums not agreed as valid. The charterers made the threatened deduction from the October 1 hire.

The owners instructed their masters to refuse to sign bills of lading marked "freight prepaid" and to insist that all bills of lading should be "claused" to incorporate the terms of the charters. On October 4 they informed the charterers by telex of that action. The charterers protested, insisting that the instructions be withdrawn. The owners replied that they would withdraw the instructions if all unilateral deductions from hire were immediately paid. On October 5 the charterers telexed that they treated the owners' conduct as repudiation of the charters and that they terminated them.

A "*without prejudice*" agreement was immediately entered into by which the three vessels remained in service, all disputed deductions were paid, the charterers agreed to make no more deductions without owners' approval, and freight pre-paid bills of lading were issued without any reference thereon to the charterparties.

The findings of the umpire (Mr Clifford Clark) included the following: (a) the owners knew that charterers wished to use the vessels for Great Lakes trade, involving outward carriage of grain and inward carriage of steel; and that those types of shipment were usually made on cif terms on which it would be usual for freight prepaid bills of lading to be issued clean of any reference to a time charter. (b) They knew that refusal to issue freight prepaid bills was likely to cause the charterers severe commercial embarrassment and possibly substantial liability to third parties . . . (c) The owners intended that the effect of their action (as communicated in the October telexes) would be that the charterers would pay the disputed deductions under protest and that all issues would shortly be resolved by arbitration. (d) The consequences for charterers of the orders issued to the masters on October 4 were extremely serious since, unless they could ensure the issue of freight prepaid bills not claused by reference to a time charter, the vessels would be largely debarred from the grain and steel trade; charterers would be unable to comply with existing obligations to subcharterers and likely to be blacklisted by Continental Grain (their subcharterers and one of the world's largest shippers of grain) and likely to incur substantial liabilities to that company if cargoes being loaded or about to be loaded did not have promptly issued freight pre-paid bills of lading.

The judge and the Court of Appeal had been able to deal with the main issue of whether the owners' actions were repudiatory independently of what answers should be given to the question [raised in the courts below] on whether time charterers had a right to make unilateral deductions from hire. On that two questions arose: (1) the scope of the contractual right to make deductions under clause 11; and (2) the right, apart from clause 11, to make deductions by way of equitable set off. On (2) there was room for argument, at least in the House, on how far what was laid down in relation to voyage charters in the *Aries Tanker Corporation v Total Transport Ltd* ([1977] 1 WLR 185) applied to time charters. The umpire made only provisional findings on the disputed deductions; the issues on them would have been whether, in order to entitle charterers under clause 11 to make a deduction, their claim must be (a) previously established valid or (b) bona fide believed to be valid; or (c) whether a deduction might be made of any sum claimed, whether ultimately found to be valid or not.

The judge had held the owners' *conduct not to be repudiatory but* also held formally that the charterers were entitled to deduct under clause 11 and also by way of equitable set-off claims believed *to be valid and calculated on* a reasonable basis. The Court of Appeal held unanimously that the owners' conduct was repudiatory and that all the deductions could be made under clause 11; on equitable set-off the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Goff held that such a right existed in relation to time charters (thus distinguishing the *Aries*). But as there were no definite findings on the deduction issues counsel did not address the House on them. His Lordship must therefore reluctantly decline on the present occasion to answer the interesting commercial question whether such a right arose.

On the *repudiation* issue, the owners contended that their conduct on October 4 was not a breach of contract. It was said that while they gave the charterers very wide powers under clause 9 ["the master to be under the orders of charterers as regards employment, agency or other arrangements"] which would include in general the power to require the master to issue bills of lading, they always retained the right to insist that any action required to be taken by the master or by the charterers themselves should be in accordance with the terms of the charterparties as a whole. Thus, it was said, the owners would be within their rights in insisting *that bills of lading should be* "claused" by a reference to the time charters, and could also object to (and instruct their masters to refuse) bills of lading *which derogated from their right* of lien on cargoes, subfreights and bill of lading freight, as expressly conferred by clause 18.

No exception could be taken to the general proposition that a charterparty, like any other contract, must be taken as a whole, and the obligations and rights created by one clause must be read in the light of the fact that it formed part of a complex of contractual provisions.

But it was important to have in mind that the present charters were time charters, the nature and purpose of which was to enable the charterers to use the vessels during the charter period for trading in whatever manner they thought fit. The issue of *bills of lading in a particular form* might be vital for the charterers' trade; and in the present trade which involved cif or c & f contracts, the issue of freight prepaid bills of lading was essential if the trade was to be maintained. Further, as was usual in time charters, clause 9 contained an indemnity clause against all consequences arising from the master *signing* bills of lading. That underlined the charterers' power, in the course of exploiting the vessel, to decide what bills of lading were appropriate to their trade and to instruct the masters to issue such bills.

What limitations were there on that power? It must be clear that the owners could not require bills of lading to be claused to incorporate the time charter terms; for such a requirement would be contrary to the charterers' whole commercial purpose.

The owners contended that the charterers had no right to require the master to issue bills of lading which would defeat or prejudice the owners' right of lien under clause 18. That argument attributed too much force to the lien clause which, like clause 9, must be read in the context of the whole contract and be related to *the commercial situation which* existed under time charters. The lien clause could not be read as interfering with the time charterers' primary right to use the ship and direct the master as to its use. Such authority as there was on time charters supported that view. If in the present case the masters had acted on the owners' instructions not to sign freight pre-paid unclaused bills, an actual breach of the time charter would have been committed. They did not in fact do so because the "without prejudice" agreement was immediately made. But the owners' instructions (communicated to the charterers) clearly constituted a threat of a breach or an anticipatory breach which prima facie went to the root of the contract, denying the charterers of substantially the whole benefit of the contract—as was clear from the umpire's findings.

It was, in fact, the owners' intention to put irresistible pressure on the charterers to pay over all sums deducted from hire which the owners disputed, irrespective of whether such deductions would ultimately be determined to be valid or invalid. If the charterers had not given way the charters would have become useless for the purposes for which they were [illegible]

His Lordship felt bound to reject the [illegible] view that the owners' action [illegible] technical char[illegible] to [illegible] be regarded as [illegible] the rest of the contract [illegible] of freight pre-paid bills [illegible] act of such vessel was [illegible] immediate requirement. [illegible] were pending trading transactions in respect of such vessel and the charterers were likely to incur substantial liabilities to Continental Grain if the cargoes being or about to be loaded on October were not completed and freight pre-paid unclaused bills of lading were not issued promptly. Blacklisting by Continental Grain was likely to follow.

If a party's conduct was such as to amount to a threatened repudiatory breach, his subjective desire to maintain the contract could not prevent the other party from drawing the consequences of his actions. His Lordship agreed with the Court of Appeal that the charterers were entitled to determine the contracts when they did. The appeal must be dismissed.

VISCOUNT DILHORNE, concurring in the result, disagreed with Lord Wilberforce in one respect: he thought the owners' conduct was an actual and not an anticipatory breach; but it made no difference, since the conduct was in any event repudiatory.

LORD FRASER had no doubt that the owners' breach was repudiatory since, if their threat had been carried out, it would have been ruinous to the charterers' Great Lakes trade.

LORD RUSSELL delivered a speech concurring in the view that there was repudiation by the owners accepted by the charterers.

LORD SCARMAN agreed with Lord Wilberforce.

Solicitors: Richards, Butler & Co; Ince & Co.

Court of Appeal

Pension of disabled fireman liable to attachment

Miles v Miles

Before Lord Justice Ormrod, Lord Justice Waller and Lord Justice Brandon

[Judgments delivered Nov 23]

A pension payable to a fireman who has retired compulsorily on account of disablement was not a pension payable in respect of disablement because the amount of the pension was calculated solely by reference to the length of his pensionable service and in no way by reference to the extent or degree of his disablement. It was therefore like a fireman's ordinary pension, a pension payable in respect of past services, and as such "earnings" liable to attachment as defined by section 24(1)(b) of the Attachment of Earnings Act, 1971.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by Mr Gordon Henry Miles from the dismissal by the Divisional Court of the Family Division (Sir George Baker, President, and Mr Justice Wood, Mr Justice Purchase dissenting) *The Times*, July 12) of his appeal against an attachment of earnings order made by Taunton Deane justices, Somerset, on the application of his former wife, Mrs Joan Miles, to secure payments to her under a maintenance order. The order was directed to Somerset County Council by whom Mr Miles was paid a pension as a retired member of the county fire brigade *and ordered the county council* to make deductions from Mr Miles's pension at the normal rate of £18 a week and specified the protected earnings rate as £22 a week. The figure of £18 represented £16 in respect of current payments under the maintenance order and £2 in respect of arrears.

Section 24 of the Attachment of Earnings Act provides: "(1) For the purposes of the Act, but subject to the following subsection, 'earnings' are any sums payable to a person . . . (b) by way of pension (including an annuity in respect of past services, whether or not rendered to the person paying the annuity . . .) (2) The following shall not be treated as earnings: . . . (d) pension or allowances payable in respect of disablement or disability."

Mr Peter Hurst for Mr Miles; Mr Harry Woolf as amicus curiae.

LORD JUSTICE BRANDON, reading the judgment of the court, said that Mr Miles was born on July 11, 1920. He retired from Somerset Fire Brigade on December 31, 1972, after 28¼ years' service. He was then permanently disabled due to osteo-arthritis in both hips and his retirement was on account of that disablement. On his retirement he became entitled *to be paid a pension by* the county council under the Firemen's Pension Scheme Order, 1973, which had retrospective effect as from April 1, 1972.

The question was whether the pension payable to Mr Miles following his retirement on account of permanent disablement at the end of 1972 was a pension in respect of disablement or disability within the meaning of section 24(2)(d) or not. If it was, the justices had no power to make an attachment order in respect of it. If it was not, they had such a power. It was therefore necessary *to consider the true nature of* Mr Miles's pension and for that purpose to examine the order under which it was payable to him.

Article 14 in Appendix 2 to the Order provided: (1) Every regular fireman who is permanently disabled and retires on that account shall be entitled to an ill-health award as hereinafter provided. (2) The award under paragraph (1) shall be an ill-health pension calculated in accordance with Part III of Schedule 1."

The effect of Part III of Schedule 1 was that the amount of the ill-health pension was calculated by reference to length of service. In the result, because Mr Miles retired on account of permanent disablement, he became entitled to an ill-health pension of 40/60ths of his average pensionable pay; whereas, if he had retired otherwise than on that account he would have become entitled to an ordinary pension equal to 37/60ths of his average pensionable pay.

It was necessary to recognize and have regard to the distinction between two concepts. The first concept, which appeared in both section 24(1)(b) and section 24(2)(d) of the Attachment of Earnings Act but was not found in any of the articles of the Order, was that *of a pension payable* in respect of something, past services generally in the case of section 24(1)(b) and disablement or disability in the case of section 24(2)(d). The second concept, which appeared in article 14 but which was not found in section 24(1)(b) or section 24(2)(d), was that of retirement on account of something, namely, permanent disablement.

If the distinction between the two concepts was recognized and regard had to it the situation was that Mr Miles's retirement was on account of his disablement and he became entitled to his pension upon such retirement. The amount of the pension, however, was calculated solely by reference to the *length of his pensionable service* and in no way by reference to the extent or the degree of his disablement.

In those circumstances the pension was not, on a true view of the matter, a pension payable in respect of disablement: it was on the contrary like a fireman's ordinary pension, a pension payable in respect of past services. Their Lordships had reached the same conclusion as the majority of the Divisional Court and would therefore dismiss the appeal.

Solicitors: Morgan & Lamplugh, Hastings; Treasury Solicitor.

Taxpayer's rectification of faults not enough

Kirvell (Inspector of Taxes) v Guy

Before Mr Justice Walton

[Judgment delivered November 24]

The granting of a certificate of exemption from the tax deduction provisions for sub-contractors in the construction industry could not be upheld merely because a subcontractor had showed at the hearing of his appeal that he had rectified faults that he had made in the past in his tax affairs.

His Lordship, allowing an appeal by the Crown, held that the general commissioners had misapprehended the provisions relating to tax collection in the construction industry in the Finance (No 2) Act, 1975, and had been wrong in granting the taxpayer, Mr Donald Guy, such a certificate after the Board of Inland Revenue had refused to do so.

Mr Brian Davenport for the Crown; Mr Nicholas Stewart for the taxpayer.

MR JUSTICE WALTON said that for many years there had been difficulty in recovering tax from sub-contractors in the construction industry, and though many were honest and willing to pay, there were some people who were not.

By section 69 of the 1975 Act contractors had to make deduction for tax from payments made to their sub-contractors. Section 70 provided for the issuing of a certificate of exemption from section 69 for certain subcontractors who satisfied conditions set out in Part I of Schedule 12 to the Act. Clause 3 provided: "(1) An applicant must subject to sub-paragraph (2) below, have complied with all obligations imposed on him by or under the Income Tax Acts or the Taxes Management Act, 1970, in respect of periods ending within the qualifying period . . . (2) An applicant who has failed to comply with such an obligation or request . . . shall nevertheless be treated as satisfying this condition as regards that obligation or request if the Board are of the opinion that in all the circumstances the failure ought to be disregarded for the purposes of his application for a certificate. . . ."

The nub of the present case related to the appeals procedure set out in section 70(6): "A person aggrieved by the refusal of an application for a certificate . . . may . . . appeal to the general commissioners . . .; and the jurisdiction of the commissioners on such an appeal shall include jurisdiction to review any relevant decision taken by the Board in the exercise of their functions under this section other than a decision that an individual, a company or a firm is or is not to be treated as satisfying a condition set out in any part of Schedule 12 to this Act."

The taxpayer had been refused a certificate and appealed to the commissioners. During the qualifying period he had failed to declare small amounts of bank interest paid to his wife, failed to make certain returns in respect of payments to his sub-contractors, and failed to give certain receipts required under construction industry regulations. The commissioners held that the Board had been right to refuse the certificate, but decided that as the taxpayer had rectified his faults they would issue one. The question whether they were entitled so to do depended on the statutory provisions.

For the taxpayer it was admitted that if the Board, in accordance with clause 3(2), had actually made a decision that they would not disregard the failures by the taxpayer, any appeal would be out of court by reason of section 70(6). But, it was said, the Board never did make any such decision: true, although the inspector of taxes had said that the taxpayer *was not* excused under clause 3(2) the circumstances were not investigated by the commissioners and there was no evidence to that effect. But his Lordship was exceptionally disinclined to give effect to that argument when there had been the clearest possible statement by the inspector before the commissioners and no objection whatsoever had been taken to it.

If the Board had not come to any decision on clause 3 (2), then for the purposes of section 70 (6) that was not something that the commissioners were entitled to review. Thus it appeared that the appeal could never have got off the ground.

The commissioners had misapprehended their function very considerably. The Board had refused to exercise their discretion under clause 3 (2) and the commissioners were not in a position to exercise that discretion for them.

At the date the issue of the certificate came to be considered by the inspector he had *been right* in refusing it and once the conditions set out in Schedule 12 had been found to have not been satisfied that was the end of the matter and what happened thereafter was irrelevant. In deciding to issue the certificate because of the *finding that the taxpayer* had rectified his faults, the commissioners had assumed to themselves a dispensing power which they did not have. The appeal was allowed.

Because the case was the first concerning the provisions to come before the court and because the construction industry needed guidance on the matter the Crown had agreed to pay the taxpayer's costs.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue: Capstick-Dale & Partners.

Puzzling case of the legal aid certificate

Patel v Patel

The interpretation of the Legal Aid (Assessment of Resources) Regulations, 1960 (as amended) by the Law Society (No 13 London East) Area Committee was criticized by Mr Justice Payne in the Family Division. The No 13 Area Committee had stated that as the husband, Mr Hashim Patel, had been granted a civil aid certificate in 1968, any change in the husband's circumstances would not be recognized after the lapse of 12 months following the grant and that his solicitors were authorized to continue to act for him under the certificate.

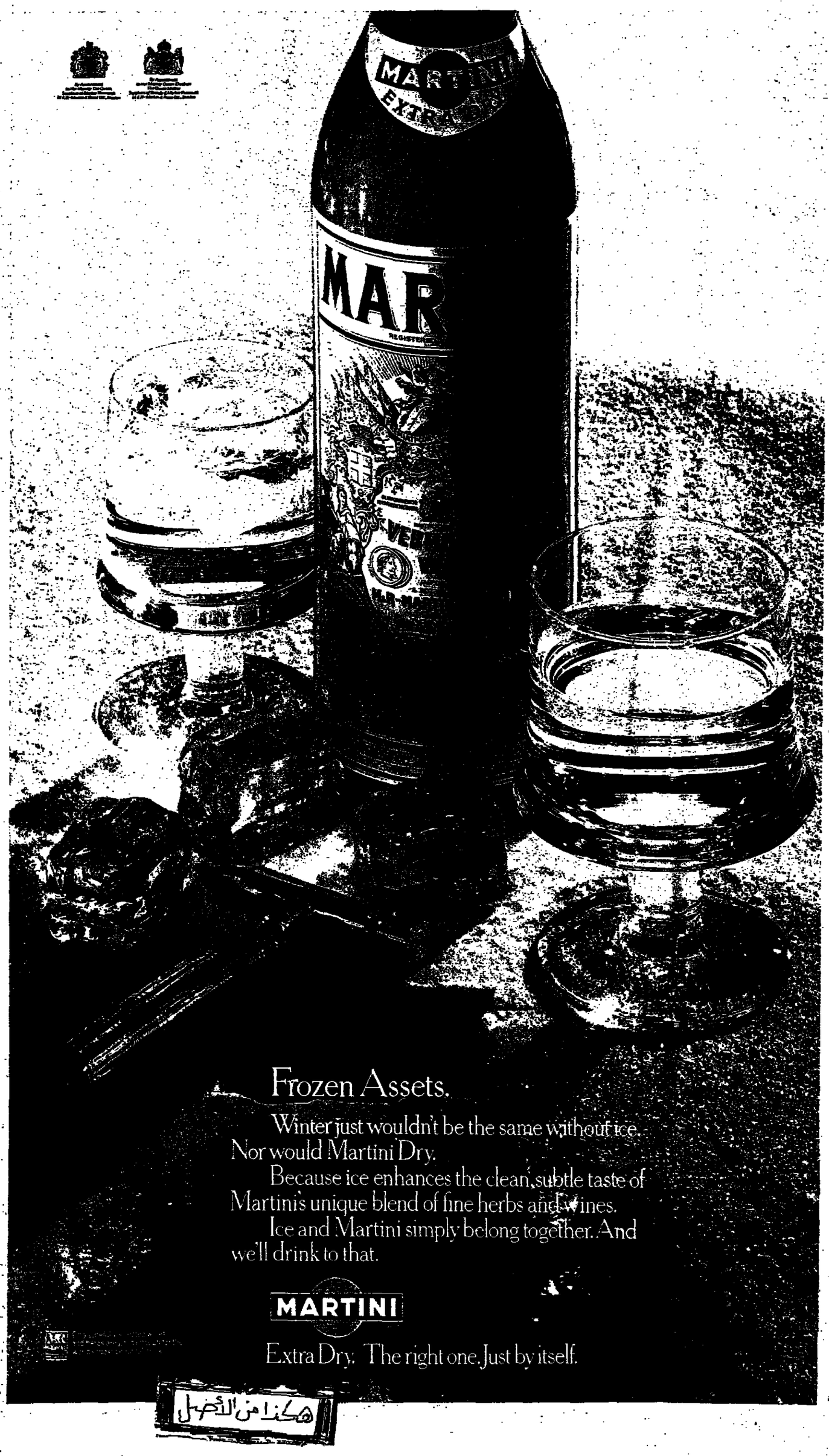
HIS LORDSHIP said that the matter came before him on appeal. The husband sought an order requiring the wife's application for financial provision to be transferred to the High Court as there was a contested issue of conduct to be tried. The wife had procured a petition in 1968 for divorce on the ground of cruelty. In 1977 she had been granted a decree based on two years' separation, with the husband consenting to a decree.

Dismissing the appeal his Lordship said one aspect of the case—an aspect upon which he had no jurisdiction—was extremely puzzling. In 1968 the husband had been given a civil aid certificate to defend the wife's suit and to cross-pray. At that time his disposable income was £693 a year. By January, 1978, he had an income of £12,000 gross and about £8,000 net as well as capital.

The husband's solicitors invited the Supplementary Benefits Commission to consider reassessment. The executive officer replied that the computation period had long expired and that the change in Mr Patel's financial circumstances would not be recognized. The wife's solicitors also complained to No 13 Area about the legal aid received by the husband.

The observations of Mr Justice Willmer in *Moss v Moss* ([19 P 373) were just as applicable today as in 1955. Mr Justice Willmer had stated that the [illegible] of information being supplied by an assisted person to the committee as to an increase in means was the same as [illegible] an original application and should call for the consideration of an entirely new period of computation.

There was provision in the regulations for the amendment of a certificate. His Lordship considered if the interpretation peculiar to the No 13 Area Committee. His Lordship was under the impression that the interpretation suggested in *Moss* had been followed and perhaps the present case was exceptional. For the future being there would be no doubt concerning the husband's con



COURT CIRCULAR

CKINGHAM PALACE

ember 28: The Queen was sent at a Reception this evening by the Drapers' Company to k the reopening of Drapers' l, London.

er Majesty was received upon val by the Master (Mr Wells arrell).

he Hon Mary Morrison, Mr ert Fellowes and Lieutenant-mander Robert Guy, RN, were ttendance.

he Duke of Edinburgh, Presi-t, attended a meeting between Central Council of Physical reation and members of the dish Sports Federation and a luncheon party at Bucking-Palace.

is Royal Highness, President, evening was present at a eption at Her Majesty's Tower London followed by a Dinner by the Central Council of ical Recreation in honour of visit of His Royal Highness ce Bertil of Sweden and the ish Sports Federation at the Lane Hotel.

rd Rupert Nevill was in ndance.

e Prince of Wales, President, evening presented the Royal Club Awards for 1977 at the l Automobile Club, Pall Mall, lon.

e Hon Mary Morrison has eeded Mrs John Dugdale as n Waiting to The Queen.

RENCE HOUSE

mber 28: Queen Elizabeth Queen Mother this afternoon ed the Battle of Britain num at Hendon.

e Lady Jean Rankin and Sir in Gilmur were in attendance.

SINGTON PALACE

mber 28: The Princess Mar-, Countess of Snowdon, this ng attended the *Evening* British Film Awards at the London Theatre, Drury Lane, resented the Gold Medal for best film.

The Lady Anne Tennant and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

November 28: The Duke of Gloucester, President, 71000 Duke of Gloucester Preservation Society, was present this evening at a Reception given by the Association of Railway Preservation Societies Limited at the Science Museum. Later His Royal Highness and the Duchess of Gloucester were present at a Hallmark Dinner to commemorate the 500th Anniversary of the London Assay Office, Goldsmiths' Hall.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland and Miss Susanna Cryer were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE

November 28: The Duke of Kent today visited Simon Engineering Limited at Stockport. In the afternoon His Royal Highness opened the new Road Transport Industry's Training Centre at Chadderton, Manchester.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain James Greenfield.

The Duchess of Kent, as Patron, this afternoon visited the John Grooms Association for the Disabled at Edgeware, Middlesex. Her Royal Highness, as Patron of the National Society for Cancer Relief, this evening attended the Royal Gala Charity performance of *Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat* at the Westminster Theatre, Victoria.

Mrs Ajan Henderson was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE

November 28: Princess Alexandra was present this afternoon at the Annual Meetings of the Commonwealth Council of the Royal Life Saving Society held on board Headquarters Ship Wellington, London. At the conclusion of the Meetings, Her Royal Highness handed over the office of Commonwealth President to Prince Michael of Kent.

The Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent will be guests of honour at a gala soirée to be held at the French Embassy on Wednesday, December 6, in aid of Action Research for the Crippled Child. There will be a fashion show during the evening.

£25m a year spent on preserving a heritage

By Philip Howard

Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, asserted yesterday that the Government spends in all more than £25m a year on preserving historic buildings in England. "I would accept that this figure is an imperfect reflection of need", he said, "but expenditure on historic buildings must be considered in relation to all the other calls on the department's money."

He was opening an exhibition to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Historic Buildings Council in the historic Banqueting House in Whitehall.

In its first year the council recommended five grants worth a total of £10,650. They were for a small house incorporating the remains of a thirteenth-century mendicant friary, a Tudor gatehouse, an Elizabethan country house, an eighteenth-century mansion, and an eighteenth-century print room. Twenty-five years on, the council has become an important guardian of architectural and historical heritage, with a budget of more than £7m. It has recommended grant aid for more than 3,800 houses and 308 churches and in addition supports 119 town schemes and 500 conservation areas. It advises the Treasury on the administration of capital transfer tax exemptions for the owners of historic houses and land.

Compared with other national conservation bodies the council is parsimoniously financed and staffed. Recent cuts have reduced the staff of the Directorate of Ancient Monuments and Buildings listing buildings in England to 16. Scotland has nine.

The exhibition, called "the Past has a Future", shows how the council's work has grown from its original purpose of repairing historic houses to conserving the outstanding areas of historic towns, cities, and villages. It illustrates the conservationist horror stories, from tower blocks overshadowing the pretty terraces of Brighton to dilapidation eating away the buildings near Howden Minster. It shows how the council has extended its care to embrace such buildings as railway stations and factories, and even oddities with historical associations like the Temple of Vaccinia at Berkeley, Gloucestershire, where Edward Jenner made his first experiments in vaccination.

The state can own only the greatest buildings. Most listed buildings must remain the responsibility of their owners, helped where necessary by the Government on the advice of the council. Its budget needs to be greatly increased. Without its work over the past 25 years England would be a more barren place.



Barn on the move: Final touches of mortar being smoothed into the brickwork of a sixteenth-century Suffolk barn, which has been dismantled and transported from Ipswich to Dunsford, near Guildford. The barn, a grade two listed building with an oak-studded five-bay timber frame and unusual herringbone-pattern brick nogging between the studwork, was threatened with demolition to make way for a projected by-pass but was saved by conservationists and restorers. It will be converted by its new owners into a four-bedroomed house with the original façade largely intact. After nine months spent in obtaining planning consent, dismantling and rebuilding took six months and involved the colour coding of about 5,000 bricks and more than 400 pieces of timber, varying in size from 28lb to 7cwt.

OBITUARY

MR W. L. McELWEE

Teacher and historian

S. W. writes:

William Lloyd McElwee, historian and schoolmaster, died on November 22, aged 71. He was educated at Sedbergh and Christ Church, and after research in Vienna and a lectureship at Liverpool was history tutor at Stowe from 1934 to 1962, except for war service with the Argylls during which he won a Military Cross in Normandy.

He taught well, but he did more than teach history. His productions of Shakespeare at the Queen's Temple were not easily forgotten. Somehow he managed also to run the school's most successful fencing, to ride with the Grafton hounds, to lecture regularly for the WEA, and to be Chairman of the Governors of the Royal Latin School in Buckingham. In the holidays he took tours to Italy and France (where, before the war, a fortnight's glorious motoring, sightseeing and gourmandising cost £25). After leaving Stowe he became Head of Modern Studies at Sandhurst. There he made many friends and devised a system of "communication"—learning to say and write exactly what you mean—which made its mark.

He first published, with A. J. P. Taylor, a translation of Friedjung's *The Struggle for Supremacy in Germany*, followed by *The Reign of Charles V*. After the war he wrote largely on seventeenth-century England, including a life of James I and a horrifying detailed account of the Overbury murder. A general history, *The Story of England*, was a notable success. In retirement he wrote the history of his regiment, and in 1974 appeared *The Art of War—Waterloo to Mons*, a distinguished work revealing the failure of most military leaders to understand the effect of the weapons and methods they employed. He also published three novels, and was elected to membership of the Royal Society of Literature.

For all his years at Stowe he and his wife Patience—who also wrote novels and died far too young in 1963—kept open house for pupils, parents and their own friends, and the wit and high spirits of those house parties did not hide their kindness to and understanding of the fairly frequent casualties of public school life.

After her death his daughter-in-law and grandchildren remained a source of great pride to him.

SIR JOHN KEELING

Sir John Keeling, a director and former chairman of Safeguard Industrial Investments Ltd and vice-chairman of the Bowater Paper Corporation Ltd from 1945 to 1967, died on November 22 at the age of 83. He was Director-General of Aircraft Distribution from 1943 to 1945 and deputy chairman of British European Airways from 1947 to 1965.

In 1923, with Mr Reginald E. Cornwall, he founded the London and Yorkshire Trust Ltd of which he later became chairman.

He married Dorothy, daughter of Dr M. I. Finucane. They had three sons and a daughter.

EARL OF CRANBROOK

P.H. writes:

Your necessarily brief obituary of the Earl of Cranbrook did less than justice to the very full part he played in the public life of Earl Suffolk during the past 50 years.

In addition to the posts which you mentioned he was not only one of the founder-members of the Suffolk Rural Community Council, and their chairman for some 30 years, but, at at one time he could claim to be a member of the House of Lords, the county council, the district council and the parish council, and active with all of them as well as being a member of the Bench.

Lord Cranbrook had a Puckish sense of humour—some might describe it as also Rabelaisian at times—and he delighted in pricking the bubble of pomposity in debate and elsewhere. Many will however remember him above all for his innate kindness to those less favoured by fortune than he was. An example of this was the generosity with which he and Lady Cranbrook allowed their sheep farm in Westmoreland to be used for holidays by members of the staff of the county council, the rural community council and the probation service.

There will be many who will not only remember Lord Cranbrook with gratitude and affection but will also regard him as one of the most outstanding men they have ever been privileged to meet.

MR A. B. CONRAD

A correspondent writes:

Alfred Borys Conrad, who died on November 13, aged 80, was the elder son of the novelist Joseph Conrad, whose novel *The Shadow-Line* was dedicated to him. His published reminiscences, *My Father: Joseph Conrad* (1970), offered lively and entertaining insights into the relationship between father and son, and gave many instances of the sense of humour which also characterized Borys's short stories.

In his later years the president of the Joseph Conrad Society (United Kingdom), Borys Conrad will long be remembered with affection by members of the society for his enthusiastic encouragement and help, and for his readiness to provide advice and recollections for many inquirers, however humble, into his father's life and work and into the family's history.

Gold snuffbox given by Queen of Spain to London merchant fetches £20,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A French gold snuffbox encrusted with diamonds and set with a portrait miniature of Queen Maria Cristina of Spain was sold at Christie's yesterday for £20,000 (estimate £8,000 to £10,000). It was presented by the queen, whose likeness appears on the lid, to Frederick Huth, a London merchant, who rendered important services to Spain about the time of the Napoleonic wars.

During the wars his firm was appointed official agent for the payment of Spanish diplomats abroad as well as being London correspondents of the Spanish Treasury. The box, which is 3½ inches long, was made by Gabriel Raoul Morel, of Paris.

The sale was devoted to portrait miniatures, boxes and objects of virtu and made a total of £172,235, with 2 per cent unsold. A miniature painted about 1660 of Robert, fourth baron Brooke, by Samuel Cooper, was sold to Lavender at £6,800 (estimate £6,000 to £10,000). The head and shoulders are depicted with his chestnut curls cascading over a steel breastplate.

Leggatt's spent £3,500 (estimate £1,000 to £1,500) on behalf of the National Portrait Gallery to buy a portrait miniature of Mrs Damer by Richard Cosway. She was a sculptress and numbered among her friends Horace Walpole, Josephine de Beauharnais and the Duchess of Devonshire, as well as Richard Cosway. It is signed with the flowery monogram which Cosway reserved for very special portraits, and dated 1785.

A group of miniature Fabergé Easter eggs brought higher prices than expected, ranging up to £480 (estimate £100 to £150) for one with a guilloche gold body enamelled pink, one end with rose-diamond set petals and the other with a cabochon moonstone. Christie's record that the egg's enamel is worn.

The Christie's sale devoted to the Eric W. Phipps collection of drawings and watercolours made £64,915, with 3 per cent unsold. Martin Gregory, a London dealer, paid the top price of £9,000 (estimate £6,000 to £8,000) for a Turner watercolour of Kidwelly Castle, South Wales, probably dating from about 1798-99.

Among the more unusual items was a pencil and red chalk nude study of a girl by William Mulready inscribed "Royal Academy, London" and dated 1854. She is finely drawn in a highly finished style, and went to the Maas Gallery at £1,900 (estimate £300 to £400).

A sale of mainly Victorian paintings, drawings and prints at Sotheby's Bearne in Torquay brought £100,605, with 5 per cent unsold. A nineteenth-century Dutch kitchen interior by Charles van Meer went for £11,800 (estimate £3,000 to £5,000) and an Eastern interior, "The dancing girl", by Giulio Rosati, made £5,800 (estimate £2,000 to £2,500).

Christie's South Kensington held an unusual sale devoted to lace, lace bobbins and reference books on lace. Most of the buyers were private collectors and the sale made £6,996, with 4 per cent unsold. A lace pillow, sold with a collection of bobbins, made £110 (estimate £30 to £50); Baron Alfred de Hemeberg's *La Dentelle Ancienne*, published with 181 plates in 1931, fetched £80 (estimate £45 inscription made £45

Yorkshire TV denounces OBA proposal

By Kenneth Gosling

Yorkshire Television, one of the "big five" independent companies, will have nothing to do with an open broadcasting authority in the form proposed in the recent White Paper.

An emphatic renunciation of a fourth channel run on the lines proposed in the Annan report and now supported by the Government was made by Mr Paul Fox, the company's managing director and director of programmes, yesterday.

The White Paper was the greatest threat to the independence of broadcasting in this country for more than 50 years, Mr Fox told the Broadcasting Press Guild in London.

National Liberal Club

Lord Gladwyn, on behalf of Liberal International, yesterday presented to Lord Rea, president of the National Liberal Club, a portrait of Count Raczynski, former Polish Ambassador and Foreign Minister in the exiled Polish Government. Mr Leonard Smith, chairman of the club, presided and Count Raczynski was present.

£5m aid for film-making expected in new year

By Martin Hackerby

Legislation to provide the National Film Finance Corporation with a further £5m is expected early next year, Sir John Terry, managing director of the corporation, said yesterday.

Presenting the corporation's annual report for 1977-78, he said its funds were extremely limited. The legislation to establish a British film authority could not be expected for several years, he believed, and in the meantime the corporation would be hamstrung unless further funds were made available.

However, he understood from the Government that a Bill was imminent and that it would provide at least £5m to add to the corporation's resources of about £500,000.

Sir John said that in the past year loans had been approved for five films: *The Thief of Baghdad*, *The Riddle of the Sands*, *Black Jack*, *The Sailor's Return* and *The Shout*. The last named had received the special jury award at this year's Cannes Film Festival.

Other films that had received finance from the corporation in the present year were *The Europeans*, which recently finished shooting in the United States, and *Torquay Summer*.

Sir John, who retires at the end of the year, argued that in its 28 years the corporation had been involved in the finance of 750 films at an annual cost to the taxpayer of only about £70,000.

The British Film Institute was receiving a grant of £3.7m this year to encourage the study, enjoyment and preservation of film, he said. "It seems to me utterly illogical that the amount deployed on the making of films, on which the study, enjoyment and preservation depend, should be something like £70,000 a year."

National Film Finance Corporation, Annual Report and Accounts, for year ended March 31, 1978 (Command 7370, Stationery Office, 50p).

Gallantry of railway fire rescuers rewarded

Three railwaymen involved in the Taunton sleeping-car fire last July received gallantry awards from British Rail yesterday. The man who helped to pull passengers from the blazing train, each received a £200 cheque.

Twelve people died after fire broke out on the Penzance-to-Paddington sleeper.

"It was a black day in the annals of the Western Region", Mr Leslie Lloyd, regional general manager, said.

"It would have been even blacker but for the courageous work of these men and many other people."

"These are certainly the first gallantry awards we have made in my memory. They are well deserved. There are people alive today who would almost certainly not be but for these men."

The men are: Mr Andrew Barriball, aged 23, guard, of Exeter; Mr David Jago, 60, railwayman, of Plymouth; and Mr José Lamazares, aged 27, sleeping car attendant, of Paddington.

After the ceremony, at Paddington station, Mr Lamazares said: "I did the same as anyone would have done in those circumstances. Sea rescue: Four Royal Navy helicopter airmen are to receive the Air Force Cross for rescuing men from the gale-stricken oil rig Orion earlier this year.

The rescue operations was carried out at night in atrocious weather with high winds and very poor visibility. The official citation pays tribute to the men's "great courage, devotion to duty and professionad competence".

The four men, all based at the Royal Naval air station at Culdrose, Cornwall, are Lieut Glen James Tilsley, Lieut Robert George Davidson, Lieut Anthony James Eagles and Lieut Paul Crudgington. Lieut Tilsley was nominated the Royal Navy's Man of the Year earlier this month in recognition of those who took part in the rescue operation.

Forthcoming marriages

Hon A. E. E. Alport
Miss A. V. Grove-White

The engagement is announced between Edward, son of Lord and Alport, of The Cross House, de la Haye, Colchester, Anne, elder daughter of Mr Mrs P. A. Grove-White, of Piece, Wormingford, Colr.

... Grieve
Miss B. M. France

The engagement is announced en Richard, eldest son of W. Grieve and the late Grieve, of Cirencester, and Mary, eldest daughter of ller and Mrs R. L. France, ollington, Chester.

M. Thornborough
Miss E. A. Fields

The engagement is announced en Rex Michael, son of Mr Mrs R&. R. Thornbotough, of eld, Suffolk, formerly of ge, Essex, and Elizabeth eldest daughter of Mr and S. Fields, of Watford, rdshire formerly of Norwich

rriage

P. Hyde
iss D. Mann

marriage took place in Norton November 28, 1978, beMr Ivan Hyde, youngest son e late Mr C. E. Hyde and Hyde, of Rosudgeon, Cornand Miss Diana Mann, only ter of the late Surgeon Comr and Mrs F. R. Mann, of rgh, Norfolk.

hdays today

Brown, 70; Sir Eric Drake, Surgeon Vice-Admiral, Sir d Greeson, 90; Professor Howard, 55; Sir Edward , 72; Professor Frank ode, 59; Mr Goronwy Rees, r David Steel, 62; Sir Peter nt, 68.

Mr G. H. F. Irwin
and Miss A. D. Overin

The engagement is announced between Harley, son of Mr K. G. F. Irwin, of Dubai, United Arab Emirates, and Mrs E. G. Purke, of Manama, Bahrain, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. A. Overin, of Barton, Lancashire.

Mr R. J. McKane
and Miss M. E. Pohland

The engagement is announced between Richard James, second son of Mr and Mrs L. C. McKane, of The Downs Barn, Prampton Mansell, Gloucestershire, and Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. C. Pohland, of Ligonier, Pennsylvania, United States.

Mr P. R. A. Rynsard
and Miss J. M. J. Wakelam

The engagement is announced between Paul, second son of Mr and Mrs J. G. F. Rynsard, of Larches, Bury Road, Newmarket, and Julia, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. Wakelam, of South Cottage, Maggswell Lane, Orton Longueville, Cambridgeshire, and formerly of Rotherwood House, Ashby de la Zouch.

Today's engagements

The Queen holds investiture, Buckingham Palace, 11.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, visits 1st Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Wales (24th/41st Foot), in training, Stanford, Norfolk, 10.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attends reception given by Georgian Group, St James's Palace, 6.30.

Crafts Fair: Old Chelsea Town Hall, King's Road, 11-7.30.

Lectures: Federigo da Montefeltro and the Este Family, National Gallery, 1. America—a twentieth-century review, Victoria and Albert Museum, 1.15.

Memorial service: Colonel Sir Robert Gooch, Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, noon; Professor Sir Max Mallowan, St James's, Piccadilly, noon.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Dr H. N. Savory to be chairman of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales, in succession to Professor W. F. Grimes.

Mr Edward Stourton (Trinity College), to be president of the Cambridge Union Society; Mr Dominic Casserley (Jesus), vice-president; Mr Michael Booth (Trinity College), secretary.

Mr H. L. Cowans, MP for Newcastle upon Tyne, Central, to be parliamentary private secretary to Mr Charles Morris, Minister of State, Civil Service Department, in succession to the late Mr Frank Hatton.

Haberdashers' Company

Major-General Sir John Bates has been elected Master of the Haberdashers' Company for the ensuring year, with Mr H. C. Quilman, Mr M. E. Bathurst, QC, Mr P. C. F. Warren and Mr J. R. Welch as Wardens.

University news

Cambridge

EMMANUEL COLLEGE. Mr U. P. Burke, MA, university lecturer-elect in history, has been elected into an official fellowship for three years from October 1, 1979.

Luncheons

...ommonwealth Parliamentary ...ation

...ss Llewelyn-Davies of ... was host at a luncheon in ...ouse of Commons yesterday ... by the United Kingdom ... of the CPA in honour of ... High Commissioner for ...a and Mrs Peart. Also ... were:

...orma Seers, Lord Auckland, Mr ... Boyden, MP, Mr Paul Dean, ... Lord Drumalbyn, Mr Ernest ...ugh, MP, Sir John Gilmour, ...r Robert Woof, MP and Mr ...dellor.

...ral Steel Design Awards

...chard Marsh presented the Structural Steel Design ... at a luncheon held at the Institute of British Archi... yesterday. Sir Charles ..., chairman of the British ... Corporation, presided. ... were given for the Sainsbury Centre for the Visual Arts ... Anglia University and the ...n Bridge in Perthshire. ... present included:

...bert and Lady Sainsbury, Sir ... Cox, Sir Ove Arup, Sir William ... Dr O. A. Koremsky, Professor ... Harris, Mr D. H. Peters, Mr ... Foster, Mr Anthony Hunt, Mr ... Creasey, Mr W. D. Lucy, Mr ...oy, Mr O. T. Williams and Mr ...n.

Chandlers' Company

Callow Chandlers Company ...tined the Masters, Prime ...ns and Clerks of livery ...nies at luncheon at their ...esterday. The Master, Lord ... of Kilgerran, QC, presided.

...TA

...nited Kingdom South Africa ... Association's thirteenth ... council luncheon was held ...osvenor House yesterday. ... those present were the ... of honour, Mr D. V. Louw, ... d'Affaires of South Africa ...r H. B. Greenborough, presi... of the CBI. The speakers ... the chief guest, Mr William ...law, MP, Deputy Leader of ...onservative Party, and Mr ... Dunkley, chairman of the ...tion.

Indonesia Association

Mr A. G. B. Young, chairman, was host at a luncheon given by the Council of the Indonesian Association yesterday in honour of Professor Monohar Kusumaatmadja, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia, at the Overseas Bankers Club.

Service luncheon

Royal Artillery Council of Scotland

Major-General R. M. Somerville, Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery, presided at the autumn meeting and luncheon of the Royal Artillery Council of Scotland, held at Craigiehall, Edinburgh, yesterday. Among those present were: Lady Hayman, Lieutenant-General Sir David Scott-Barrett, Colonel Sir Patrick Thomas, Major-General T. S. C. Streatfeild, Brigadier P. H. Contis, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Rayne, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Homfray, Major R. Richards, Brigadier S. J. Robertson, Brigadier D. P. Fyffe, Colonel R. J. C. Fleming, Colonel D. D. G. Hardie, Colonel N. B. C. Teacher, Colonel Balfour Thompson, Colonel A. S. Weatherhead, Colonel T. R. R. Weston, Lieutenant-Colonel E. N. D. Hornby and Major W. H. Campbell.

Dinners

Prime Minister

The Prime Minister was host at a dinner held at 10 Downing Street yesterday in honour of the Prime Minister of Luxembourg. Those present were:

The Luxembourg Ambassador, M Paul Helminger, Dr David Owen, MP, Mrs Shirley Williams, MP, Mr Wedgwood Benn, MP, Mr John Morris, MP, Mr Joel Barnett, MP, Sir Michael Palliser, Mr Tom McNally and Mr Bryan Cartledge.

Lady Mayoress of Westminster

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster gave a dinner at the City Hall last night. The guests included:

The Apostolic Delegate, the High Commissioner for Canada and Mrs Martin, the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Lady Carter, the Ambassador for Sweden and Mrs Rydbeck, the Ambassador for Portugal and Senhora Martins, the High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Freeth, the Lord Lieutenant of Greater London, Lady Duncan-Sandys, Sir Derek and Lady Walker-Smith, Sir Desmond and Lady Plummer, the Dean of Westminster and Mrs Carpenter, Mr and Mrs R. B. Greenborough, Mr J. A. Clewley, and Mr and Mrs S. M. H. Batson.

English-Speaking Union

Governor Averell Harriman gave the 1978 Churchill Lecture at the American Embassy last night. Mr Harold Macmillan, OM, proposed a vote of thanks. Sir Patrick Dean, chairman of the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth, presided and welcomed guests at the dinner held afterwards at Dartmouth House.

Strafford Club

The Strafford Club met for dinner last night at Magdalene College, Cambridge. Count Nikolai Tolstoy was the guest of honour and Lord William Taylour, president, was in the chair.

Receptions

Mr I. Tabai

Mr Ieremia Tabai, Chief Minister of the Gilbert Islands, held a reception at Church House, Westminster, last night. He was assisted by Mr Thomati Iuta, Mr Barbera Kirata, Mr Roniti Teiwaki and Mr Tiwau Awira. Those present included:

Members of the Diplomatic Corps, members of her Majesty's Government, members of both Houses of Parliament, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster, friends of the Gilbert Islands and Gilbertese students in the United Kingdom.

Institute of Sports Medicine

The Institute of Sports Medicine held a reception at the Reform Club yesterday evening. Lord Lloyd of Kilgerran, QC, was in the chair. Among those present were:

Lord Smith of Marlow, Baroness Masham of Ilton, Sir John Richardson, Sir George Young, MP, Professor Sir Ludwig Guttmann, Surgeon Vice-Admiral J. S. P. Rawlings, Professor E. S. Watkins, Professor J. M. Cameron, Dr J. Whittles, Professor A. W. Wilkinson, Mr L. G. de R. Epes, and Mr P. Sebastian.

Latest wills

Mr Reginald Ernest ASHBY, of Hastings, left £110,071 net. After personal bequests he left £500 to the Multiple Sclerosis Society Hastings branch, and the residue to that society at 10 Stratford Road, London, for research.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Affleck, Mr Wilfrid, of Ulverston £175,654

Blundell, Mr Frederick George, of Southport £124,400

Holcroft, Sir Reginald Culcheth, Second baronet, of Pulverbatch £615,973

Meyer, Rebecca, of Singapore, estate in England and Wales £396,600

Church news

...appointments include:

...e of Liverpool

Rev B. R. Howell, Vicar of St ...s, Blundellsands and Rural ... of Sefton, the Rev N. ...rys, diocesan planning adviser ...haplain to the new housing ... in parish of St Mary, West ... and the Rev M. M. Wolfe, ... of Up Holland, Skelmersdale ...ral Dean of Ormskirk to be ...y canons of Liverpool Cathedral; ...ev V. J. Sawrey, Vicar of St ...s with St Cuthbert's, Everton, ...rector of St Michael's, Aughton.

...e of Norwich

Rev A. B. Dersley, Vicar of Elmham with Hillingford and ...Dean of Brisley and Elmham, ...r D. G. W. Green, Rector of ...nd South Pickenham and Rural ... Breckland, and the Rev C. J. ..., Vicar of Eaton and Rural ... of Norwich (South), to be honorary canons of Norwich Cathedral.

The Rev D. W. A. Rider, Vicar of Buxton with Lamas and Rector of Lamas with Little Ryburgh, to be Rector of Saxlingham with Bawsey and Mintlyn, King's Lynn.

The Rev M. F. Stedman, Rector and Team Leader of the Bramerton Group of Parishes, to be also Rural Dean of Loddon.

Diocese of Ripon

The Rev G. C. Darvill, Vicar of Kippax with Great Preston, to be Vicar of Catterick with Tunstall.

The Rev F. W. A. Ledgard, Rector of Bedale, to be also Rural Dean of Wensley.

The Rev P. W. Rushton, Chaplain, RAF Leeming, to be priest-in-charge of Bolton-on-Swale.

Diocese of Sheffield

The Rev B. E. Brinkman, formerly RAF Chaplain, to be rector of Tankersley.

The Rev M. C. Hedley, Vicar of St Stephen's, Low Elswick, Newcastle, to be Rector of St Helen's, Treeton.

Bridge pairs favourites win easily

By Our Bridge Correspondent

The first Cutty Sark autumn bridge congress was held at Torquay last weekend. Players from many counties competed and A. M. Hiron and B. Schapiro, a former world champion, justified their selection as favourites for the championship pairs with a runaway victory after one qualifying round and a two-session final. Results:

Mixed pairs: G. Senior, Mrs L. Shillito (Notts), 1,248; Major R. McMorran, Mrs M. Bennett (Somerset and Essex), 1,241; Fillich, Mr and Mrs D. Spriggs (Southern Counties), 1,216.

Championship pairs: A. M. Hiron, B. Schapiro (London), 2,479; P. Channack, S. Kaplan (Somerset), 2,420; H. Norman, N. H. Elliott (Kent and Surrey), 2,366; S. Preston, W. Solomon (Devon and Cornwall), 2,351; Mrs S. Schapiro, Miss M. Berman (London), 2,243.

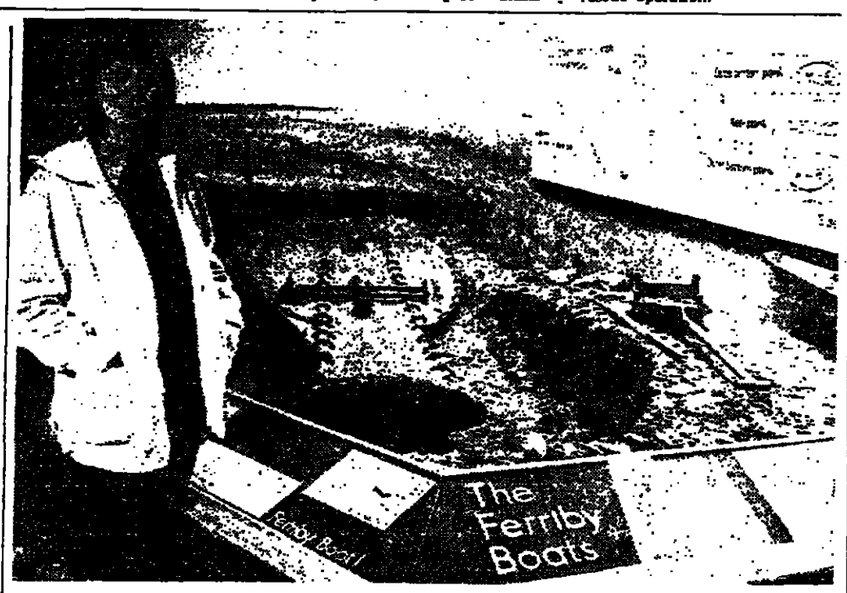
Championship teams: C. Freedman, S. A. Cornell, M. Selby, L. Bresler (Herts), 101 P; Mrs J. Mountford, C. G. Austin, M. P. P. Ellis, Miss R. Signori (Surrey), 90; Mrs J. Chadwick, Miss M. S. Langster, Mrs E. Hallam, Mrs A. Drew (Devon and Cornwall), 68.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, Nov 28, 1953

Arthur's Seat

The news that the Secretary of State for Scotland has overruled the proposal to build council houses on the slopes of Arthur's Seat will dispel the anxieties of countless lovers of the unique beauty of the "close-built, high-piled City, stretching itself out beneath in a form, which, to a romantic imagination, may be supposed to represent that of a dragon". That description of Edinburgh is from the Heart of Midlothian, part at least of which Sir Walter Scott is believed to have written in the manse of the Norman church at Duddingston from which John Thomson, the landscape painter, lifted up his eyes to the hills during the many years of his ministry. Duddingston, the last of the ancient villages to retain its character on the very edge of the expanding city, would itself have been the principal sufferer if the building plans had gone through; but from all Edinburgh and far beyond came protests to support the local residents and the Church of Scotland in their objections to the scheme. "Close-built and high-piled" as Edinburgh is, the superb background of Arthur's Seat, towering behind the Royal Mile and Holyrood house, provides the frame that exalts their dignity while at the same time it seems to draw the fingers of rural Scotland towards the royal city's heart.



Bronze Age shipping: This full-size replica of the first of the three Bronze Age Ferriby boats unearthed in 1946 on the foreshore of the Humber is one of the features of a gallery devoted to wooden shipbuilding and the archaeology of water transport in the expanded west wing of the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich. It will open next month. At left is Mrs Angela White, of Dorset, a consultant designer in the wing's reconstruction.

Science report

Genetics: Ancestry of wheat

By the Staff of *Nature*

A primitive species of wheat recently discovered in Israel by Professor Moshe Feldman, of the Weizmann Institute's Department of Plant Genetics, is probably the "missing link" in the pedigree of cultivated bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*).

Bread wheat probably first appeared in cultivation some 8,000 years ago in the Near East. It is a natural hybrid with a complex genetic make-up reflecting its involved parentage. Unlike most plants and animals, in which each cell contains just two sets of chromosomes, wheat has six sets, which fall into three pairs, the so-called A, B and D sets.

The immediate parents of all present-day bread wheats are thought to be emmer wheat, still cultivated in some remote parts of the Near East and southern Europe, which contributed the A and B chromosome sets, and a related wild grass which contributed the D chromosomes. But the emmer wheat is itself a hybrid, and the natural source of its B chromosome set has never been found and was thought by many geneticists to be extinct.

Professor Feldman thinks he has found it in the shape of a small weedy-looking wheat which he first noticed many years ago but at the time identified as an unusual variant of a well-known species.

When he came across it more recently, however, he took a closer look and eventually classified it as a completely new species, which has been named *Triticum searsii* in honour of the pioneer wheat geneticist, Professor Ernest Sears, of Missouri University. *T. searsii* contains a B chromosome set essentially identical to the B chromosomes in emmer and bread wheats; and Professor Feldman found it growing in fields also containing wild emmer wheat.

The study of primitive varieties of cultivated plants and their wild relatives is being recognized as increasingly important. Wild plants often contain genes that confer resistance against pests and diseases and have got lost during subsequent breeding. Other less obvious characteristics found in the wild species can also be of great importance in breeding new and improved varieties of crop plants. Professor Feldman is now breeding synthetic varieties of bread wheat, working up from the *T. searsii* parent, which may be used to transfer the valuable qualities of *T. searsii* into a wheat breeding programme.

© Nature-Times News Service, 1978.

MILTON KEYNES

a Special Report

A stab of a finger and a city was conceived

by John Young

Mr Fred Roche, general manager of the Milton Keynes Development Corporation, tells the story of a television crew which arrived to make a documentary on the horrors of life in a new town. A minion was promptly dispatched to find a "typical housewife" and bring her into the studio to be interviewed.

Arc lights glared. Cameras whirred. "Well, Mrs——", the interviewer began, "What do you think of life in Milton Keynes?"

"Absolutely smashing", was the reply. "Cut!" the producer shouted. "That's not what we came to hear."

The story is unsubstantiated and possibly exaggerated, but it does exemplify a widespread antipathy to the concept of new towns, which is not easily explained. More than that, it could be said to reflect the strange eagerness of contemporary Britain to denigrate its achievements, and its reluctance to accept that its successes are what they seem.

Milton Keynes is an achievement, but not yet an unqualified success. Too much is still at the transition stage. It is less than 12 years since the development corporation was established, and the new "city" is still only between a third and half way towards its population target.

To the casual, if reasonably frequent visitor it lacks any obvious entity. Housing estates sprawl across the low Buckinghamshire hills. Roads, lined by tens of thousands of carefully-cultivated young trees, bisect and circumnavigate each other in bewildering intervals.

There are no great shapes. The city centre looms, off-white and transparent against a foggy November sky. The views are uninspiring. It is a city of the future, low-profiled, commodious, efficient, unpretentious, lacking either the grandeur or the squalor of its forebears.

It is important to appreciate this concept. Most of the world's great urban settlements, from Glasgow to Sydney, from Hamburg to Buenos Aires, owe their existence to market forces. Milton Keynes came into being because one day a planner stabbed his finger on a map, and maybe later stodd in the middle of a ploughed field, and decreed it a place where up to a quarter of a million people might expect to live and find employment.

After a severe hiccup in the past couple of years, induced by economic recession, cuts in public expenditure, and suggestions that the plight of the inner cities was being compounded by the new towns programme, Milton Keynes is still in generally robust health. As Mr Roche sees it, the city has, in the past few months, crossed the line between being a government act of faith, a drain on public funds, to becoming a generator of industrial growth and wealth.

Its record over the past decade or so largely speaks for itself. Between March, 1967, and March, 1978, its population increased from 40,000 to 81,500. In the same period the corporation built more than 8,700 houses and flats for rent, and more than 2,500 for sale. More than 4,000 others are under construction, and some 5,000 additional dwellings have been built by the local council and private developers on land outside the corporations' jurisdiction.

The city now has some 300,000 sq metres of factory space, almost equally divided between manufacturing and service industries. Office buildings, on which there has been deliberately less emphasis, total about 70,000 sq metres. The present 25,000 sq metres of shopping will be almost quintupled when the huge city centre development is opened next year.

To date the new city has "created" 23,000 jobs. Set against the immigration of about 20,000 families, it can claim to have been of overall benefit to local employment. It provides work for some 13,000 people commuting from surrounding areas, compared with about 8,000 residents who have jobs outside the city boundaries.

Statistically therefore, although unemployment in Milton Keynes is about the regional average, it can be said to have provided an economic stimulus. Moreover it should be emphasized that, unlike new towns built in assisted areas, it has received no employment grants or other aid. It lies within the South-east economic region, although only just, and has thus been subjected to the same restrictions on industrial development certificates and offices development permits as every where else in the region. The case for every new investment has had to be argued on its merits.

It is only fair to observe that Milton Keynes does have some decided advantages. It lies almost exactly half way along the London-Birmingham axis. It is within a mile or two of the M1 motorway. A new railway station on the main line from London to Birmingham and the North-west is scheduled to be opened in the early 1980s. Being built almost entirely on green field sites, it contains none of the detritus of an earlier industrial age; its surroundings are wholly rural and unspoilt yet, given reasonable traffic conditions it can be reached from central London in little more than an hour.

According to Mr Roche, about four fifths of commercial and industrial investment has been from private sources, and about half of those have represented foreign-based firms. Much of the industry is centred upon advanced technology. The question he asks is whether such investment would ever have occurred without the lure of Milton Keynes to attact it.

On average, one pre-built factory is let every three days. Nine tenths of the city centre shopping acreage is already let. The first main office block is fully occupied; the second, under construction, has been guaranteed a 50 per cent tenancy. Nationally it may not amount to all that much; in local terms, it constitutes a record which most towns and cities must envy.

But what is this sprawling agglomeration of little brick houses and concrete factories doing in the middle of an undramatic area of countryside? Is it performing any useful function that existing urban centres could not fulfil? Is its success not matched by decline elsewhere? Is it necessary?

Such questions have already been, and doubtless will continue to be, endlessly debated. As the largest, and possibly the last, of the new towns, it has become the target of environmentalist and sociological reaction. Why induce the best and the brightest to leave Stepney and Salford, and leave only the grannies and the single-parent families to be cared for by the abandoned city councils?

As with most new ventures, such questions are not easily answered. Mr Roche's response is that the London boroughs — and Milton Keynes's essential purpose was to provide for London's overspill—are only too happy with the contribution the new city is making to easing their housing difficulties.

As for the suggestion that rural development has worsened the urban plight, he claims that some nine tenths of the exodus from the cities in the past quarter of a century was directed to "unplanned areas". Without specific growth points, urban sprawl would have been worse than it already is.

Some of the fiercest criticisms have come from within Milton Keynes itself. Local community newspapers, largely encouraged and financed by the corporation, have highlighted residents' complaints which, in turn, have been seized upon by national newspapers and television to suggest that the great social experiment has failed. The author, Jack Trevor Story, appointed as a salaried "writer in residence", repaid his hosts with a damning indictment of life in a cultural wilderness. Corporation officials admit that the programme did untold damage.

For his part, Mr Roche takes a relaxed view. Milton Keynes is unpopular, he says, because new towns are unpopular and it happens to be the largest. Development corporations are unpopular because they are supposed to be undemocratic although, he points out, they are generally far less autocratic in their dealings with the public than most democratically elected local authorities.

New towns are unpopular also because planning is unpopular. The corporations which control them are seen by Socialists as unrepresentative and by Conservatives as interventionist. It is very hard for the man in the middle to be loved.

Unabashed, Mr Roche defends both Milton Keynes which, he suggests, will reach its target of a quarter of a million inhabitants, whether the objectors like it or not; and development corporations which, he maintains, afford far and away the best compromise between democracy and efficiency. Private investors, he says, have little confidence in local government.

It is no secret that he recently turned down the job of the London Docklands "supremo", because he felt his authority would be unduly constrained. He still insists that only an unfettered development authority can convey "the personification of the mixed economy".

East London reflects, for him, the paucity of central and local government enterprise and initiative. "The Docklands have every advantage, in South East England, close to the Continent, within a few miles of central London, on the river, upstream from the largest port in Britain. The potential is fantastic.

"We started in the middle of a frozen field in Buckinghamshire. But look at the difference."

The author is Planning Reporter, The Times.







A happy young family outside their home at the new city. Right: concrete takes on a suitably rural shape to adorn the Buckinghamshire landscape. Below: the city's main centre. New transport symbols are obviously more interesting than the old.

Creation of jobs must match population growth

by John Huxley

Rank Xerox decided earlier this year to close its factory at Milton Keynes with the eventual loss of up to 300 jobs. It was a bitter disappointment for the development corporation, for not only was the company a big employer there but it was one of the first and much-publicized companies to set up in the area.

That Rank Xerox made it clear its decision was no reflection on Milton Keynes but was prompted by internal economics made the situation no less embarrassing. However, Milton Keynes has bounced back quickly. As an official said at the time, the loss meant only that the corporation had to work harder to sustain the flow of new employment into the city. In terms of jobs the closure has already been more than compensated for by the arrival of another big multinational company, Volkswagen (GB), which recently opened a £7.5m headquarters and distribution centre. The project is worth 450 jobs to Milton Keynes.

Arrivals and departures of firms have also to be placed in the context of the total number of jobs generated since designation in 1967. Things happen fast in Milton Keynes, and, although growth is being carefully monitored to ensure that the ingredients for success remain in the right proportions, statistics are fast overtaken by events.

The latest estimate of net employment gain is 23,500. Of these, 11,100 jobs have been generated on development corporation land.

Coca-Cola, Hoechst and Tesco are among the 200 companies which have moved to the new city in the past seven years.

It should not be thought that most of the jobs have been created at the expense of the London boroughs, many of which, especially in the inner city, are now desperately competing with places like Milton Keynes and the assisted areas to attract footloose industry. Indeed, only 2,400 jobs are recorded as having been moved from London.

The development corporation faces a delicate task in ensuring that the growth of employment opportunities matches the growth of population, so as to avoid labour shortages or unemployment. Unemployment in the Milton Keynes employment exchange areas is about 5.3 per cent, more than 1 percentage point higher than that for the generally prosperous South-east, but slightly lower than that for Britain as a whole.

Mr Allen Duff, the development corporation's commercial director, explained that part of the reason is the high level of commuting into the area.

●

"This is not unhealthy, but it is a development which has occurred much earlier than we had expected. Probably some 13,000 commute to work in Milton Keynes, while 7,000 people live there who work elsewhere. It has meant that the creation of job opportunities must run ahead of housing."

At the same time, surveys have highlighted the need to make houses available to meet the needs of employers already located in the designated area as they expand their workforce. More than 3,500 jobs have been created through the expansion of companies already established.

A further 4,200 have been created by completely new companies, while even more—probably as many as 5,000—have been generated by the growth in the number of service jobs directly associated with the growth in the city's population.

As well as coping with this complex snowballing effect, the development corporation has been careful to ensure that Milton Keynes is not dominated by any single company or by companies concentrated in any single sector of the economy.

The largest single employer in the area remains the long-established railway works at Wolverton, with some 3,000. It is followed by the Open University, with the development corporation, which employs about 1,000, a close third. Otherwise, the average employer tends to be a small company. Last year's report, *Seven Years On*, said that nearly half the companies employ fewer than six people. Only 4 per cent of companies employ more than 100.

Inevitably, the biggest growth has been in the construction and service industries. Milton Keynes does not quibble with its description as "the biggest building site in Britain". Government-sponsored projects since designation have alone been worth £220m, while the construction industry has accounted for about one fifth of total population growth. The proportion of construction jobs is now twice the national average.

Mr Duff rejects the suggestion that figures for employment created have been artificially boosted by the inclusion of building workers whose stay in the area is unlikely to be permanent. Construction work, he says, can be expected to continue for the next 20 years and big contractors can expect a fair consistency of workload.

The struggle to attract new industry has rarely been harder fought. Both economically and politically the climate has not favoured a brash and breezy newcomer like Milton Keynes. However, as Mr Fred Lloyd Roche, its general manager, remarked recently, the development of the city has now gathered such momentum that it appears unstoppable.

"We've had the energy crisis a change of government, change of ministers, changes in the economy, a review of new towns policy . . . you name it, we have survived it", he said.

It is a critical time for the city, as activity is reaching a peak and there is little doubt that despite a continuing commitment, the Government is no longer as enthusiastic as it was about encouraging industry to go to the green fields of Buckinghamshire.

Mr Duff is unequivocal. "Every major employer who comes to Milton Keynes is under pressure to a greater or lesser extent to go elsewhere." So far, he concedes, development certificates have not been refused to companies who insist on moving to the area.

At rents of £1.20 to £2 a foot, plus the sort of flexibility in leasing that encourages companies to "grow with Milton Keynes", factory and warehouse space is highly competitive, but the city cannot offer the financial incentives of the development areas or the inner cities.

What it offers is a package, of which its location—close to the motorway and accessible both to the manufacturing centres of the Midlands and North and London, the commercial capital—is a major bait.

A steady flow of inquiries has led the development corporation to increase its factory building programme, and units ranging from 46 to 4,645 sq metres (50,000 sq ft) are available for rapid occupation on various employment areas. So far almost 200,000 sq metres of manufacturing space and 160,000 sq metres of service space have been completed on corporation land, and a further 115,000 sq metres is under construction.

The emphasis now is on attracting manufacturing industry, and meeting its needs, partly because it was perceived a few years ago that there was a danger of the city becoming too biased towards service industries.

Again, small businesses have a big role to play. At Kiln Farm, the corporation has created its first small business centre, and the corporation now has the pleasant task of selecting 11 tenants from more than 150 applicants.

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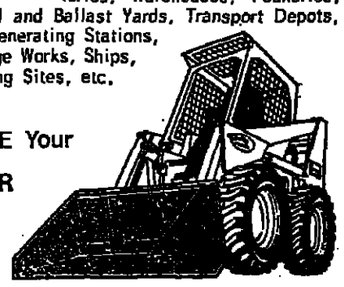
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Mixed reception for giant shopping centre

…keepers in the estab-…d centres of Milton …es — Bletchley, Stony …ford and Wolverton — understandably appre-…ive about the opening year of the city centre's covered shopping area.

…1,000,000 sq ft, it is …most modern of its type …urope and one of the …st. The big names, John …s, British Home Stores, …, Woolworth, W. H. …, C & A, and Waitrose, …example, have already …space and, overall, let-…of 80 per cent of the space (about 90 shops) …been agreed or are near …ment.

…hoast is of a show-…centre containing a …ge arcade of "big shops, little shops, classy shops and bargain stores", and excluding traffic and weather.

The opening of the centre, which is now almost complete, has been postponed, probably until next spring. Most retailers, it appears, believe that a straggling series of openings is less desirable than a consolidated opening close to that of John Lewis.

Irrespective of the timing, shopkeepers elsewhere are divided only on whether the impact on their own trade will be short or long term. However, Mr Allen Duff, the development corporation's commercial director, is confident both that the new centre will be a success—something which requires a change in the shopping habits of a region—and that this will not spell failure for the older towns.

"Regular talks are being held with traders' organizations, but I believe most people realize that shopkeepers have been getting a bonus over the past few years.

"Population has increased rapidly (from 40,000 to 84,000 since 1967). Although some trade has been going to centres like Bedford and Northampton, it has also meant that the older shopping areas have become oversubscribed.

"Bletchley, for instance, is frequently heaving with people. It's impossible to park a car. I heard it said that every day is now like Christmas Day in Bletchley. Although improvements have been made to the other towns, they were really not built to cope with the sort of traffic they are now having to bear."

Mr Duff is also quick to point out that while a massive investment, in part funded from private sources such as the Post Office's pensions fund, has been made in the central area, the older towns have not been neglected.

Since 1967, 95 shop units, occupying 24,810 sq metres, have been completed on development corporation land. At present, 96,000 sq metres of shop floor space is under construction, of which the city centre accounts for 93,000 sq metres.

An attractive, award-winning arcade has been created at Stony Stratford. At Wolverton, still primarily a railway town, the development corporation and the borough council have jointly financed a new focal point, the Agora, incorporating shop, office and recreation space. So far, it has proved easier to fill the offices than the shops.

Comparison of shop rents is difficult. Mr Duff explained that many are linked to turnover. "We know that the shops will be successful: but we don't know just how successful". A rent review of city centre property will be made in five years' time.

By then the development corporation will have a better idea of the success, or otherwise, of its proposed shopping hierarchy, based on the city centre, district centres (at Bletchley, Stony Stratford and Wolverton, and two new centres), and the large number of new and established local centres, which also act as a focus for community life.

Central Milton Keynes is also where the greatest concentration of office space is being provided. Over the next 10 to 15 years it is forecast that 280,000 sq metres will be developed. So far, 72,000 sq metres of space has been provided on corporation land, while 38,000 sq metres is under construction.

In a development area of 85 sq km (about 34 sq miles) the corporation believes it can offer an unrivalled diversity of sites aimed at meeting any requirement. In the centre alone, sites available for development can be matched to needs varying from 1,000 sq metres to space for major company headquarters.

Lloyds Court, financed by clearing bank cash, was completed last year. It comprises 10,000 sq metres. Apart from the new civic centre, nearing completion, the principal city centre development is that funded by Norwich Union on a lease and leaseback basis.

Costing £6m, it comprises two parallel blocks, Ashton House and Norfolk House, each of approximately 6,400 sq metres. Terms have already been agreed in principle to lease banking and office premises in Ashton House—named after Mr Alan Ashton, a former director of commerce and finance with the corporation, who died 18 months ago—to one of the big four clearing banks.

Further city centre office space is planned as part of the railway station scheme announced last June. The new station, to be built on the London to Birmingham route at an estimated cost of £3m, is regarded as a key to development in the heart of the new city.

Away from the city centre a variety of sites are available. These include Eight Belles Field, Bletchley, which ajoin the new international headquarters of Telephone Rentals; Fox Milne, near Willen Lake and across the road from the Northfield employment area, where Coca-Cola and Nacanco are based; Linford Wood, Warren Farm and Willen Promontory. Planned development for the latter includes a hotel with conference facilities and a new sailing centre adjoining the lake.

The corporation is optimistic that private capital can be introduced on to these sites. About £50m has been attracted from private sources for speculative development alone during the past three years.

J.H.

Public housing sets high standard

…the difficulties fac-…w towns is that they …pected to perform two …ns and often irrecon-…e roles. On the one …their function is to …urban overcrowding, …vide an escape hatch …se caught in the trap …privation; on the …it is to attract invest-…generate employment, …ltimately create a …self-sustaining com-…which can fend for …ith no more than the …y share of govern-…and-outs.

…ost new towns, that …my is reflected in …sing pattern. A few …fficiently long-estab-…and prosperous to …stablished a reasona-…alance between the …and private sectors.

…or two cases, a …of offering develop-…rporation houses for …tenants has been …with some success. …protestations which …tended the transfer …st generation" cor-…houses to local …es suggest that the …sector burden is still …igh.

…place like Milton …the imbalance is …ediately obvious. A …and the estates will …rows of terraces, …of "semis", some …the corporation, …y private builders, …y indistinguishable. …ver, the quality of …on developments is …cases exceptionally …eath Hill, for exam-…difficulty is rather market …ple, must rate among the most attractive public housing estates in Britain. In Downs Barn, Habitat recently established a show house for its furniture and fittings.

But over the past decade Milton Keynes has had to struggle to maintain what it sees as a proper balance. Despite the proliferation of private developers' signs, their contribution is at present only about 30 per cent of new building. The original housing target of half corporation, half private enterprise has not been fulfilled.

At present, out of an annual average of 2,500 building starts, only about 600 are intended initially for sale. Mr Fred Roche, the corporation general manager, maintains optimistically that the proportion is likely to rise to 1,000 next year and 1,250 in 1980. He also points to the fact that, at the top end of the market, houses have been changing hands for between £50,000 and £60,000 which, he claims, is unprecedented in a new town.

Mr Ben Afleck, the housing director, says that the corporation has striven to redress the balance between public and owner-occupied housing. But he admits that a campaign, instigated 18 months ago, to persuade tenants to buy their homes has not gone as well as had been hoped. So far only about 450 flats and houses have been sold. The main difficulty is rather market values have still to catch up with building costs.

The market for owner-occupation, however, is not the only criterion of a successful housing policy. Milton Keynes has made special efforts to provide homes for old people; nearly a fifth of its housing is constructed for that purpose, with particular emphasis on parents and grandparents of existing residents. The corporation has, perhaps uniquely, a waiting list of "grannies".

Other special groups range from single people, for whom two large blocks are under construction, to severely handicapped spastics, who are to be provided not only with homes but with a workshop. Cooperatives are also being encouraged, notably in a group of former railway cottages at New Bradwell, which were renovated by the corporation and officially opened last summer.

A scheme, agreed with the Greater London Council, for linking the provision of housing and jobs proved a failure. It was replaced by an informal arrangement with the six London boroughs considered to contain the worst housing problems, together with the Shelter Housing Aid Committee, whereby the corporation would attempt to find jobs for nominated applicants. The arrangement has now been extended to all 32 London boroughs.

J.Y.

A significant educational venture

Lurking inconspicuously off a main road on the outskirts of Milton Keynes is tangible proof that Britain has not lost its capacity for imaginative innovation. Derided by those who profess to see higher education as the prerogative of medieval seats of learning, the Open University has attracted worldwide interest and emulation. It may well ultimately do more to establish the new city as a real place than all the factories, housing estates and shopping centres put together.

The university, described by its Chancellor, Lord Briggs, as the most significant new educational venture of this century, owes its inception to the Robbins report on higher education published in 1963. The report observed that the postwar university expansion, then at its height, had come too late for thousands of people who had been deprived of opportunities for full-time studies, and who had since enrolled for correspondence courses. Academic recognition fell far short of demand.

The Open University was established by Royal Charter in 1969, and accepted its first students two years later.

Seven years on the university is flourishing, but not without controversy. As well as undergraduate and postgraduate degrees, it also offers a number of certificate courses for students who simply want to acquire knowledge in specialized fields or equip themselves for subsequent degree studies.

No formal qualifications are needed; applicants are required only to be over 21 and resident in the United Kingdom. Of the 5,800 who graduated last year, fewer than a quarter began with the qualifications normally required by conventional universities.

That does not mean that the university is indiscriminate in its choice. Last year about 45,000 students completed courses, but of those who applied for admission fewer than half were accepted.

The number of places available is determined by the size of the grant from the Department of Education and Science, and is also affected because students on part-time courses may take twice as long to complete courses as their full-time counterparts. Some weeding out is afforded by a three-month trial, which allows students to decide whether they can cope with their other commitments. Roughly a quarter withdraw at this stage.

Teaching methods consist of correspondence courses linked to radio and television broadcasts, supplemented by private tutorials and summer schools. About 500 academic staff, and nearly 2,000 clerical, administrative and maintenance workers, are employed at Walton Hall, a former manor house on the southern fringe of Milton Keynes. New studios are being built for the BBC, which will soon transfer its 350 Open University workers from Alexandra Palace.

Nine tenths of the university's income comes from the Government which, in addition to a capital expenditure of about £11m, provided more than £26m last year in grants.

J.Y.



The Open University student enrolment centre. Computerized details of all past and present students are available on television screens.

Historic remains are uncovered in unique opportunity

…hose business it is …ote and publicize …eynes make a habit …ing the geographi-…tages and excellent …cations. But the …who dreamt up the … were not the first …ciate those advan-…t from being virgin …the area has been …since prehistoric …ow extensive and …that settlement …only recently …pparent. It may be …it needed excava-…the biggest settle-…all to uncover the …st, but it is also …that the excava-…and still is, under the direction of a statutory corporation with the sort of conservation experience and financial resources that no private developer or local authority could ever hope to match.

It would be misleading to suggest that Milton Keynes provided totally unexpected archaeological discoveries. Long before the new town was set out a number of Anglo-Saxon and medieval developments had been found along the valleys of the rivers Ouse and Ousel, and were already classified as scheduled ancient monuments.

Watling Street, the Roman precursor of the M1, ran through the middle of the area, suggesting that at least some Roman remains lay in the vicinity. Post-medieval remains were obvious enough, in the form of three towns and 13 villages to be incorporated within the new boundaries. They contained many historic buildings.

What the scheduling has done is to allow the various bits to be pieced together, and to provide the opportunity to fill in the missing gaps. In the words of Mr Paul Woodfield, chief conservation officer, "We have been given a unique chance to explore an area that has always been a centre of settlement. There will never be anything like it again".

The development corporation was allowed to establish an archaeological section in 1971. This has since grown into a full-scale conservation department. Among its achievements have been the discovery of a number of tumuli and earthworks; finding and excavating traces of one of the most extensive and important Roman villas in Britain; confirming the existence of an important pre-Conquest settlement; and unearthing the remains of several medieval villages which had either shrunk drastically or disappeared during the sixteenth century inclosures.

For archaeologists, probably the greatest interest has been the revelation of the extent and importance of the Roman villa at Bradwell. First discovered in 1971 after soil erosion following heavy rain, it is now claimed worthy to be classed with Lullingstone and Fishbourne. The villa is thought to have been part of an extensive residential settlement dependent for its supplies on Magiovinium to the south. Magiovinium itself has recently been excavated in connexion with the diversion of the A5.

What happens to it now has yet to be decided, since it lies within a scheduled housing zone. The ideal solution, it is said, would be to protect the site by building a museum above it, supported on pillars. That would be expensive but, it is argued, Milton Keynes needs a museum, and to condemn such outstanding relics to the bulldozer would be unforgivable.

The medieval villages are romantically fascinating in that they reflect a way of life that was suddenly and brutally disrupted. Within a short time they shrank drastically and in some cases, disappeared. Excavations have been concentrated on Great Linford, which has survived as a village, although diminished, and on Caldecotte, which is little more than a ghostly memory.

In the grounds of Bradwell Abbey, formerly a Benedictine foundation and now the offices of the conservation department, is a chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin which has become a revived centre of pilgrimage. It contains a number of rare medieval murals, surprisingly well preserved under the layers of dirt and plaster now being carefully removed.

The chapel is the only building in Milton Keynes to be listed as a grade one monument, but there are nearly 400 listed grade two. Many are in Stony Stratford, which is a well preserved example of a Georgian coaching town.

The High Street is worth an hour or two of any tourist's time, and the corporation is anxious to attract visitors besides those simply interested in setting up new factories. It sees the conservation of the past as particularly important in a place such as Milton Keynes to maintain a sense of historic continuity. The corporation has strongly supported the idea of an independent historic buildings trust, but details have yet to be agreed.

Two buildings which the corporation intends to open to the public are the late seventeenth-century manor house at Great Linford, and Bradwell windmill, which is now being restored. Most of the mill machinery is in place, and in a few months' time holidaymakers on the Grand Union Canal will be able to eat stone-ground bread on their picnics. Given the money for more restoration, visitors might one day be able to take nostalgic journeys along the disused railway that runs beside the canal, but that plan at present is no more than wishful thinking.

Excavation does not only concern prehistoric, Roman or medieval remains. Recently, a new building development in Fenny Stratford has revealed a large collection of nineteenth-century bottles, thought to be associated with the former presence of several public houses.

J.Y.

Community kept in touch with local affairs

by Diana Patt

Word gets around quickly in Milton Keynes.

Communication — whether by car or bus along the straight grid pattern roads which link the various communities, by the cycleways on which children can get safely to school or explore, or by the spoken or written word—is important if a new and growing city is to be welded into a whole.

To the newcomer, the description of "city" when applied to this flat and rather windswept area of North Buckinghamshire seems anomalous while it retains so much of its rural character. Composed of a number of widely-scattered communities, it stretches—one could even say straggles—from the villages of Stony Stratford and Wolverton in an arc through several housing developments, large and small, through the central shopping area and more housing, to the railway town of Bletchley.

So good links of communication are essential if the city is to coalesce. Luckily the Milton Keynes Development Corporation has realized the importance of a communications network and, from the moment that people make their decision to move to the town, they are kept fully informed of what the place has to offer.

The first information comes in the form of *A Guide to Your Move to Milton Keynes*, which is refreshingly frank about the problems of moving and has obviously been designed to warn the starry-eyed about the shock of their first heating bills. It gives a list of things to remember, which includes checking whether the bus service will take you to work.

Communication with the new owners or tenants continues after they have moved in with a visit from the Development Corporation arrivals officer, whose job is to give help and advice about the neighbourhoods.

Some of the housing areas have a community house where new residents can get useful tips about doctors, playgroups or babysitting rotas. A skills register lists the skills residents have and would like to swop in return for a neighbour's ability in another direction. Thus a fluent French speaker could offer French lessons in exchange for embroidery lessons; a clarinetist and a rope splicer could trade their knowledge for driving or Cantonese lessons.

The town also has a communications workshop, or media centre, which houses printing presses and video equipment. It has two members of staff who can offer advice and training to individuals and organizations who want to communicate with others.

Newly-formed community associations can get their newspapers printed on the offset litho printing presses, or can send out a letter advertising a meeting. Among the enthusiastic users of the presses are the editors of community newspapers such as *The Hodge Leader*, *Noose*, *The Burrow News* and *The Springfield Rifle*. Circulation extends from 450 to 2,000. Standards vary, but contributions include short stories, poems, recipes and letters pages.

Judging by the amount of advertising they attract, the local newspapers are widely read in Milton Keynes. These are the *Bletchley and Milton Keynes Gazette*, the *Milton Keynes Express*, the *Milton Keynes Mirror* and the *Bucks Standard*.

A *What's On* leaflet put out by the borough council lists a wide variety of events from *Carmina Burana* to the Yetties Christmas party, and includes meetings of special interest societies such as the Bletchley Archaeological and Historical Society and the Milton Keynes Astronomical Society.

A pull-out supplement from the *Express* and the *Mirror* is *Info 78*, which lists not only entertainment in the area, but also all the pubs, churches and youth clubs. On a page devoted to welfare, it lists advice centres such as Women's Aid, Alcoholics Anonymous and the Samaritans.

But perhaps the most important experiment in communication is Channel 40—Milton Keynes's own community television channel.

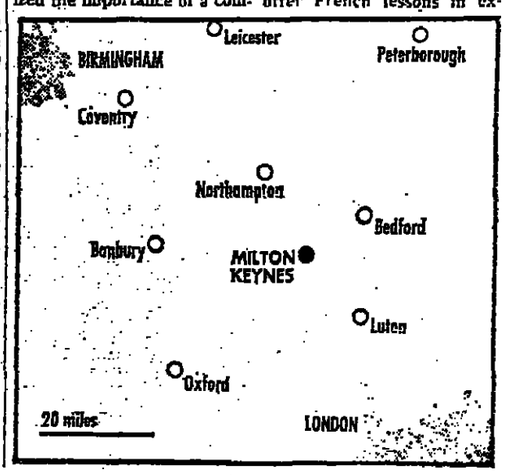
Channel 40 is piped to the new houses, along with gas and electricity, and has an audience of between 12,000 and 13,000, which is increasing as more homes are built.

The channel, which has had its share of teething troubles, is being run for an experimental period of three years which will come up for renewal in July, 1979. It puts out a percentage of live, phone-in programmes—to which it has a good response—and a larger number of information, educational or community affairs programmes.

The documentaries and pressure group programmes can concern health. A sticker on the wall of the television studio proclaims: "Milton Keynes is dying for a hospital". It is one of the main grumbles of people who live in the new city that they have no hospital of their own as yet.

Other concerns which Channel 40 documents are the problems of young people in a new city, the environment, leisure, music and sport.

Mr Ray Price, a senior producer who has been with Channel 40 since its start, says: "We got a lot of feedback from local programmes. Local clubs and societies do very well after they are publicized on Channel 40."



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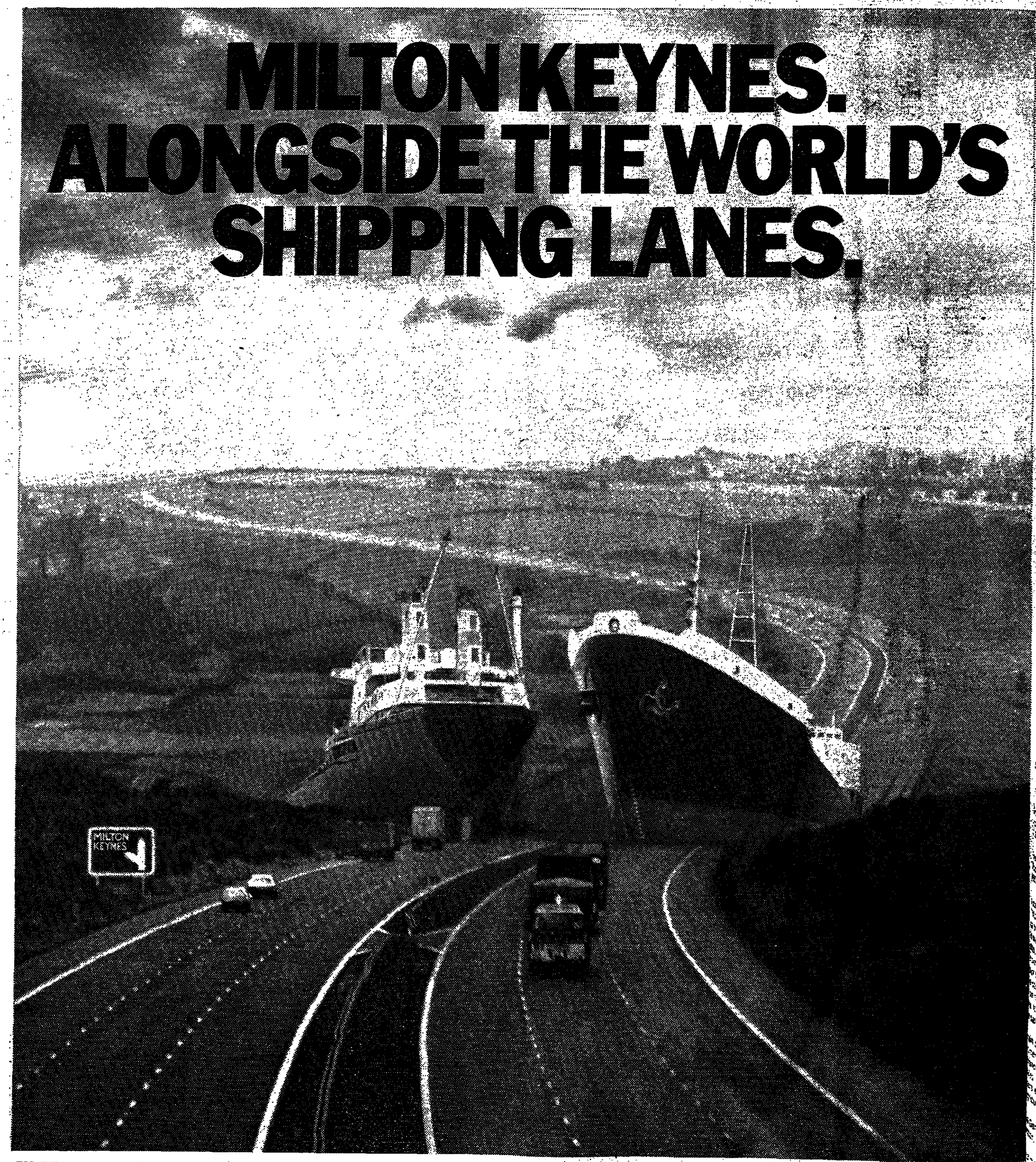
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ank governor says unions nd shareholders must ear wider responsibilities

drew Goodrick-Clarke
ial Editor
key speech to the Insti- Directors last night, Mr Richardson, the nor of the Bank of Eng- gave a warning that the ing health of the joint- company depended on the right balance of ts, rights and responsi- of all groups associated e company.
Richardson spelt out how wed the responsibilities interested parties—share- , creditors, banks, em- and directors. He said ional shareholders should ze that they pos- the ultimate power of d fire over a board of rs; suggested that there ope for improvement in tude which banks adopt panies; gave tacit sup- the idea of audit com- and hoped unions would me to recognize that the ties for the rights of s had been largely won.
ccepted there would be spute, that the primary ibility of institutional lders was to the person avings were entrusted to are—the policyholders, ers, unit holders or lders;
e added: "The difficult then becomes how the onal investor share- should conduct itself in o companies in which it where does the interest ultimate beneficiaries

would argue that it ley serving the maximum to switch investments t it was wrong for an ent manager to put him- a position where his to buy or sell shares e inhibited by the pos- of inside information.
wer, it is argued that an institutional share- was able to gain early of impending trouble a company, its invest- nager may not possess petence or standing to the cause of the or prescribe a cure.
Richardson, who was he 10th annual lecture nstitute of Directors in accepted that there e in such arguments— nevertheless the argu- id not seem to him to usive.
unions were nowadays ge shareholders that it n impossible for them ose of their holdings sharply adverse effect are price movements. ardson suggested: "It l be a matter of simple rest to seek improved ance, which in turn may cide with the national

overnor set out how he institutions should be such circumstances, hat he did not imply such cases that institu- areholders should seek rene in a detailed way hat would be to negate principle of company directors are appoin- manage a business on f its proprietors".



Mr Gordon Richardson, governor of the Bank of England, last night.

Nor, he said, did he want to imply that institutional shareholders should harass management.

But the ultimate power of hire and fire is an important power, Mr Richardson said. "Institutional shareholders should take the trouble to ensure that directors of companies in which they have important investments are doing a good job.

"If they are doubtful or uneasy, they should ask for explanations and expect to receive them. Thereafter the action will depend on the circumstances of the case.

"But if in the end they are dissatisfied, they should individually or collectively take steps to change the composition of the board."

Creditors too could have a role on monitoring and improving company performance.

"Banks like institutional shareholders have responsibilities to others, their depositors and shareholders, and this provides their direct incentive to efficient lending", Mr Richardson said.

Nevertheless it was noticeable that in a number of problem cases, it emerged that the banks sometimes did not know how great was their total indebtedness of companies to which they had lent.

"Such instances suggest to me that there could be room for improvement which might pay valuable dividends in terms of earlier warning of corporate problems and thuss facilitate remedial action" he said.

But while the providers of funds could contribute towards an improved performance by freshening the wind in which companies operate, the main task lay with the companies themselves.

Turning to the idea of an audit committee which would monitor the executive actions of a board, Mr Richardson said that its real and practical value would, in the words of the standard work on auditing in the United States, be that "it forces both the auditor and management to take a more aggressive approach towards solving problems they might otherwise be inclined to learn to live with".

Finally he said that managers were confronted by an important challenge in trying to ensure that employees had adequate information about the performance and strategy of the business for which they worked.

"This will involve directors paying particular attention to the problems of managers in the vastly more complex environment in which they must operate, in order to ensure that their morale is not destroyed, nor their effectiveness diminished.

"And it also involves seeking to bring about an increasing awareness on the part of trade unions themselves that the old battles to secure the rights of workers, which brought them into existence, have been largely won, and that one of their main roles now must lie in a cooperative effort with management to develop successful enterprises able to meet competition in both domestic and export markets."

But if the commitment of employees to their company needed to be increased, Mr Richardson was not advocating the idea of worker directors—or indeed of any director who was accountable to a specific group, such as the employees or the institutional interests.

So far as the appointment of worker directors was recommended as a means of changing the attitude and role of the workforce and the unions, and hence to improve the viability of companies, all proposals in this field needed to be examined very thoroughly against the objective that all directors had a primary duty to the company. Mr Richardson said.

Financial Editor, page 27

Brentnall Beard in takeover talks

By Our Insurance Correspondent

Brentnall Beard, the insurance broker at the centre of a £7m reinsurance row at Lloyd's is involved in takeover talks.

Shares in the group, one of the smallest publicly quoted broking groups, rose 10p to 48p yesterday after it announced that preliminary discussions were taking place "which may or may not lead to an offer".

Mr S. M. Elsbury, chairman of the Shrewsbury-based group, refused to comment on the identity or nationality of the interested party or which side had made the initial approach.

Speculation has surrounded the future of Brentnall since it became involved in a complex and potentially damaging reinsurance dispute between a Lloyd's syndicate and the South American reinsurer, Instituto de Resseguros do Brasil.

The dispute concerning high claims on certain United States property business, led last year to the suspension of the Lloyd's underwriting syndicate involved, that headed by Mr Frederick Sasse.

Brentnall Beard, which had a 20 per cent stake in the American reinsurance group Den Har, responsible for producing most of the business concerned, is now the subject of a wide-ranging inquiry launched by Lloyd's in September.

Although the inquiry is understood to centre on events leading up to the dispute between the Sasse syndicate and the Brazilian reinsurer it is believed that a four-man investigating team is examining other aspects of the group's affairs.

Last night a spokesman for Lloyd's said that whatever the outcome of the takeover talks this would not affect the investigation.

Underwriters in the Sasse syndicate have been asked to put up £40,000 each to meet possible liabilities, while legal action over IRB's refusal to meet certain claims is due to come to court before the end of this year.

Brentnall Beard has maintained all along that it has made adequate provisions to cover any likely eventuality leading from the Sasse/IRB dispute, although it has never quantified these provisions.

In June the group reported a 59 per cent slump in pre-tax profits to £233,000 for the six months to March 31. It attributed the setback to a fall in the value of gilt-edged securities and difficult trading conditions in Canada.

Earlier this year Mr F. Brentnall Beard resigned as chairman of the group to take up the presidency, and was replaced by the managing director, Mr Elsbury. Only last year Brentnall was talking of itself making a takeover of possibly a London-based firm specializing in international business.

However, the effect of the Sasse dispute on the group's rating—the shares fell to 28p at one point—frustrated the group's aims in this direction.

Moderate boom and rising living standards forecast for early 1979

By Melvyn Westlake

The early months of next year should see Britain enjoying a moderate consumer boom, and rising living standards. But the economic outlook becomes progressively more gloomy as we enter the 1980s, according to the National Institute of Economic and Social Research in its ing quarterly *Economic Review*.

Inflation next year will be a little higher than in 1978, but unemployment is predicted to drop.

The forecasts, published this morning, are decidedly more optimistic about growth than the Treasury's own predictions disclosed earlier this month. This appears to arise chiefly from the institute's view that earnings will rise a good deal faster under phase four of the Government's incomes policy than the Treasury admits. The institute assumes that earnings will in fact rise by an average of 12 per cent, and it is this that will largely continue to fuel consumer spending for a time.

By contrast, the Treasury is forced, in its public forecasts, to assume that average earnings will rise by 7 per cent, in line with government policy. With earnings continuing to outstrip the rise in prices, in the institute's projections, consumer spending increases in 1979 by a further 4.4 per cent, after the very substantial increase of 5.8 per cent in 1978. This represents the strongest consumer boom for several years.

The economy is seen as expanding by some 3.8 per cent next year, following 3 per cent growth this year. But, by 1980, the growth rate is down to 2.5 per cent.

However, all these figures are not as good as they appear, even though they are more cheerful in many respects than the Treasury's forecasts. For a start, they have been boosted by a statistical change, as the base year for all income and expenditure calculations has been altered from 1970 to 1975 (this is true also for the Treasury figures).

Largely because of the influence of North Sea oil on the economy, the growth rate derived from a 1975-base is bigger than that which would have resulted from using the 1970-base. Thus on the old base, the institute's forecasts would have translated into a 2¼ per cent expansion this year and a 2¼ per cent expansion in 1979.

Moreover, even on the new base there is a marked slowdown in the later months of next year.

The result is that unemployment drops to about 1,200,000 in 1979, but rises again to around the present level of 1,300,000 in 1980. With earnings predicted to rise by 12 per cent, inflation increases to just under 10 per cent, compared with the current level of around 8 per cent. But as the economy slows down, there is an increasing surplus on the current account of the balance of payments.

However, the most alarming aspect of the *Economic Review* is the appraisal of the medium-term outlook.

This exercise is based on what the institute admits are a large number of simplifying assumptions. But its tentative conclusion is that there is little prospect of unemployment falling in the coming years if the Government sticks to orthodox policies.

Medium term look, page 26

New York rival tells Lloyd's of its plans

Formation of a New York Insurance Exchange along similar lines to the Lloyd's market was described yesterday as the biggest threat facing London insurers "for the next decade and beyond".

Mr Derek Martin of Willis Faber, a leading United Kingdom broking group, and joint managing director of US Reinsurance said that recent claims that American developments could eventually take over all of Lloyd's transatlantic business were extravagant.

However, he added that those members of the London market who had dismissed the developments as representing no significant change in the competitive environment were wrong.

Mr Martin was speaking at a conference organized by stockbrokers Laing & Cruickshank, to enable insurance chiefs to hear at first-hand from their American contemporaries details of planned changes in the New York insurance scene.

Mr Donald Kramer, one of the prime movers in setting up the New York exchange, told the conference that he expected the new market to be in operation by October next year.

Although problems particularly involving anti-trust regulations and their possible effect on competitive practices within the market had yet to be ironed out, he envisaged it becoming a legal entity by next April.

He foresaw the market starting with perhaps 20 syndicates each meeting a minimum capital requirement of more than $3.5m. Referring to some of the reasons behind the formation of the new market, Mr Kramer said: "Lloyd's is so good that it often represents the only market available for some lines of business.

He added: "I think there is room for us (New York and Lloyd's) to cooperate. I think we will do more business with the London market than some people fear we will take away".

Mr P. R. Dugdale, managing director of Guardian Royal Exchange foresaw the strong possibility of British composite insurance groups actually launching syndicates in the New York exchange and thus competing with Lloyd's from a new standpoint.

Urging United Kingdom groups to consider strongly buying shares in the market, he said that insurance worldwide had suffered from nationalization, expulsion from certain countries, reduction of interests in others.

He said that the opportunity to "buy a new window in what could be the last bastion of free enterprise cannot be ignored."

Sir Henry Mance, former chairman of Lloyd's said that the New York developments, including the setting up of a Free Trade Zone and a computerized reinsurance exchange, were taking place at a time when the industry was facing acute capacity problems.

Richard Allen

Bonn-Irish impasse on EMS grant

From Peter Norman
Brussels, Nov 28

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and Mr Jack Lynch, the Irish Prime Minister today failed in Bonn to agree on the best way of carrying out the transfer of resources which Ireland will need if it is to become a member of the European Monetary System.

According to West German Government officials, the Irish continued to argue that the resource transfer, which is designed to compensate for Ireland's position as one of the less prosperous members of the European Community, should largely take the form of grants, while the Germans advocated low interest rate loans through the European Investment Bank.

It has been suggested that Ireland could need £650m from the Community over the first five years of the EMS if Britain joins, and more if Britain stays out.

The problems that would arise from severing the link between the British and Irish pounds in the event of Ireland entering EMS without Britain were also discussed.

US interest rates set to rise again soon

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Nov 28

Interest rates in the United States, which are already close to record levels, are set to rise again because of further credit tightening by the Federal Reserve Board.

Foreign Exchange market dealers stressed today that it was increasingly apparent that American monetary policy would have to become "much" more restrictive if the dollar was to be maintained at current levels.

The Fed's latest actions and the views of currency traders reflect in part the increasing awareness that the United States inflation rate is likely to continue rising for some months.

Today the Bureau of Labour Statistics reported an 0.8 per cent seasonally adjusted rise of consumer price rises for October, after a similar advance in September.

Currency traders said that the level of official central bank intervention to support the dollar continued to be substantial. "They cannot continue intervening at this rate for very long, and this forces them to take more anti-inflation measures", one market operator said.

The seasonally adjusted annual rate of inflation, based on the compounded data for the last three months, is now at 8.8 per cent, according to today's figures. Food prices rose last month by 0.8 per cent, the sharpest gain since June.

There is a distinct possibility, according to some economists, that the United States inflation rate will be at an annual level of more than 10 per cent within a few months. Moreover, there is a real danger, according to money market traders, that the Fed's latest efforts to tighten credit conditions will fail to produce the desired results.

The Fed started providing funds to the money market only today when the rate for federal funds reached 10 per cent, indicating a further 0.25 per cent increase in the Fed's ceiling target level for this key short-term rate.

It seems most probable that commercial banks will again soon raise their prime lending rates, which now stand at 11½ per cent.

Intervention "exaggerated", page 26.

Ships transfer to developing countries

By Michael Baily
Shipping Corespondent

A significant transfer of merchant shipping from developed to developing countries took place in the 12 months to July, according to the *Lloyd's Register of Shipping* latest annual statistics. The trend is thought to have accelerated since then.

Among traditional shipping countries shedding vessels were Norway (down 1.7 million tons gross), Sweden (921,000), Japan (854,000), Britain (750,000), and the Netherlands (110,000).

Among the new growth states were China (up 974,000), Spain (870,000), Russia (824,000), Singapore (698,000), South Korea (480,000), Kuwait (410,000), Brazil (372,000), Argentina (324,000), India (277,000), and Saudi Arabia (227,000).

However some established maritime states showed sharp increases too—Greece, with a 4.43 million tons rise; Panama, with 1.3 million; the United States (888,000). France (585,000), Germany (525,000) and Italy (381,000).

The total fleet topped 400 million tons for the first time with a rise of 12.3 million tons to 406 million. But at 3 per cent, this was the smallest increase since 1968. In 1977 it was 6 per cent, and in 1976 it was 9 per cent.

The tanker fleet rose only fractionally, by under 1 million tons to 175 million.

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esults for the year ended 31st March, 1978:

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his statement the Chairman, Major-General M. McKay, C.B., O.Eng., comments on the ficult trading conditions against which these sults were achieved. Of the £173,000 reduction profits, £106,000 was accounted for by the nversion into sterling of the net current ssets of the Group's overseas subsidiaries. The lative strength of sterling also had an adverse fect on the competitiveness of the Group's ports. It is anticipated that this year's results ll be satisfactory.

he main activities of the Group are those of xport merchants, export managers, confirming nd financing, manufacturers and exporters f textiles, steel stockholders and exporters, mporters and distributors of timber, footwear nd agricultural machinery.

nnual General Meeting: Thursday, 21st ecember, 1978.

opies of the Report and Accounts are available from the Secretary, King's House, 36/37 King Street, London EC2V 8DR.

Scandinavians form London's largest consortium-bank

Two Scandinavian-backed international banks are to consolidate their operations to form the largest consortium-bank based in London.

Nordic Bank, set up by four of the major Scandinavian commercial banks in 1971, announced plans yesterday to acquire an additional 54 per cent of the share capital of Nordfinanz-Bank Zurich through the issue of shares. As a result Nordic will own 60 per cent of NFZ. The new group will control total assets of £1,000m and its capital employed will be £90m.

For perspective, the only other consortium-banks with comparable-sized balance sheets are Orion and Midland & International banks, although in both cases capital employed is under £50m, and only three of the accepting houses (Hill Samuel, Kleinwort Benson and Hambros) will be bigger than the revamped Nordic.

After the share transfer, the four parents will own 25 per cent each in Nordic and their combined holding in NFZ will be reduced from 18.5 to 5 per cent each.

In brief

No curbs on jeans

The Price Commission, which has been investigating the retailing of jeans in the United Kingdom, is expected in its forthcoming report not to recommend that prices or profit margins should be restricted.

It is understood that the commission has been impressed by the intensity of competition in the jeans market and the relatively low margins under which the leading retailers operate.

Although prices in the shops have risen considerably, suppliers have complained that this has been largely because of European Commission policy on textile imports.

The jeans market this year is expected to be worth about £350m, with total sales approaching 40 million pairs. In the last eight years, sales of jeans in West Europe have increased three-fold to about 170 million pairs.

German steel strike

Bonn, Nov 28.—About 37,000 workers in eight steel plants on the Ruhr today began a strike for more pay and a cut in weekly working hours in what is the first officially-backed industrial action by steel workers in Germany in 50 years.

In retaliation, employers last night ordered a lock out from next Friday which will affect about 29,000 union members and 13,000 other workers. Herr Eigen Loderer, metal union chairman, appealed to workers not to be intimidated by the lock-out.—Reuter.

Bank gets in line

Williams & Glyn's yesterday followed the other clearing banks in announcing higher bank charges—broadly in line with the other banks. The £50 minimum balance to qualify for free banking is maintained with the charge for automated entries going up from 6p to 7½p and other entries from 9p to 15p. Credit balances will get an allowance to offset these charges.

GE and Hitachi challenged over TV venture

Fairfield, Conn, Nov 28.—General Electric is reviewing with Hitachi a decision by the United States' Justice Department to oppose a proposed joint venture, which would create a new joint company, General Television of America.

A General Electric spokesman said the company remained commited to the television business and would continue to look at means to increase the volume and profitability of its television receiver operations.

Earlier today the Justice Department said in a letter to General Electric that it would challenge the proposed venture through an antitrust suit.

The Department argued that the venture would eliminate significant existing and potential competition between GE and Hitachi. It would create the third or fourth leading TV producer in America and increase concentration in that industry.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 217.63+2.05
The FT index: 489.9+5.0

Rises

Bambers Stores	12p to 132p	Manch Liners	10p to 225p
BAT Ind	10p to 295p	ML Bldgs	10p to 165p
Brentnall Beard	10p to 43p	Phillips Pats	2p to 19p
Farnell Elect	10p to 378p	Pilkington	10p to 298p
Freemans Ldn	10p to 365p	Rocklift & Col	10p to 470p
Guthrie Corp	11p to 327p	Stothert & Pitt	12p to 223p
Harrison Cros	25p to 475p	Tube Invest	10p to 404p
Hill C. Bristol	12p to 92p	Union Discount	10p to 330p
Lincroft Kilg	11p to 59p	Utd News	10p to 335p

Falls

Anglo Am Coal	15p to 540p	Hoechst	15p to 470p
Anglo Am Ind	20p to 500p	Municipal	10p to 270p
Braby Ind	10p to 52p	Trafalgar O'seas	30p to 795p
De Beers Ind	10p to 600p	Utc Invest	9p to 195p
E Driefontein	14p to 587p	Welkom	8p to 213p

Sterling closed at 1.9490. The effective exchange rate index was at 62.6.
Equities went better.
Gilt edged securities firmed.
Dollar premium 78 per cent (effective rate 33 per cent).

Gold fell $2.5 an ounce to close at $195.375.
SDR-$ was 1.26997 on Monday, while SDR-£ was 0.655232.
Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1519.3 (previous 1524.7).

Reports pages, 28, 29 and 30

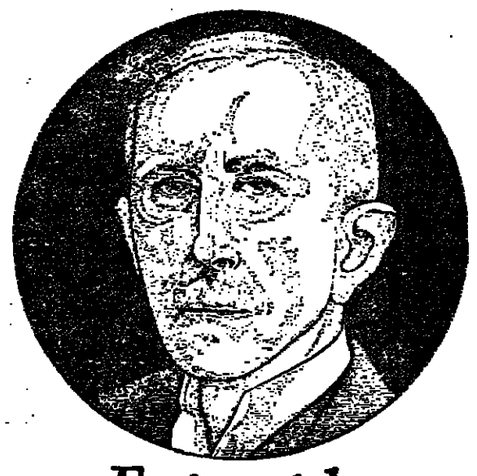
THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.75	1.69
Austria Sch	29.00	27.00
Belgium Fr	63.00	59.50
Canada $	2.34	2.27
Denmark Kr	10.85	10.30
Finland Mkk	8.24	7.84
France Fr	8.89	8.49
Germany Dm	3.92	3.70
Greece Dr	87.50	82.50
Hongkong $	9.54	9.09
Italy Lr	1725.00	1640.00
Japan Yn	405.00	388.00
Netherlands Gld	4.25	4.02
Norway Kr	10.35	9.90
Portugal Esc	95.00	90.00
S. Africa Rd	1.75	1.62
Spain Pes	145.75	139.75
Sweden Kr	8.92	8.52
Switzerland Fr	3.55	3.35
US $	1.997	1.937
Yugoslavia Dnr	43.50	40.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers cheques and other foreign currency business.

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The Buchanan Blend
THE SCOTCH OF A LIFETIME



Industry's confidence 'sapped by uncertainty'

By John Huxley

Uncertainty over pay and the threat of future industrial unrest are undermining any recovery in business confidence, according to the latest economic situation report published by the Confederation of British Industry.

Regional returns show that the general recovery in demand remains patchy, and that higher levels of activity are not being reflected in confidence.

The CBI's economic situation committee, chaired by Sir Raymond Pennock blames "worries being generated over pay, and fears of unsettled industrial relations resulting from difficult and protracted pay negotiations".

The relative stability in sterling and increases in unit costs, which have been exceeded by only one overseas competitor, Italy, have added to the problems faced by industrialists. These have made it increasingly difficult for companies to compete, both abroad and against imports at home.

"In addition, the rise in interest rates is already reported to be jeopardizing some of the more marginal investment decisions, and is obviously especially unwelcome at a time when firms are experiencing such poor levels of profitability."

Despite increased competition, exports have remained relatively buoyant, at the expense of squeezed margins.

The CBI delivers a warning that investment and employment plans are likely to be affected adversely by falling margins, particularly at a time when the cost of finance is at an historically high real level.

It adds that Britain still needs to become far more competitive—through lower unit cost inflation, which can be brought about by increased productivity and by non-inflationary pay settlements.

Despite these misgivings, which are likely to have been strengthened by fears that the Ford settlement may set the pattern for future wage deals over the coming months, the survey is not pessimistic.

While total order books remain below normal for a third of the CBI's respondents, the improvement in demand for manufacturing industry has been maintained.

The CBI says that this has been most noticeable for companies in the consumer goods industries. For those making intermediate goods and those engaged in metal manufacturing, demand remains weak. About a third of respondents expect output to increase over the next four months.

More jobless, slower growth forecast

By Caroline Atkinson

A gloomy view of Britain's prospects for the future emerges from a look at the medium term in the latest National Institute *Economic Review*. This suggests that unemployment will probably rise to about two million in the next five years, even if the economy grows steadily at about 2-3 per cent a year.

The institute makes it clear that the figures are not part of a forecast, but give an indication of what could happen to the economy, after taking into account the many changes in key variables since 1973.

The article assumes that the balance of payments will be the main constraint on growth in Britain, North Sea oil notwithstanding.

It comments on the sharp fall in growth rates of the industrialized countries since 1973, and the almost uniform failure to return to former average growth rates.

Tolerance of unemployment is thought to have been raised, as very high inflation rates in 1974 and 1975 have left a lasting mark, not least on the willingness of Governments to have reflationary policies.

The growth predicted for the United Kingdom is significantly better than the zero growth experienced between 1973 and 1977.

SUMMARY OF FORECAST

	Real GDP (per cent change year/year, 1975 prices)	Real personal disposable income (per cent change, year/year)	Unemployment (fourth quarter, million)	Money Supply (per cent change in sterling M3, fiscal years)	Consumer prices (per cent change year/year)	Current account balance (year, £ billion)	Public sector borrowing requirement (fiscal year, £ billion)
1978	3.0	6.5	1.3	8.9	8.0	—	7.8
1979	3.8	3.5	1.2	10.0	9.5	0.7	9.2
1980	2.5	2.1	1.3	10.0	9.2	1.2	9.3

Medium-term assessing

The problems involved in medium term assessments of the economy are highlighted in another article in the *Review*. This reports on a post mortem carried out by the National Institute for Economic and Social Research on a book written in 1965 about the likely state of the economy 10 years later.

An assumption of faster, export-led growth in the 10 years to 1975 proved wildly over-optimistic. Other assumptions, such as that full employment would be achieved throughout the period also appear very dated now.

World economy

The industrialized economies are expected to grow at a steady rate of about 3½ per cent a year next year and the year after. The pattern will alter as the United States slows down and Western Europe speeds up, according to the National Institute's forecasts.

Unemployment is expected to remain at its generally high level over the forecast period, and inflation too will remain fairly high at 7-7½ per cent in 1979 for the OECD area as a whole.

World trade is expected to rise at 4-6 per cent a year in 1979 and 1980, with an increasing share taken up by manufactures.

Oil dependence

Western Europe's dependence on oil ill probably decline in the years to 1985, according to an article in the revie on the European energy outlook to 1985. Overall energy demand in Europe is expected to grow at a lower rate than seemed likely two or three years ago.

This is mainly because present expectations are of lower output growth. The authors comment: "The greater availability of energy and the reduced usage have created a less frantic approach to the medium term energy future."

EEC membership

British membership of the EEC has probably both increased the share of United Kingdom exports in the Community and led to bigger imports from the original Six than would have happened otherwise, according to an analysis of the United Kingdom's visible trade. The Common Agricultural Policy seems to have directed trade away from more efficient produces to the EEC.

CBI call for taxation reforms

By Margaret Stone

The CBI has identified four other key areas, apart from the over-riding need to reduce income tax, where it thinks taxation reform is necessary.

The four front-runners identified by the technical budget representation committee are disallowed business expenses, capital allowances on commercial buildings, improvements in the industrial buildings allowance and consortia group relief.

The CBI argues that it has always been in favour of the allowance of bona fide business expenses.

The kind of non-allowable expenses cited by the CBI are the cost of raising long-term finance, the cost of setting up new businesses or expanding existing ones, abortive expenditure (on projects which are subsequently dropped) and various types of expenditure associated with the cessation of a business.

While the CBI's long-term aim is to obtain an increase in the industrial building allowance to 100 per cent, it is pressing for an increase in the initial allowance of 50 per cent and a 25 per cent depreciation on the residual expenditure instead of the 4 per cent annual depreciation allowance.

The final key area for reform indentified by the CBI relates to consortia group relief.

US dollar intervention 'wildly exaggerated'

From David Blake
Paris, Nov 28

Recent estimates that the United States may have spent nearly a third of the $30,000m (about £15,800m) support package announced by President Carter on November 1 were dismissed as "enormously exaggerated" by Mr Anthony Solomon, Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs, here today.

Mr Solomon, speaking at the end of a meeting of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Party, said that recent estimates had both overstated the size of total intervention to prop up the dollar and had failed to draw a distinction between the money spent by American authorities and intervention by other central banks, such as the Germans and Japanese.

Failure to take account of this had led to a failure to understand that intervention by the United States was only a "reasonable fraction" of the total. Mr Solomon said the measures were working well, with everything now coming together to help the dollar.

He forecast that the United States deficit next year on current account would be around $6,000m to $8,000m. The forecast of a $6,000m deficit assumed no increase in the oil price and growth of 3.2 per cent next year. It now seemed more likely that growth would be between 2½ and 3 per cent.

The United States was aiming for stable growth of around 3 per cent a year, Mr Solomon added. This would allow it to hold on to the gains it had made in fighting unemployment.

During the meeting, Mr Solomon is believed to have stressed that there would be no recession next year, even though the OECD secretariat and most private forecasters are now expecting one.

Their views were thought by at least one delegate to reflect the schizophrenia felt outside the United States about the impact of a substantial slowdown in its growth.

Some delegates though that the very vigour of Mr Solomon's assertion that there would be no recession next year indicated that the Administration was still not prepared to go all the way in the fight against inflation.

Most delegates however seem to think that the United States is now serious, but they are unsure just what they think about it. There are some signs of unease in a number of European countries about the implications for them of slow growth in America next year, possibly leading to protectionism.

Train trips to China for £1,800

For the first time for almost 30 years, 46 people will have the opportunity next year to take a 9,000-mile train ride across the whole of Europe, Russia and China.

The 42-day journey is perhaps the most ambitious of the package holidays for 1979 now on offer by the United Kingdom tour companies, and it reflects the new open-door policy of the Chinese which will allow foreign tourists access to previously closed regions.

China's tourist allocation to Britain next year—a figure governed largely by the amount of hotel accommodation available—is a meagre 2,200, of which more than a third has been captured by China International Travel Service, a newly formed subsidiary of Sunquest Holidays.

CITS has put together a range of nine tours which take in a total of 20 Chinese cities in areas which previously only intrepid and persistent travellers have managed to reach.

The most exotic of the "Central Kingdom Express" by which passengers will travel by train from London to Paris, Berlin, Warsaw and Moscow and then on the Trans-Siberian Express across northern Russia to Mongolia and into China, visiting cities like Peking, Shanghai and Canton, and then flying home from Hongkong.

A similar tour will be run in the opposite direction and CITS, which can take only 23 tourists on each, reckons that the two groups should be able to "wave to each other somewhere near the Chinese border".

The only snag is the cost—just under £1,800—and Mr George Pottle, the Sunquest chairman, said yesterday that the takers are expected to be "probably over 50, perhaps retired people with a bit of money who have always wanted to visit China."

CITS says it has received considerable cooperation from the Chinese authorities and has been allowed to take tourists to many once-forbidden regions. The launch in London of its 1979 programme was marked by the presence of two smiling officials from the Chinese embassy, an indication of China's greater acceptance of foreign travellers.

Mr Pottle said: "China is a power that is going to affect all our lives whether we like it or not, and far more people than the Chinese can accommodate are now wishing to see the country for themselves."

CITS, Cooks and Bell's are three of the United Kingdom companies offering Chinese holidays and there are hopes that a big expansion will occur in the 1980s. In the next two or three years CITS hopes to be running tours to Tibet.

The cheapest CITS tour next year costs £699 and involves a 10-day visit to Peking and Tientsin and a final three days in Tokyo.

Edward Townsend

Jetsave switches emphasis to package holidays

Jetsave, pioneer of advanced booking charter travel across the Atlantic, is switching to package holidays to maintain growth in face of easing charter sales.

It will have 220,000 seats available for flights to north America next year, a 10 per cent increase on this year, but between 30 per cent and 40 per cent of the seats are expected to go on a range of package holidays announced yesterday.

Jetsave is introducing one to three-week holidays to 10 north American destinations from Mexico City (from £339) to Montreal (from £243). It is also organizing fly-and-drive holidays at nine destinations; a week in Texas, for instance, with unlimited mileage car rental thrown in, starting at £299. Motor camper holidays, starting at £259 are a variation.

Mr Reg Pycroft, Jetsave's chairman and managing director, forecast that within three years, 75 per cent or more of the company's business would be in package holidays although he has no plans so far to exploit other holiday areas.

Derek Harris

Business Perspectives in association with The Times present a conference:

CHINA'S INDUSTRIALISATION —THE ROLE FOR BRITAIN

Chairman:
Lord Roll, Chairman of S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Speakers will include:

Mr. David Bonavia, Far Eastern Economic Review, Hong Kong.
Sir John Buckley, Chairman, Davy International Ltd.
Mr. B. Buckman, Vice-President, Sino-British Trade Council
Sir Derek Ezra, Chairman, National Coal Board.
Mr. Derek Kingsbury, Deputy Chief Executive, Dowty Group
Mr. Louis Kawan, E.E.C. Commission, Brussels.

This conference will enable companies engaged in or considering doing business with The People's Republic of China to obtain a balanced assessment of the dramatic changes now taking place in this important market.

The areas which will be covered include products and the industries from which China will purchase, the trading terms and considerations, the degree and nature of international competition, the "new" developments in finance, etc.

The Grosvenor House Hotel, London 6th February, 1979

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Added value—a vehicle to improve staff relations

From Sir Hector Laing, Chairman of United Biscuits

Sir, As Adrienne Gleeson so rightly said in her introduction to the article on added value in *The Times* yesterday, November 27: "It is men that matter, not the system".

In the very nature of things, employers and employees are partners, not adversaries; their interests are common, not opposed; in the long run the success of each is dependant upon the success of the other.

Whatever the system, the most important thing we have to do in industry is to exercize effective leadership in order to win the hearts and minds of working people to the common purpose of creating national wealth—the wealth on which the quality of life in our society depends.

Management have, by default, lost the leadership initiative by their failure to communicate with sufficient vision and flair the elementary facts about how wealth is created. Added value is but one "system" through which those facts can be communicated, and its usefulness lies in its simplicity. It is difficult to argue with arithmetic, and added value provides an effective vehicle through which leadership can build trust and confidence in policies designed to create more wealth.

In many manufacturing companies 90 per cent of the wealth created—the added value—goes either directly to those who work in the company or to reinvestment to keep our companies internationally competitive, upon which future security of employment depends.

This should not be a difficult message to get across, and it is clearly essential that we do so, because we cannot escape the responsibility of tomorrow by evading it today—we cannot go on paying ourselves more today by consuming tomorrow's seedcorn, and still have a better tomorrow.

HECTOR LAING,
Chairman,
United Biscuits,
Syon Lane,
Isleworth, Middlesex.

From Mr E. G. Wood

Sir, Ernest Jones (November 24) is right in suggesting that before any added value pay plan is used a basic financial understanding must be developed. But one of the best ways of achieving financial literacy is to use added value as a means of communicating finaacial information. It is much easier to explain what business is about in terms of added value than in terms purely of profit and capital.

The purpose of a business is to create wealth for the benefit of customers, employees, investors and the whole community. The best available measure of wealth created is added value. Unlike sales turnover it does not include the wealth created by suppliers. Unlike profit it does not exclude the wealth paid to employees (usually the major part of the wealth created).

It is an historical accident that accountants have been required to account for the profit and the capital but not for the wealth created. The accounting profession is now taking a wider view of its responsibilities and I look forward to the day when the added value statement will replace the profit and loss account. Not only is it a better way of describing performance, it also shows how the wealth created has been shared out.

Added value is a simple concept but there are dangers of over simplification, especially for those who see it as a quick way of paying more than the 5 per cent guideline. I have run many one-day seminars on added value but still regard these as no more than an appreciation of the subject. We shall shortly be repeating our one-week course on added value for people who want to take it seriously.

Yours sincerely,
E. G. WOOD,
Director,
Centre for
Innovation and Productivity,
Sheffield City Polytechic,
Halfords House,
16 Fitzalan Square,
Sheffield S1 2BZ.
November 25.

Pension rights of employees changing jobs

From Mr I. J. Ferguson

Sir,—There have been many cogent contributions to the valuable national debate on the rights of employees who leave company pension schemes, but in his letter (November 23) your correspondent Mr P. F. Taylor puts forward a view which, if given credence, could lead to a widespread misunderstanding of the basis and purpose of pension funding.

When assessing the contributions to be made by employer and employee to support the benefits under a pension scheme, the scheme's actuary makes allowance for the interest that will be earned on the employer's and employees' contributions (and the accumulated fund) *right through to the date the benefits are paid.* To put this the other way round, for a given level of contribution, the benefits—including the benefits on leaving service—are correspondingly higher on account of the interest that is earned.

Indeed, if Mr Taylor or any employee leaving a pension scheme were able to lift the cash equivalent of his pension rights, and purchase with it a deferred pension from an insurance company, that insurance company would also make allowance for the interest it would earn on the cash when quoting the amount of deferred pension.

I feel sure that employees changing their jobs would rather have the level of benefit described by Mr Taylor in his letter than the lower benefit which would be all that could be supported if allowance were not made for interest on accumulated contributions.

In fact, this follows from the fundamental point which must be borne in mind by all contributors to the debate on the adequacy or otherwise of the rights of employees who change jobs, namely, that all forms of pension scheme benefits must be financed, and improvements mean additional costs.

Yours faithfully,
I. J. FERGUSON,
Manager,
Pensions Services,
Barclays Unicorn
Group Limited,
Juxon House,
94 St Paul's Churchyard,
London EC4M 8EH.

Shortage of electronics engineers

From Mr A. J. Ingram

Sir,—As a professional electronics engineer who worked for one of Sir Robert Telford's companies (November 21) until a year ago, may I be allowed to express an opinion on this sudden apparent shortage of technical staff in our industry? I can assure your readers that it is certainly not due to any lack of graduates being turned out by the universities, as one of your correspondents (from a university!) would have us believe.

During the summer of last year, graduates with several years' experience were leaving at about the rate of one a week from my company (GEC-Elliot Automation, Leicester) and it was blatantly obvious that if you wanted a salary commensurate with your skills then you had to leave the large electronics companies. The pay code, of course, was the villain. So, many of my colleagues and I left, and this story was repeated up and down the country.

These losses of skilled technical personnel were only halted when "productivity deals" allowed the managements to skate around the pay code and award salary increases. This was towards the end of last year.

New graduates though there were, in both quality and quantity, many were insisting on much higher starting salaries than those being paid to existing graduates with many years' experience.

This, I believe, is why there appears to be a shortage at present, but it will not last long. The incessent march of progress in electronics, in particular, micro-processes, means that fewer electronics engineers will be required to implement projects. Indeed, so easy are some of the latest integrated circuits to use that electronics could almost be taught as an auxilliary subject to other branches of engineering education.

Dare I suggest that we should consider closing down some of our university electronic engineering courses?

A. J. INGRAM,
15 Croftgate,
Fulwood, Preston,
Lancashire.

Participation in shipbuilding

From Mr A. P. Williams

Sir, As one who is professionally concerned in creating more positive attitudes among managers at all levels towards industrial democracy and participation, I am appalled by your report of November 17 that ship-building union leaders have revealed details of confidential discussions with the management of British Shipbuilders about planning options which involve redundancies.

Whether the unions' case is a good one or not (I make no comment on this), they have seriously jeopardized it by their behaviour, in the long-term if not in the short.

They have made it most unlikely that the management will trust them with any more confidential information for a long time to come; and they have greatly strengthened the hands (and probably the voices) of those backwoodsmen in managerial ranks who pour scorn on all attempts to manage other than by autocratic methods. I find this tragic.

A. P. WILLIAMS,
Management Consultant,
85 Gower Street,
London, WC1.

Pension options

From Mr S. J. Jackson

Sir, As chairman of the British Insurance Association and chief executive of the Legal & General, Mr Ron Peet is right to highlight the dangers of government intervention in the investment affairs of the major institutions, but his support of the contracting-out option under the earnings-related state scheme is quite out of line with his own logic. Contracting-out has brought more government control not less.

The Occupational Pensions board—a Quango by any other name—now has wide powers to direct and manage occupational pension funds to a degree which ought to be unacceptable to the pensions industry as a whole but to which Mr Peet, apparently, has given his wholehearted approval.

S. J. JACKSON,
Managing Director,
Towry Law,
Towry Law House,
High Street, Windsor.

THE HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY

Notice to the Society's Borrowers and Investors

Variation of Interest Rates

The Directors of The Halifax Building Society announce that the rates of interest charged to borrowers and paid to investors will be increased as provided by the terms of this notice.

BORROWERS

In accordance with the Society's Rules and the conditions and provisions applicable to its mortgages the rates of interest charged on mortgage accounts will be increased as follows:—

on mortgages now charged interest at £9.75 per cent per annum to £11.75 per cent per annum

on mortgages now charged interest at £10.00 per cent per annum to £12.00 per cent per annum

The rates of interest payable by option mortgage borrowers will be increased by a maximum of £1.40 per cent per annum and those borrowers will be notified individually of the new rates of interest which they will be required to pay.

The new rates of interest will take effect:—

on new mortgages and on existing mortgages having roll numbers A 2483000—(8) and upwards on 1st December 1978

on mortgages having roll numbers from A 1756000—(9) to A 2482999—(9) (both numbers inclusive) on 1st January 1979

on other mortgages on dates to be notified individually to the borrowers concerned

Borrowers will be notified individually of the new monthly payments they should make.

INVESTORS

The Society will pay the undermentioned rates of interest on the following kinds of investments from 1st December 1978 on both new and existing accounts:—

Paid-Up Shares—£8.00 per cent per annum

Deposits—£7.75 per cent per annum

Monthly Savings—£9.25 per cent per annum

The rate of interest on Term Shares will be increased by £1.30 per cent per annum with effect from the same date.

The rates mentioned above will not apply to investors whose investments (including shares in joint investments) exceed £15,000 or are held by a limited company, corporate body or discretionary or accumulating trust. For these accounts in the Paid-Up Share and Deposit departments the rate of interest will be £6.50 per cent per annum.

Details of the rates of interest payable on investments in other departments will be available at branches and agencies before 1st December 1978.

Trinity Road, Halifax. November 1978

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

A prescription from the Governor

oints of particular interest emerge the thought-provoking speech which rdon Richardson delivered last night Institute of Directors. In the first following to some extent the train of it developed by Mr Peter Moody of udential a couple of weeks ago, he t his views on the responsibilities of tional directors in respect of the tock companies in which—in Britain t—they now hold over 50 per cent of ares. Where Mr Moody was tentative, er, Mr Richardson has been emphatic tional shareholders, he says, should ouble to ensure that the directors of nies in which they have important gs are doing a good job: and if they t satisfied that this is the case they not confine their response to a sale of shares. They should, he says, or explanations and expect to receive . And if in the end they are dissatis- ey should, "individually or collec- take steps to change the composition board".

e are strong words; strong enough to some of the more controversial of institutional moves—the fight to have justify its purchase of Lyons, for e—look mild by comparison. Never- they restate in a form which allows switch of power from private to ional shareholders, what has always precept of English company law, that the directors of a company are rincipally as guardians of the interest owners. To this end, too, is the of Mr Richardson's observations d.

in a company, he says, "the respon- for good performance lies firmly rectors". But where those directors involved in the managerial and e functions of the company, he says, nust be dangers that they will be le of divorcing themselves suffi- from the considerations proper to les in order to exercise their func- directors. Mr Richardson, in fact, is down firmly in favour of the ment of the non-executive director. is the Governor reflects—but again, emphatic form—what has slowly nerging as a tide of public opinion the City. At the beginning of this the non-executive director's position monly recognized as something of a , but since then the advantages of al and detached scrutiny" have more obvious. A company's auditors course, the obvious source to which for that external and detached h: but quite apart from the prob- independence, there are very few tances in which they would have the and regular contact required to a consistent check and balance to nent. Mr Richardson's solution to the of providing that check in a form detached and knowledgeable is to the idea of the audit committee.

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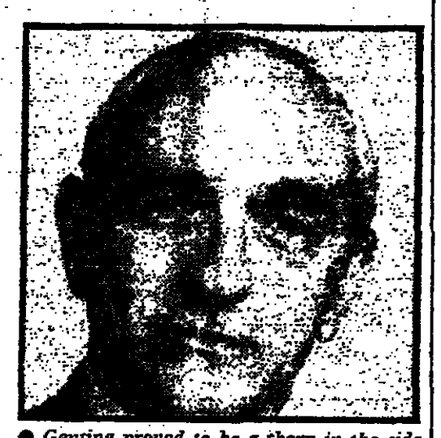
Radiovision Services has emerged as beneficiary of the consumer upturn, the extra week in the period, its at £6.3m were up by 62.5 per cent ales rose by 47 per cent. After for inflation and physical growth lies a volume increase of around 25 t, a performance which has pushed market share up from 5 per cent to per cent during the year.

atter figure is the one that is now largest in the calculations. For g the relentless progress of Comet's share has now prompted some on which has put pressure on mar- it in the longer term it raises the of exactly how much of the market an take.

are two possibilities: either it will ach its ceiling at around 8-9 per d then move more broadly in line general level of consumer spend- the next downturn will prompt ompetition which will eliminate the companies in the sector. The second it depends crucially on the view sector is sufficiently "overshop- prompt a significant shakeout when s comes.

ne time being Comet is well able to its bets. The experiment with y in Scotland in wholly new lines velry has proved successful and s evidently now poised to bring its ucture and marketing methods to areas in which other retailers have traditionally enjoyed comfortably wide margins.

So Comet is evidently in the process of changing into a different and more broadly-based group. For investors the question is whether it can do this smoothly and quickly enough to offset the effects of the next downturn, probably in the later part of next year. On balance there can be little downside risk now that the p/e ratio is below 9 at 142p and the yield up to 3.8 per cent thanks to the 50 per cent dividend increase this time.



● *Genting proved to be a thorn in the side of Harrisons & Crosfield last year when it bid for Golden Hope, prompting a counter offer from H & C which has since been followed by a series of other protective bids by H & C for its Far Eastern associates. H & C, headed by Mr Thomas Prentice (above), is now bidding for the 40.9 per cent of Sabah Timber it does not already own and Genting has popped up as the buyer of 3½ per cent of Sabah at between 63p and 65p a share. At these prices Sabah is clearly being viewed as a cheap way into H & C, whose offer last night was worth 69p. The significant point, though, is that Genting seems determined that its present 11.3 per cent of H & C should not be too heavily diluted by new issues of H & C paper.*

Genting's long-term purpose is not clear. Its market capitalization is less than a third of H & C's so a straight bid seems ruled out, although the possibility of a consortium bid with partners such as Sime Darby and Pernas is frequently mooted. But, despite the bid for Harrisons Malaysian Estates earlier this year, the restructuring of H & C's empire seems far from complete.

LME Aluminium

Awaiting spot trading

Aluminium has traded remarkably steadily since three-month contracts were first offered by the London Metal Exchange. On October 2, when the market opened, the first fix was £585.75 a tonne; yesterday it was £609.50. In between there have been no violent fluctuations, though £612.25 was reached early this month in the aftermath of President Carter's attempts to prop up the dollar.

This offers a clue to the prospects of the LME aluminium market. America produces about 90 per cent of world primary aluminium (excluding China, North Korea and Eastern Europe). The free market price of the metal is around 49 cents a pound, while producer prices are higher—Alcan's export price, for example, is now 56 cents a pound. So during the dollar's collapse there was outside demand for LME aluminium as a hedge.

This source of buying has tailed off, but the LME is still being used by American firms, and indeed others, for arbitraging metal around the world. If an aluminium shortage were to develop arbitraging aluminium on the exchange could grow, assisted by the absence of aluminium stocks on the LME. If, by contrast, a surplus emerges, the producers may come to see the LME as a way of supporting the price much as it does at the moment for copper.

But what will give LME aluminium trading encouragement in the near future is starting spot quotations in January. Spot prices may be expected to mirror movements in the free market. Since forecasts suggest that next year's primary production of about 12.6 million tonnes will barely meet demand and that 1980's output will fall short, the supply tightness could show through in LME spot prices quickly.

Michael Meacher examines Britain's record since entry

Has the EEC damaged Britain's trade?

Recent trade figures, revealing sharp fluctuations between surplus and deficit, despite very large and increasing trade benefits from North Sea oil and gas, again raise questions about the role of the EEC in Britain's performance. It is pointed out that last year the United Kingdom had a visible trade deficit with the EEC of £1,733m, compared with a visible trade surplus with the rest of the world of £24m.

Only a gain of some £3,000m net from North Sea oil and gas brought our visible trade balance into surplus.

It is true that the United Kingdom has had a trade deficit with the EEC over the past four years of around, or in excess of, £2,000m. annually. But it is obviously nonsense to suggest that, because the United Kingdom had a surplus with the EEC in 1970 and now a deficit of over £2,000m. entry into the EEC is therefore to blame.

The relevant question is rather: has United Kingdom trade with the EEC improved or worsened more than United Kingdom trade *in general* has improved or worsened over this period? On that, the evidence is reasonably clear and not what is generally believed.

On the visible trade side the most appropriate way to answer the question is probably in terms of export-import ratios. Otherwise, if absolute figures are used, inflation distorts the size of trade movements over time, whether in the direction of surplus or deficit.

On this basis, while the United Kingdom crude trade balance with the EEC improved slightly from a deficit of £2,386m in 1975 to one of £2,033m in 1977, the export-import ratio rose steadily over the same period from 73 per cent to 86 per cent. Indeed, in the third quarter of last year it reached 88 per cent, though it has since fallen back to average 85 per cent in the first three quarters of this year.

The relevance of these figures, from the point of view of assessing the impact of trade with the EEC on Britain, lies in comparisons with United Kingdom export-import ratios with other major trading areas. Thus the equivalent figure last year for United Kingdom trade with the United States was 54 per cent and with Japan 44 per cent. So in the most recent year our exports have covered imports in our EEC trade slightly better than they have done in respect of our trade with these other areas.

However, by contrast, our trade with the rest of Western with the rest of Western Europe reveals an export-import ratio of 100 per cent, a very much healthier position than our trade with the EEC.

These comparisons concern the overall position. But perhaps the fullest and most relevant answer to the question of the impact of the EEC on our trade can be derived from comparisons of our changing export-import ratios with each of the major trading areas over the five years after entry to the EEC (1973-77).

Improvement

This approach also avoids some of the problems inherent in using total trade flows—eg, the effect of the switch in the sourcing of our agricultural imports on trade balances with particular areas. Department of Trade analysis shows that, in respect of manufactured goods (excluding North Sea installations and precious stones) there has been a marginal improvement in our export-import ratio with the EEC over this period (from 87 per cent to 90 per cent). This compares with a fall in our trade with the United States (from 96 per cent to 82 per cent) and a bigger fall even from a much lower base in respect of our trade with Japan (from 48 per cent to 35 per cent). By contrast, our export-import ratio in trade in manufactures with the rest of Western Europe improved over the same period from 99 per cent to 119 per cent.

The picture varies ... ably for particular ... groups. Textiles ... broadly the pattern fr... electrical machinery ... factures as a whole ... cals our export-impor... with the EEC has be... or less static (at about ... per cent) while it has ... substantially with the ... States (from 49 per ... to 89 per cent) and ... significantly even with ... trading areas where we alre... had large surpluses. In mo... our trading position has deter... in all areas.

For other semi-manufactures, our ratio with the EEC has fallen back from 100 per cent to 88 per cent, though fluctuating quite sharply, while in other trading areas our ratio has improved. In electrical machinery our export-import ratio has improved markedly for each of the main areas of our trade. For machinery other than electrical a small improvement in our trade ratio with the EEC is balanced by a worsening of the ratio with the United States and Japan and a sizable improvement with the rest of Western Europe.

These figures suggest two main conclusions which contradict widely held impressions. First, there are wide divergences between product groups, both in our trade with the EEC and elsewhere.

Secondly, leaving aside these wide sectoral differences and looking at the position overall, the movement in the export-import ratio of our trade with the EEC has not, over the period as a whole, varied much from that for our total trade with the whole world, though it is true to say that the recovery in our trading position since 1974 has been rather better in our non-EEC trade than in our EEC trade. This mainly reflects the large improvement in trade with the oil exporting countries.

Of course, this analysis cannot show what *would have been* the picture if Britain had not entered the EEC in 1973, but the available evidence does suggest that accession has not had the disastrous effects, in visible trade at least, that are sometimes alleged.

'Invisible trade'

The record on invisible trade is another matter. In 1973 Britain had a surplus on invisibles with the EEC of £259m, declining steadily to a deficit of £297m in 1977. But the overall picture masks two contrary movements—an improvement in the net earnings of the private sector (including public corporations) and a substantial increase in government debits, reflecting not only increases in our contributions to the EEC budget, but also higher military expenditure in Germany and the rising cost of servicing government borrowing.

On investment, there were forecasts before entry that accession to the EEC would lead to a sucking out of investment from Britain towards the Golden Triangle of the Ruhr, Rotterdam and Turin. In fact, over 1974-76, the latest period for which information is available, the adverse balance in direct investment was 3:1; in other words, three times more investment was made in the EEC by British companies than was made in Britain by EEC companies. But this disadvantageous situation needs to be viewed in comparison with the situation before the disruption pre entry spurt in investment, when it was 2:1 on average for the period 1968-70.

All these points need to be taken into account for a synoptic view, and, of course, any assessment of trade effects is inevitably distorted by adventitious factors. These include such contingencies as the drought in 1976 in increasing United Kingdom imports of cereals and vegetables and the limited access permitted for New Zealand butter and cheese and Africa-Caribbean-Pacific sugar.

In the longer term the effect of any common market must depend strongly on the distribution of international specialization in capital goods. Whether the United Kingdom receives more or less than its allotted share in this respect would take one or two decades to be determined, though the movements in the current balance of manufacturing investment as between the United Kingdom and the EEC are not at present very encouraging.

Apart from that, the whole question of the removal of tariffs needs to be put into perspective. It is true that United Kingdom tariffs in 1977 averaged 11 per cent, while EEC tariffs then averaged 7 per cent, so that joint abolition favoured the EEC. But overriding this is the fact that more important than such relatively small adjustments in tariff differentials are the much—and much less controllable—effects deriving from exchange rate changes, inflation differentials and the varying impact of oil price rises.

The author is Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Trade.

Derek Harris

Keeping up standards in the franchising industry





The United States-based Kentucky Fried Chicken chain and Britain's Wimpy restaurants are familiar examples of franchising: strong growth in the industry is expected to continue

Britain's fledgling franchise industry, which accounts for less than 2 per cent of retail sales compared with the 30 per cent attributed to the sector in the United States is still trying to improve the bad image which it got in the days of pyramid selling.

The bid for respectability started in earnest a year ago when the British Franchise Association was started with eight founder members. Its first chairman was Keith Tarry, chairman of the United States-based Ziebart rust-proofing franchise.

Tomorrow the association will bring out a report on its first year of operation which shows that membership is now up to 23 with a few would-be members refused entry because they do not measure up to the association's standards of ethical practice. The association is particularly hard on operations which want to charge unrealistically high introduction fees to franchisees and a fixed level of subsequent royalties which bears no relation to actual turnover in a franchise.

The association's members are still discussing with the Office of Fair Trading possible difficulties with regard to the Restrictive Trade Practices Act. This arises because franchises usually involve the granting of exclusive territories and franchisees normally undertake only to offer the services laid down by the franchisor. A franchisee may well also have to buy all his supplies from the franchisor.

Despite these problems the association's survey of the industry is expected to show consistent growth in the past two years of as much as nearly 20 per cent a year in terms of sales. This year the growth in franchising turnover could well be running as much as 7 per cent ahead of growth in gross retail sales, with the main expansion being in fast-food franchises, of which the Wimpy chain, now part of United Biscuits, is probably the best known as well as the largest example.

The same pattern of growth looks likely next year. The flanchising industry's turnover—this year is about £250m through some 2,000 outlets.

> This year the growth in franchising turnover could well be running as much as 7 per cent ahead of growth in gross retail sales

These figures, in fact, cover only what are now described as *second-generation* franchises; the earlier forms of franchising, like the tied public houses, petrol stations and car distributorships, are excluded.

If these earlier forms of franchising—which virtually began with the British tied pubs system in the eighteenth century—were taken into account, together with the voluntary grocery groups like VG and Spar, the number of franchise outlets in the United Kingdom would probably add up to more than 100,000.

There are those in the industry who foresee a doubling of second-generation franchise turnover within the next three years, with much of the impetus for growth coming in the short term from the big United States franchise companies. David Acheson, chairman and managing director of the Kentucky Fried Chicken operation in Britain, believes that there is a portent for Europe, including Britain, in the fact that in Japan as many as 20 different United States fast-food chains have already been established.

With United States operations like McDonald's, Burger King and Pizza Hut already establishing a foothold in Britain—so far on company-owned and operated sites, but with franchising in prospect—it seems likely that this sort of pattern could be repeated in the United Kingdom.

According to the latest figures from the United States Chamber of Commerce Britain is already the second major target for expansionist American franchise companies. There are more than 5,000 United States franchise offshoots in Canada and 1,793 in Britain, with slightly fewer than the United Kingdom total in Japan.

But there are already a large number of home-grown franchises in this country: nearly half the members of the franchise association are British companies. Trust Houses Forte (THF), in the fast-food sector, is expanding its Little Chef and Kardomah restaurants through franchising. A new entrant, due to join the association, is the Happy Eater chain established by Michael Pickard, formerly managing director of THF and now chairman of Grattan Mail Order, among other company interests.

The British-based operations include GKN's Servotomic central heating franchise chain and Toppy's hairdressing salons.

Duncan Whitfield claims that his Home Tune franchise, unique when launched in 1968, is still the world's largest mobile engine-tuning service.

The cost to would-be franchisees of buying the security of what is often a nationally known product and what should be a proved system of selling it varies widely. Mr Whitfield reckons that his franchisees need at least £2,500 in capital, preferably with another £1,000 as a safety margin. The £8,000 cost of a vehicle and tuning equipment can be met, if necessary, by leasing.

The average cost of getting into a fast-food franchise, including fitting costs, is probably about £30,000, although a McDonald's style outlet is more likely to cost well over £200,000.

With more people looking for ways to invest a redundancy settlement, together with other pressures caused by unemployment, there could well be an increasing number of people interested in franchises. That could, of course, present a potential killing for the confidence tricksters, who in the past have never been far from the fringes of the franchising industry. That will be a key problem for the franchise association to deal with.

Walter LAWRENCE

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Copies of the report and accounts can be obtained from The Secretary, Walter Lawrence Ltd, Lawrence House, Sun Street, Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire, CM21 9LX.

Business Diary: Stagg hunt • Fish or fail?

age left, a new Euro- ne Norman Stagg, 58, eneral secretary of the Post Office Workers, eing sponsored "to the a seat in the European nt.

makes his candidature ular note is that Stagg m Jackson—has been e his moustachioed no fervent supporter of entry into the EEC. still a member of the Market Safeguards n.

man largely respons- the political activity of , he is working on two le" seats in the South Midlands, where his ill support him finan- the legally allowable nat kind of guarantee, wake of Labour Party Ron Hayward's insist- t there is no money in y to fight the direct n elections, should election a possibility.

happens, as well as his direct political repre- in Europe, Stagg has an enviable part-time uropean representative eneral Council of Trade f Japan (Soyho). From is to advise the larg- e union centre in the out the political, indus- d economic affairs of Europe.



Reforming the EEC from within: Union of Post Office Workers' Norman Stagg

That is only a part-time job, but it demonstrates that Stagg is already seriously into Europe. But why Strasbourg, when he has been less than an unctuous admirer of the EEC? "I think the objective should now be to reform the Community from within—and that seems to me to be the attitude of the Prime Minister.

"First and foremost that means the Common Agricultural Policy. We need a more orderly system for providing food for the people, without creating massive surpluses.

The matter of "super-snake", the European Monetary System, is "more complicated". He admits: "I am suspicious of that at the moment. I am apprehensive that entry into the EMS could provoke a further devaluation of the pound and lead to further unacceptable levels of unemployment in the United Kingdom."

He is a fine speaker and no stranger to the rostrum at TUC and Labour Party conferences. A former telegraph operator who insists that he aspires to nothing higher than his present office, he is well equipped to take the Common Market Safeguards Campaign into the heart of the enemy camp.

But what will Tom Jackson, burdened this year with the chairmanship of the TUC and hoping to devote his service to that task full-time from midsummer, do without his able Cockney lieutenant?

■ English fishermen get a first chance this Saturday to display their disappointment with the collapse in Brussels of bargaining about the fate of their craft. The National Federation of Fishermen's Organizations is to hild a special meeting at which the fish policy of the EEC will be "debated".

The result can be taken as a genuine expression of seaweed-roots opinion from the ports since the federation itself arose from dissatisfaction with the long-established Fisheries Organization Society.

A group of skippers led by George Crawford, of Tweedmouth, decided to found the new lobby last year. They have based it at Grimsby, still one of the largest commercial fishing ports in the country, while the FOS retains its headquarters in the somewhat unmaritime purlieus of the London suburb of Cheam.

Andrew Palfreman, the chief executive, is the federation's only paid official. "We think that the FOS was designed to look after cooperatives and that is what its role should be. We look upon ourselves as being a strong, independent representative body."

He said that the meeting on Saturday would give fishermen a chance to "stiffen the determination of the government to fulfil the commitments they have made to the industry".

Although the inshore men account for only a minority of the British catch, they feel that arguments about the need to maintain local industries in areas of high unemployment apply to them as much as to family farmers in Normandy and Bavaria.

■ British animal lovers may or may not be pleased to learn that the 12,000 bulls which died in Spain's bull rings and village squares this year did not expire in vain—so far as certain bullfight promoters are concerned.

Behind the glamour and the gorings, the bravery and the bloodletting, the Corrida is a multi-million peseta hard cash business in which there are few cheers for the bulls and even fewer pesetas for most bull fighters.

Besides the hopes of the barefoot boys who imagine themselves repeating the rags to riches story of millionaire Manuel Benitez ("El Cordobes"), this industry is nourished by the hundreds of ranches dedicated exclusively to raising the animals for the ritual slaughter.

Spain's favourite blood sport had a turnover of about £80m in 1978, counting such things as payments for bulls and Toreros, but not the gate receipts. They are a mystery upon which only Spain's Finance Ministry might shed some light.

Business Diary recently described how Tony Dumont, a Croydon solicitor, was fuming that he could not sue for the cost of an abortive trip to Athens which he undertook only because the Post Office neglected to deliver a telegram telling him that the conference he was to attend had been cancelled. The story has had a conciliatory ending. The Post Office, which is not obliged to repay even when they admit negligence, have sent him an apology and a cheque for £300. "They are only doing what they should be obliged to do by law", says Dumont, "but it is nice of them."

Ross Davies

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	Half Year		Year to
	30th September 1978	30th September 1977	31st March 1978
Group Turnover	£3,488,000	£2,300,000	£5,406,000
Pre-Tax Profit	£252,792	£147,316	£316,073
Estimated Tax	Nil	£7,000	Nil
Profit attributable to Shareholders	£252,792	£140,316	£316,073
Earnings per Share	2.46p	1.36p	3.07p
Dividend per Share	0.39p	0.35p	0.70p

Group turnover for half year up by 51.6%.

Profit attributable to shareholders up by 80.15%.

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–Stepping Stones–Non-Secretarial–Secretarial & General–Tempting Times–

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SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS ALSO ON PAGE 12

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Institutions join in as market rises

The stock market continued its firm start to the new account yesterday as further proof of a return to the market by institutional investors became apparent.

A cautiously optimistic report on consumer spending by the CBI was enough to help things along and by 1 pm the index had risen 5.1 to 490.0, its high point of the day.

Dealers reported selective buying among leading industrials with some good business being completed once again among secind liners.

The more sceptical, however, continue to feel that the rise in equity prices recently has been more a case of jobbers having been caught short of stock than the result of any real upturn in investment demand, while others simply regard it as the traditional run-up to the Christmas period.

In gilts the Government broker supplied a modest amount of the new medium dated tap stock, but dealers reported very little interest. The story was much the same for the rest of the gilt market, where shorts finished about ¼ better while longs showed rises of up to a ½.

Record first-half profits are expected from machine tools group, B. Elliott, when it unveils figures today. Although the bulk of earnings are historically generated in the second six months some feel that, against £2m in pre-tax in the first half of last year, profits could touch £2.5m this time round.

Conditions proved quiet in after-hours trading and by the close the *FT* Index had drifted a little to finish the day 5.0 up at 489.9.

Bargains marked yesterday reached the highest figure for two months, totalling 5,155 compared with 4,554 on Monday and 4,126 last Tuesday.

Leading industrials followed the market trend. Hawker Siddeley moved ahead 8p to 236p and Unilever firmed 6p to 548p. Gains of 4p were reported among J. Lucas at 305p, ICI at 372p and GEC at 326p. Beecham improved 2p to 607p and Courtaulds edged ahead 1p to 122p. Fisons at 310p and John Brown at 388p finished the day all square.

Among company results, interim figures from Hicking Pentecost were favourably received, nudging the shares forward 3p to 110p. A 62 per cent rise in full year profits, accompanied by a 50 per cent increase in the dividend, at Comet Radiovision was also well received and the shares improved 8p to 142p.

The Renwick group, with full year figures, improved 2p to 47p and English and Overseas Investments, with an interim statement, jumped 3p to 27p. Lower interim profits at Airfix received a cold reception and the shares dipped 2p to 47p. Fine Art Developments was another group to see its shares retreat, 3p to 59½p, on news that its interim profits had been hit by a warehouse fire.

Tecalemit and Transparent Paper, both with interim statements, managed to improve 1p to 141p and 67p respectively.

Shares of Irish companies gained strength on continuing speculation that Ireland was likely to join the European Monetary System. Irish Distillers improved 6½p to 192½p and Waterford Glass moved ahead 3p to 57p. Others to improve included Bank of Ireland, 5p to 400p, and Cement Roadstone, 1p to 94p.

The announcement of a dividend boosting rights issue at ML Holdings, on the basis of 3-for-4 at 125p, enabled the shares to rise 10p to 165p. In the meantime, Stothert & Pitt in ex rights form finished the day at 223p, an effective rise of 11p.

Shares of Peerage of Birmingham were suspended at 55p, up 8p, pending an announcement. Elsewhere, Muirhead improved 6p to 203p ahead of figures due today. Avon Rubber, also with figures out today, gained 3p to 183p. BP Industries followed suit and firmed 3p to 233p. Sotheby Parke Bernet continue to attract interest ahead of next month's figures, rising 8p to 368p with Christies International giving close chase, 3p up at 142p.

News that Birmingham & Counties Midland Trust had taken a 9 per cent stake in National Carbonising pushed the latter's shares up 1½p to 47½p. A favourable press mention helped Bowater, 1p better at 189p, but adverse comment cut 2p from Inchcape at 335p.

The rejection of a pay offer by the Swan Hunter workers caused some initial nervousness but the shares finished the day all square at 157p. Hopes of compensation for nationalization at Vickers gave the shares a 6p boost to 200p and a confident annual report lifted Yarrow 4p to 324p.

Engineering shares showed some gains. GKN rose 4p to 270p and Tubes increased 10p to 404p. B. Elliot remained firm at 155p.

Electricals were another firm sector with ICL continuing to gain ground in a thin market, rising 5p to 440p. Farnell Electrical improved 10p to 378p and Racal rose 4p to 338p.

Banks were a little firmer with rises of 5p among the big four and properties continued to show small gains.

Insurances made gains mostly of a couple of pence, the one bright spot being Brentnall Beard where the shares jumped 10p to 48p after news that the company had received a bid approach.

Westfield Minerals advanced a further 15p to 380p yesterday as speculators still clamber on the uranium discovery bandwagon. But some analysts think the price is looking distinctly toppy and now is the time to take profits.

Equity turnover on November 27 was £66.821m (15,640 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were BP, Shell, Beechams New, Barclays, ICI, Cement Roadstone, Matthew Hall, Diploma Investments and Brentnall Beard.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Airfix Indsts (I)	22.2(18.5)	0.84(1.1).	—(—)	1.37(1.86)	1/2/79	—(—)
Brady Indsts (I)	8.8(3.5)	0.004(0.06)	Nil(0.7)	Nil(1.75)	—	—(—)
J. Carr (F)	18.3(16.1)	2.6(2.5)	8.9(6.4)	0.71(1.23)	19/1/79	1.04(1.6)
Comet Radiovsn (F)	123.9a(82.9)	6.3(3.8)	16.5(10.7)	2.3(2.6)	9/1/79	3.5(2.6)
Craig & Rose (I)	2.0(1.6)	1.1(0.09)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Fine Arts (I)	20.4(17.2)	1.2(1.1)	1.3(1.2)	0.9(0.8)	18/1/79	—(—)
G. H. Downing (I)	6.9(6.0)	1.0(0.90)	15.7(10.1)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Hicking Pent (I)	5.1(4.3)	0.38(0.21)	12.9(6.9)	2.8(2.3)	2/4/79	—(—)
Kinghall Tin	1.5(1.8)	—(—)	55.6(80.0)	78.3(—)	—	128.0(125.0)
Leeds & Dist (F)	8.0(7.5)	1.1(1.0)	10.1(9.2)	1.13(1.0)	—	1.6(1.5)
Packland Tex (I)	14.9(13.8)	0.86(1.0)	—(—)	1.59(1.36)	19/1/79	—(—)
Renwick Grp (I)	29.0(23.5)	0.96(0.69)	—(—)	1.0(1.0)	5/2/79	—(—)
Sunrie Clothes (I)	2.2(1.9)	0.07(0.05)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Suter Elect (I)	1.1(0.79)	0.07(0.05)	1.0(0.8)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Stockh'ldrs Invst (F)	—(—)	2.4(2.0)	2.74(2.19)	1.35(1.25)	11/1/79	2.35(2.05)
Tecalemit (I)	18.8(15.6)	2.0(1.6)	—(—)	2.7(1.8)	—	—(—)
Transparent Papr (I)	12.4(11.1)	0.31(0.51)	1.9(3.7)	1.8(1.6)	5/1/79	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply th net dividend by 1.49. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a 33 weeks.

All-round lift spurs Renwick to near £1m

By Alison Mitchell

A steady improvement in all divisions has helped Renwick group to beaver its eway to better profits in the first half of this year.

Against £696,000 last time the group made a pre-tax return of £967,000 in the six months to September 30 last, on turnover up 23 per cent to £29m.

And the chairman Mr Clifford Wilton admits that the balance sheet is also in better order. Borrowings were under £3m, which is less than 80 per cent of shareholders funds, at the interim stage compared with almost double at this time last year. And Mr Wilton is forecasting that the gearing will be below 50 per cent by the year end. At this level the group will be able to think about expanding again.

In the first half the loss-makers in the freight division have been sold off and a new management team installed which should see the division in profit in the second six months.

The manufacturing side also had a better half year, increasing pre-tax profits from £750,000 to around £900,000 while the travel and garages sides also improved their earnings.

The contribution from 50 per cent owned Western Fuel was negligible though the current spell of cold weather ought to be helping this division, says the chairman.

Last year Equity Capital for Industry injected £750,000 into the group but it is not expected that this investment will be increased.

Projecting the profits figure to the year end the City is conservatively forecasting some £1.5m, against £1m last time while the dividend could total 3.725p gross. An interim of 1.49p has already been declared.

At this level the shares, 2p higher at 47p yesterday, yield 7.9 per cent, prospectively.

Tecalemit fires on on all cylinders

Firing well on three of its four divisional cylinders, Tecalemit is expecting increased profits for the year to end-March next. Any improvement of the previous £3.81m pre-tax profits peak must be prefaced by tthe earning from chairman, Mr Nigel Bennett, that the second half may be adversely affected by current industrial and economic uncertainties but halftime profits climbed by 23 per cent to £2.07m on a turnover rise of a fifth to £18.85m and one of the more obvious obstacles, the Ford strike, has probably clipped profits by no more than £50,000.

The lubrication division may be stuttering a little. Customers' de-stocking is turning out to be rather more pronounced than anticipated and the rate of order intake has certainly levelled out. Yet the fluid transfer and combustion engineering activities are said to be performing satisfactorily and the garage equipment operations are understood to be showing strong growth.

European operations have been strengthened by the £1.6m acquisition last month of Fogautolube in France. After stripping out related interest charges, the new company is not expected to make much of a contribution in the second half but Mr Bennett is convinced that the deal "will work out very well".

The rights has provided room to pay a gross interim dividend of 4.147p and a total of 8.2949p against 5.4485p per share is forcast.



Mr N. J. Bennett, managing director of Tecalemit.

Options

The continued improvement among shares in the equity market spilled over into the traded option market yesterday. The total number of contracts completed soared from Monday's depressed figure of 530 to 1,006.

GEC proved an active stock accounting for 230 of the total number of contracts and ICI managed to complete 194 contracts. At the other end of the scale very little interest was shown in Marks & Spencer and British Oxygen.

ICFC takes up Tern option

Industrial & Commercial Finance Corporation is to exercise its option to subscribe for 160,000 shares in Tern-Consulate, the shirt and tie manufacturer and distributor, at the 25p par value. This follows Monday's extraordinary general meeting when the authorized share capital of the group was increased to £825,000 and compares with market share price of 69p.

ICFC is also to take up its 80,000 share entitlement of the recent rights issue at 62p a share.

Compensation on way for Steua Roma

Steua Romana, a British company which once had oil interests in Romania, has been told that compensation totalling £1.44m is due to it for assets and bonds in Romania.

The compensation has been provisionally settled between the Romanian Government and the United Kingdom Foreign Compensation Commission under a 1976 agreement between the United Kingdom and Romanian Governments.

About £1.26m of the total is for assets and other monies due to Steua but frozen since the German occupation of Romania during the Second World War. A further £180,000 represents Romanian government bonds once held by Steua in Romania.

Steua's after tax profits for the year to the end of June were £248, compared with £11,000 last year. No dividend is proposed.

Only break-even seen at Turnbull

The interim report of Turnbull Scott Shipping—which turned a pre-tax profit of £29,000 into a loss of £1,000 for the whole of last year—says that the trading result for the second half of the year may well do no better than break even.

The directors report a slight improvement in the rates for large bulk carriers, but explain that this has not yet extended to the smaller ships.

Negotiations are continuing for the deferment of capital repayments to the banks with which the group has raised ships' loans. The board hopes that these talks "will shortly reach a satisfactory conclusion."

At the start of the year the board warned that the outlook was gloomy. Trading profits, before depreciation were expected to be small until freight rates improve.

Dividend boost in rights issue by ML

By Tony May

Shareholders of M.L. Holdings, the armaments, foundry and electronic components group, are to receive a 39 per cent increase in the dividend for the year to March 31, next, as part of a rights issue package. A total dividend of 8.94p gross in forecast against 6.4p last year. As the final would normally be declared after the current regulations expire on July 31, the board has been told that the Treasury permission for the nicrease is not necessary.

The rights issue is a three-for-ten to raise £703,500. At 125p the rights price compares with 160p in the market—a rise of 5p on the news. The issue is underwritten.

The directors have decided to expand the group's equity base as they foresee a significant increase in the level of activity at all group companies in the year to March 1980, and the two subsequent years.

This will mean extra working capital and the ability to keep maximum flexibility in financing this future expansion.

In the current year the board says that although the trading overall is satisfactory, it does not expect total turnover to increase significantly. It is not too early to give a forecast for the current year, but it should be one of consolidation. Looking ahead, it views with optimism the prospects fr growth in profits resulting from the increased level of activity.

Yarrow to buy engineer for £2.75m

Although there are no new developments on the nationalization compensation front, Yarrow is about to use part of its existing cash pile to buy, for £2.75m, an unquoted engineering company.

The chairman, Sir Eric Yarrow tells shareholders in the annual report that negotiations with an unnamed company are currently taking place.

The Glasgow-based engineering group is also looking for other opportunities to expand in fields "relating to the expertise and operation of Y-ARD" but, in the meantime, surplus money is funding an investment portfolio.

The future development of the group does depend on the amount of compensation received for the nationalization of Yarrow (Shipbuilders).

The share price yesterday rose 4p to 324p.

Tea producers seek intevention on remittances

By Michael Prest

Intervention by the United Kingdom government in the dispute over remitting funds from this country from India by tea companies has been requested by the British Tea Producers Association.

One of the companies concerned, Badulipar Tea, which owns an estate in Assam, says that the preparation and auditing of accounts for 1977 has been delayed by the refusal of the Indian tax authorities to give a "no objection" certificate to remittances.

The refusal stems from litigation between Badulipar and a former Indian agents over the head office and other expenses paid to the United Kingdom. The Indian tax authorities are claiming back taxes on allegedly excessive payments of this kind to the United Kingdom.

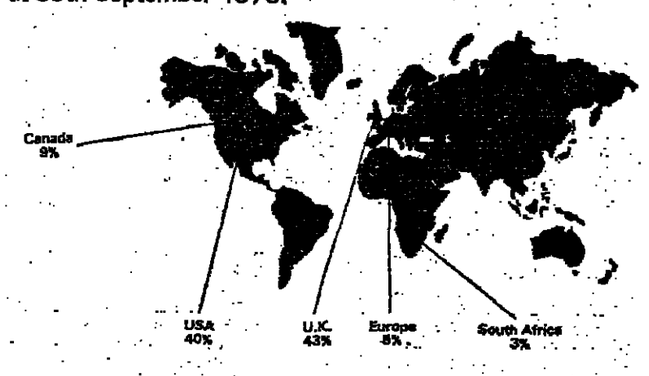
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DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS

The map below shows the geographic distribution of investments as at 30th September 1978.



	30th Sept 1978	30th Sept 1977
Gross Revenue	£5.5m	£5.2m
Total Assets	£118.8m	£105.3m
Earnings per share	2.46p	2.26p
Dividend per share	2.40p	2.00p
Net Assets per share	98.12p	85.00p

Copies of the Report are available from:
Ivory & Sime Ltd., Investment Managers,
1 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4DZ.

ANCIAL NEWS

eccano offshoot problems take toll of Airfix Inds

Maughan

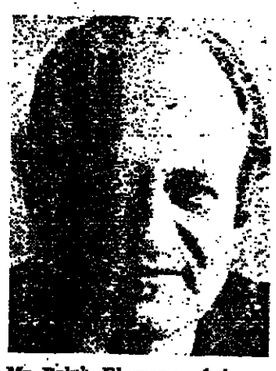
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After an overall
n from £1.11m to
at the interim stage,
that the group can now
is that "the results

for 1978-79 will be slightly ahead of those for the previous year". The shares slipped by 2p to 46p which contrasts with net assets of 66.7p per share in the last balance sheet.

Meccano suffered a trading loss of £735,000 against £640,000 and is currently managed by a main board director before a new divisional chief executive is appointed. The board remains convinced of the "excellence" of Meccano's products and it seemed for a period during the late summer and early autumn that productive efficiency was improving. However, the position appears to have deteriorated to the extent that production is failing to meet fixed costs and work valued at £1m is outstanding.

Temporary employment subsidies made no impact at the halfway stage which leaves attributable profits at £290,000 against £640,000. The gross interim dividend, however, is lifted from 1.8615p to 2.0476p per share.



Mr Ralph Ehrmann, chairman and managing director of Airfix

Downing stays strong after opening £1m

By Tony May

Profits at G. H. Downing have exceeded £1m for the first time in a half year and the board of the clay products, refractories, and roadstone aggregates group looks forward with "reasonable confidence" to the second half.

Turnover for the six months to September 30 went up nearly 17 per cent to £6.9m, while pretax profits rose by a similar amount to £1.05m. Earnings a share were 15.75p against 10.10p adjusted for last year's scrip issue.

Mr Douglas Hartley, the chairman, considers the result to be satisfactory. The building products division, which accounts for half of the group's profits, brought in only £555,000, against £580,000. But this reflects the disruption to production caused by the work on a new plant. This is now nearing completion and full production is expected to be resumed before the end of the current financial year.

The other divisions increased their profits. The refractories division went up from £90,000 to £170,000. Over 1977-78 this division had a hard time. Demand dropped heavily with the severe worldwide recession in steel making.

Electrical engineering, which produced a record last year, pushed its profits up from £90,000 to £120,000 in the first half.

In Holland, the group has been finding a good market for its bricks. Last year stocks were virtually nil and the group continued to sell bricks from other United Kingdom manufacturers to help meet demand. The current year has also gone reasonably well, and profits of the Dutch companies rose from £140,000 to £205,000 in the first half.

As was the case last year, prospects for the construction industry at home are still uncertain, but the boards' confidence reflects the group's broad base—with about 30 per cent of its turnover coming from sales overseas—and the prospect of increased productivity. The latter is based on the board's policy of installing new plant, which also helps to cut costs. This level of capital expenditure cannot be funded from normal cash flow and the group negotiated medium-term loans with its bankers earlier this year.

Metallgesellschaft expects to pay a lower dividend

International

Metallgesellschaft AG expects to pay a lower dividend for 1977-78, after last year's DM5 payout, because of lower provisional domestic group earnings, the managing board spokesman, Herr Gustav Ratjen, said in Frankfurt.

He gave no details. Generally the outlook for next year is viewed with scepticism, although it is not expected to be bad.

In a shareholders' letter giving provisional results, the company said domestic group sales to third parties in the year ended September 30 rose 2 per cent to DM 7,060m, with domestic sales down 5 per cent at DM 3,680m and exports up 11 per cent at DM 3,390m.

Domestic turnover was hit by unsatisfactory economic conditions, by falling metal prices in the first half and by the fall of the dollar, the company explained.

The company said the rise in sales abroad was because of the expansion of international trading activities.

While order levels in the 1977-78 year were generally satisfactory for metals, in the manufacturing sector, order levels have only begun to rise in recent months and in the capital goods sector incoming orders increased slightly.

Herr Ratjen said if the dollar should weaken again this would lead to a loss in 1978-79 in the metal sector, adding if the United States currency stabilizes between DM1.90 and 2.00 such a loss could be avoided.

A management board member, Herr Werner Busch, referring to the lower expected profits for the past year, said however that the capital goods sector, the chemical and transport sectors and parts of the manufacturing and trade sectors had satisfactory results.

He said the company plans 1978-79 investments of DM199.2m against DM223m in 1977-78 of which 188m are for fixed asset investments against 217m in 1977-78.

Here Ratjen said the company is tired of stopgap measures and is not prepared to accept losses of current dimensions in the metal sector. In this aspect the company is considering a more drastic approach to the problems. Investment in growth areas will centre on mining abroad and on the trading sector.

The company is also considering a participation, possibly in a United States engineering firm through its subsidiary Lurgi Gesellschhaften.

Referring to the agreement between Lurgi, Metallgesellschaft and China, announced earlier this month, Herr Ratjen said the company hopes to buy alumina, aluminium and copper and would be interested in copper concentrates from China.

He added that there is no definite agreement on this year but the company estimates it may receive a possible total of 100m tonnes annually of ores and metals from China.—Reuter.

Shell stake in Brazil aluminium

The Shell Group has declared a firm intention to take a 35 per cent share in the $125m capital of Valesul Aluminio SA, an 86,000 tonnes-a-year aluminium production project near Rio de Janeiro. Shell's participation should be formalized by mid-January.

Valesul has been negotiating with Billiton Metals International, the Shell subsidiary, but the share will actually be held by Shell Brasil SA.

Of the remainder of the capital, Reynolds International Inc., the technology supplier for the project, holds 5 per cent, and Brazil's state mining concern Cia Vale do Rio Doce, 60 per cent.

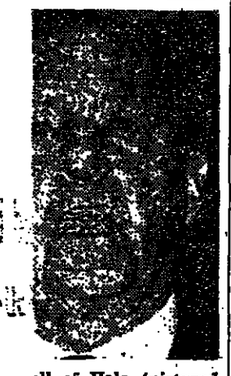
The intention is that CVRD should pass 20 per cent of the capital to private Brazilian companies.

The rest of the $300m investment needs will come from an $80m 10 year loan from Chase Manhattan Bank, a $75m loan from the World Bank, and a $25m Brazilian Government loan.

.8m bid

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5.8m take-over bid for
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Briefly

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8p rise to 55p in the
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CARBONISING
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Carbonising, whose
1½p to 47½p yester-

d announced yesterday
approach had been
hich may or may not
offer being made for
y.

ALL TIN
raised from 189p to
for year to September
er, £1.55m (£1.86m).
4,000 (£480,000) after
es a share, 55.6p (80p).

DERS INV TRUST
ome for year to Octo-
£2.42m (2.10m). Net
1m (£910,000). EPS
.9p). Dividend 3.5p
8s.

TEA
p a share in new form
h, equal to 8p per £1
crop year to Septem-
70m (3.6m) kilos of
m kilos sold at nee
ge of 46.07p. Final
ice for total crop will
nally improved".

CONVERSION
exercising its right to
version of the outstand-
0 10 per cent con-
edeemable preference

CLEARED
merger between Ben-
st & Sons (Holdings)
Wright & Rowland is
referred to the Mono-
mission.

BONDS
on this week's local
nds is raised from 11¼
11⅝ per cent.

DUSTRIES
for half year to Sep-
8.8m (£3.59m). Group
0 (£29,000) after tax
7p). No interim divi-
gross).

US to sell mark-denominated bonds

Euromarkets

The United States soon will launch an important part of its dollar rescue operation by floating West German mark bonds in Germany valued at the equivalent of between $1.300m and $1.560m.

The issue, to be offered in early or mid-December, will be sold primarily to banks, insurance companies and other institutional investors, according to international monetary sources attending a two-day meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development.

Monetary sources said the bond issue in Germany, to be followed next year by similar issues in Switzerland and Japan, would not be sold to central banks, or to OPEC oil-producing countries. The purpose, the sources explained, is to raise marks to aid intervention in defence of the dollar on exchange markets.

NORSK HYDRO

Norsk Hydro AS plans to offer $50m bonds, 1994, in the Eurobond market with an annual interest coupon expected to be 9¼ per cent. Market conditions indicate pricing at a discount.

EUROPEAN INV BANK

The European Investment Bank plans to make a private placement of a maximum 75m florins of 8 per cent seven-year Euronotes at 99 per cent, the joint syndicate leader, Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV, said in Amsterdam. The notes, in denomination of 10,000 florins, will be redeemed on January 1, 1986, with no early redemption allowed.

LEEDS—

Leeds & District Dyers and Finishers increased profits from £1m to £1.1m in the year to September 30 on turnover up from £7.5m to £8m. This pushes earnings per share up from 9.2p to 10.1p and the total dividends are 2.52p gross.

The board says the rebuilding and re-equipment at Scott and Rhodes following the fire in November last year will continue throughout the present year and the inevitable disruption of production will lead to lower profit at this branch. Other divisions continue to trade satisfactorily despite the persistent difficult conditions.

TOKAI BANK

Tokai Bank's International department general manager, Mr Zeizo Sugiura, said in Singapore he expected further discussions soon between United States treasury officials and the Japanese Government on the possible issue of yen-denominated bonds by the United States Administration.

Paribas expects to match 1977 profits

Consolidated earnings of Cie Financiere de Paris et des Pays-Bas, the holding company of the major private banking group, should not be lower than the 411.1m francs of 1977, according to its president, M Pierre Moussa.

He said that the company's non-consolidated profits should show a slight improvement over the 186.99m francs for last year. M Moussa pointed out that the company's net assets had increased by about 1,000m francs since the beginning of this year, thus increasing the estimated value of its share to about 430 francs compared with 361 francs at the end of 1977. —AP-DJ.

American SE

The American Stock Exchange earned $1.6m in the first nine months of 1978, up from $88,000 last year. Revenues in the nine-month period totalled $33.1m, an increase of $5.6m from 1977. In the third quarter, it earned $736,000 compared with $226,000 in the 1977 quarter. Revenues in the quarter amounted to $12.1m, up $2.7m from the year-ago period.—Reuter.

Bendix buoyant

Bendix Corporation expect the company to produce record earnings in the year to September 30, 1979, but the little overall change in sales.

In the year ended September 30, 1978, Bendix's net income totalled $129.6m on sales of $3,600m with a per share income of $5.74.

Bendix's debt ratio at the end of September was some 31 per cent, having been as high as 35 per cent in the year, and that this is believed about right for maintaining its bond ratings.

The company's forestry division profit is likely to be down in the current year, reflecting a decline in United States housing starts and rising United States interest rates. The aerospace electronics division should be increasingly strong over the next few years, and an improved profit is expected from the industrial energy division.—Reuter.

ABN per-share rise

Algemene Bank Nederland said that developments in the first nine months of this year point toward an increase in its per-share profit compared with its year-earlier result. The bank made a profit of 48.69 florins per 100 florins nominal share in 1977.

The forecast was contained in the prospectus for the bank's new 150m florin bond issue. The issue is due in 1985-89 and carries a coupon of 8.50 per cent. The issue price will be today.

The bank also said that its net profit in the 1978 first half on a balance sheet total rose 22 per cent to 120.8m florins from 99.1m a year earlier.

Mannesmann see good results

Mannesmann AG said in Duesseldorf it expects total group results will be satisfactory in 1978 after group sales to third parties in the first nine months rose to 12 per cent to DM8,350m from DM7,440m in the same period.

Turnover by domstic group companies in the nine months rose to DM7,040m from 6,300m while exports of domestic companies rose to DM4,230m from DM3,280m.

Overall, the share of exports from domestic plant rose to 60 per cent from 52 per cent. But final deliveries of some previously received orders are bringing unsatisfactory earnings returns in the group's pipe divisions.

The group's foreign subsidiaries registered sales of DM2,220m in the first nine months of 1978 compared with DM1,810m while the group's activities in Brazil were adversely affected by the lower value of the cruzeiro.—Reuter.

Reshaping efficiency helps Hicking Pentecost at half-time

Hicking Pentecost, the textile manufacturers and commission dyers, increased profits from £216,000 to £380,000 in the half year to September 30. Turnover rose from £4.4m to £5.1m.

The board puts the improvement down to improved efficiency as a result of changes made in the organization and the new machinery installed.

The knitwear division maintained production in all its units and again improved its profits. Dyeing result were also "much improved" while the warp knit division has also experienced better trading conditions which improved its profits.

Forward orders in knitwear are satisfactory and new machinery is being installed in all divisions to increase capacity and improve efficiency.

In these circumstances the board expects a satisfactory second half but, in view of the exceptional increase in profits during the second half last year, the rate of increase is unlikely to be maintained.

The interim dividend is 4.2p gross.

Grovebell offshoot sells estate site

Property investment company Grovebell Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Grovebell Group, has exchanged contracts for the sale of its only property, an industrial estate at Farnham, Surrey. The consideration for the sale is some £480,000 cash payable on December 20. The assets have a book value of about £363,000 and in the year to November 30, 1977, contributed £8,000 to group pre-tax profit.

Parkland Textile on firm footing

Bradford-based worsted combers and spinners Parkland Textile (Holdings), in reporting a successful half-year to September 1, also proposes a scrip issue of some 634,000 "A" ordinary on a one-for-10 basis. Topping £2m pre-tax for the first time in the preceding full year, it turns in profit before tax and all charges up from £1.01m to £1.16m for the latest half. This was on turnover raised from £13.8m to £14.9m. It pays an interim dividend of 1.59p against 1.36p besides proposing a final dividend of 0.0275p for the year to March 3, 1978.

Sumrie manages a 36 pc advance

On the back of a 17 per cent rise in turnover at Sumrie Clothes to £2.27m, pre-tax profit went up 36 per cent to £72,000 for the six months to September 30. The board says that the increase in turnover has been held to date.

Following the recent reorganization of production, the group now has the capacity to increase its output. Providing the present level of activity in the quality meanswear sector continues, and the group develops its share of this market, the directors see no reason why these higher turnover levels should not be maintained in the second half of this financial year.

John Carr group climbs 6 pc

With the second half bringing a 7.7 per cent rise in profits to £1.36m, John Carr (Doncaster), joinery and timber, has ended the year to September 30 with a 6 per cent rise to a record £2.66m before tax.

Turnover rose from £16.1m to £18.3m. Earnings a share are 8.96p against 6.47p and the dividend is increased from 1.38p to 1.55p gross. The group's net asset value a share is 56.54p against 48.17p.

Amber Day on target at half-time

Mr R. Metzgen, the chairman of Amber Day Holdings, told the annual meeting that trading for the first six months of the year was in line with budgets. The menswear division has plans to open a number of units next year, and a trial project with the British Shoe Corporation to open shops-within-shops in their major stores "is producing encouraging results".

At the extraordinary meeting held following the annual general meeting, the resolutions approving the acquisition of Crombey Menswear Group and the increase of authorized capital were approved.

Disruptions hit Transparent Paper

Poor market conditions and industrial disruptions have had their effect on the half-year profits of Lancashire-based Transparent Paper.

In the six months to September 30 last, pre-tax profits dipped by over a third from £510,000 to £311,000 on turnover up 12 per cent to £12.45m.

The labour problems resulted from Phase 3 Government pay guidelines but, with this behind them, the group report that prospects for the second half are more favourable. Underlining this confidence, the interim dividend has been raised by 10 per cent to 2.799p gross.

Societe Generale

Societe Generale de Belgique SA's dividend for 1978 should not be lower than the 140 francs a share paid in 1977, the holding company's president, M Paul-Emile Corbiau, told the annual meeting. This reaffirmed the company's half-year assessment, given in July.

Income from the holding company's subsidiaries will show a slight rise this year, due to the financial and service sectors as most other sectors, especially steel and non-ferrous metals, are affected by difficult economic conditions.

SUTER ELECTRICAL

Pre-tax profits increased by 46 per cent to £73,095 in the half year to end September despite an exceptional debit of £48,000 against a debit of £15,000. Turnover rose 48 per cent to £1.18m. Earnings per share were 1.04p against 0.81p a share.

KIMPHER

Accounts will not be ready for the agm on December 28. It is intended to hold an egm early next year when audited accounts are ready.

AB ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

The current year looks brighter with the wages problem settled and with a good order book, the chairman told the agm.

HUDSON'S BAY

Net earnings for nine months ended October 31 of $C11.72m or 78c a share, compared with $C10.67m (restated), or 75c a share for comparable period.

Business appointments

Two new members named for Electrolux boards

Mr N. W. Dewart and Mr G. P. H. James have been elected to the boards of both Electrolux and Electrolux Associated Companies from January 1. Sir Kenneth Allen retires from both boards at the end of this year.

Dr Edward McIver, managing director of Carpets International (Northern), has been appointed to the board of Carpets International from January 1.

Mr N. Macaulay, joint managing director of Federated Land and Building, will be retiring at the end of December. Mr J. Meyer, chairman and joint managing director, will then become sole managing director.

Mr John Tuchfeld has been made chairman of the industrial electrical equipment sector working party of the National Economic Development Office.

Mr N. G. W. FitzGerald has joined the board of Ault & Wiborg as managing director of the container and coil coatings division.

Mr Colin Botfield becomes managing director of the Brockhouse group's castings and forgings division.

Mr D. Marriott-Smalley has been appointed to the board of Berger, Jenson and Nicholson as supervising director-overseas operations.

Mr J. C. Rushbrooke has retired from Banque Belge and has resigned from the board of Bishopsgate Estates.

Mr E. H. Braddon has been appointed director of Lovell Management Fee Contracts.

Earl De La Warr has become chairman of Broadcast Relay Services (Overseas) in succession to Sir John Spencer who has resigned from the board following his resignation from the board of Rediffusion.

YARROW

AND COMPANY LIMITED

Statement by the Chairman

Sir Eric Yarrow, M.B.E., D.L.

GENERAL

The Group has had a satisfactory year with pre-tax profit amounting to £1.4 million before extraordinary items. This pre-tax profit figure is understated by an amount representing interest on compensation stock which cannot be quantified until such time as a final settlement is reached in respect of the amount of compensation to be received for the nationalization of Yarrow (Shipbuilders) Limited. This important matter is commented upon further, later in this statement.

An interim dividend of 1.7 pence per share was paid in June, 1978, and a final dividend of 3.45 pence per share will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting. The two payments will bring the total annual dividend to the maximum permitted under existing legislation. It is to be hoped that dividend restriction will be relaxed in the years ahead.

Since the end of the financial year under review, Mr P. L. Blackstone has retired from the Board of Directors on reaching retiral age. He has undertaken difficult assignments with great determination and I wish him well for many years of happy retirement.

Mr J. Neumann, Managing Director of Y-ARD Limited, has been appointed a Director of Yarrow and Company Limited. His engineering knowledge and wide experience both in this country and overseas will be of great benefit to the Board.

I have decided to relinquish my position as Chairman of Yarrow (Shipbuilders) Limited, a fully owned subsidiary company of British Shipbuilders, on 31st March, 1979. As a result I shall be available to devote more of my time to the affairs of Yarrow and Company Limited and its subsidiary companies at this important stage in the Company's history.

COMPENSATION FOR YARROW (SHIPBUILDERS) LIMITED

I had hoped that, in this year's Statement, it would have been possible to give shareholders some indication of the amount of compensation likely to be received for our former shipbuilding subsidiary company which was nationalized on 1st July, 1977. Unfortunately, this cannot yet be done and so instead I feel it is right that an explanation should be given to shareholders of the events which have taken place and the position which has now been reached.

A valuation of Yarrow (Shipbuilders) Limited was prepared in the months following nationalization and this comprehensive document together with a formal claim was presented to the Department of Industry on 31st March, 1978, by the Stockholders' Representative Mr David C. Hobson, F.C.A., senior partner of Coopers & Lybrand, Chartered Accountants. At the same time we received from the Department of Industry their own initial valuation of Yarrow (Shipbuilders) Limited.

Since that date negotiations have continued between the Stockholders' Representative and the Department of Industry at several meetings. It was agreed at the outset that these negotiations should be conducted on a confidential and 'without prejudice' basis. These difficult negotiations are still continuing and therefore I cannot say anything at this stage about the progress which has been made during the discussions.

Your Board believes that it is in the interests of the Yarrow shareholders to explore every possibility of achieving a fair and reasonable settlement as was promised by the Government but if this cannot be negotiated there will be no alternative but to submit the matter to an Arbitration Tribunal as provided for in the nationalisation Act, which would be a lengthy procedure.

The Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1978 includes interest on the Treasury Stock already received on account of compensation but we are unable to take credit for the further interest which has been accruing since 1st July, 1977, as we cannot estimate the final amount of compensation likely to be received. A Note has been included in the Accounts indicating that the Group pre-tax profit for the year is under-stated by an amount which cannot be quantified at present.

When the amount of compensation receivable becomes known it is the intention of the Board to formulate proposals for the utilization of such monies. It is obviously premature at this stage to make any firm commitments, since any such plans will be dependent upon the amount of compensation actually received and also by the economic and fiscal circumstances at that time.

DISTRIBUTION FROM YARROW (SHIPBUILDERS) LIMITED

As I intimated in my half-yearly report, we submitted an application for a further substantial distribution to Yarrow and Company Limited out of the accumulated and undistributed profits of Yarrow (Shipbuilders) Limited at 30th June, 1977. Negotiations are proceeding but so far this application has been unsuccessful and therefore the Profit and Loss Account does not include any dividend from Yarrow (Shipbuilders) Limited.

Y-ARD LIMITED

This company is now the principal subsidiary of the Yarrow Group, operating in the fields of maritime and engineering consultancy and research. The staff complement is 475 of which 330 are professionally or technically qualified. The company has been fully engaged throughout the year in a wide variety of contracts and projects for Government departments and also for other clients both in the U.K. and abroad.

Y-ARD Limited has made a considerable contribution to the profits of the Group, and further steady growth of the Company's activities is anticipated in future years.

YARROW ENGINEERS (GLASGOW) LIMITED

In August of this year the Board announced that agreement had been reached with Greater London Council on an acceptable settlement of the dispute concerning the Edmonton Boiler Contract. We are pleased that this long outstanding matter has now been resolved satisfactorily without recourse to litigation which would have been both lengthy and expensive.

I indicated last year that there was little chance of new orders for boiler plant but that we were ready to consider other types of engineering work for this company. The acquisition of a 75 per cent interest in Ritchie Taylor Engineering Company (Glasgow) Limited during the year has provided the engineering base which we required. This company's main factory is in Govan, Glasgow, and it also has a subsidiary company in Dundee. Yarrow has recently acquired the remaining 25 per cent shareholding and additional modern factory and office premises have been purchased. The opportunity has now been taken to change the name of the company to Yarrow Engineers (Glasgow) Limited, and this reflects the increasing importance of the company as a wholly-owned subsidiary within the Yarrow Group.

Engineering operations will be transferred from Govan to the new premises at Marine Street, Glasgow, where excellent facilities already exist for more efficient operation. The Marine Street factory has good communications to both road and rail networks and is adjacent to the River Clyde. The engineering and shiprepairing operations at Dundee will cease to have subsidiary company status, and will become a division of the Glasgow-based company, now trading under the Yarrow name.

These changes will contribute to the future development of the engineering activities within the Group and we anticipate a steady and controlled expansion of the activities of our engineering company.

HYMARINE LIMITED

This company was formed during the year in association with Hunting Associated Industries Limited for the purpose of designing and marketing a range of specialist vessels using glass-reinforced plastic hulls. Yarrow owns 55 per cent of the issued share capital and Hunting the remaining 45 per cent.

FUTURE

As I indicated in my statement last year, the future development of the Yarrow Group must to some extent be dependent on the amount received as compensation for the nationalization of Yarrow (Shipbuilders) Limited. However, the Board has been exploring a number of opportunities for the profitable investment of the Group's existing resources and I can report that we are at present negotiating for the purchase of an unquoted engineering company for a price of approximiately £2.75m. If the negotiations are successful a circular will be sent to shareholders giving full details of the acquisition. The Board will continue to examine opportunities for acquiring suitable businesses for the Yarrow Group in fields relating to the expertise and operation of Y-ARD and in the meantime surplus funds are maintained in a portfolio of selected investment.

At a time when the Yarrow Group of Companies is looking ahead into new areas of activity, I would like to express my confidence in those employed in and associated with the Group and to thank them for their considerable efforts during the year under review.

20th NOVEMBER 1978

ERIC YARROW

MARKET REPORTS

Foreign Exchange

Currencies generally fluctuated within narrow limits in extremely quiet trading yesterday. Sterling retained a firm appearance throughout, however, and closed near the best of the day at 1.9490 to the dollar, a gain of 55 points. The effective exchange rate index rose 0.2 to 62.6.

Dealers said few operators were willing to take a view ahead of the United States trade figures today. The dollar did pick up for a short while immediately following comments made by Japan's next Prime Minister, suggesting that the amount of currency swaps involved in the dollar-support measures announced early this month be increased from $30,000m to $100,000m. But late squaring of books in New York for the end of the month saw the dollar turn down again at the close.

Gold fell by $2.5 an ounce to close at $195.375 in London.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Planet rates (day's range) November 29	Market rates November 28
New York	1.94 90-1.95 00	1.94 35-1.94 45
Montreal	2.32 00-2.32 50	2.32 65-2.32 90
Amsterdam	4.05-4.05 10	4.04 90-4.05 10
Brussels	56.45-56.90	56.40-56.80
Copenhagen	10.36-10.38	10.36-10.38
Frankfurt	3.71 80-3.72 00	3.71 70-3.72 00
Lisbon	90.50-91.00	91.25-91.75
Madrid	156.50-156.90	156.90-157.30
Milan	1,940-1,942	1,939.50-1,940.50
Oslo	10.96-11.01	10.96-11.01
Paris	4.57 50-4.57 90	4.57 50-4.57 90
Stockholm	9.52-9.58	9.52-9.58
Vienna	27.55-27.80	27.55-27.80
Zurich	3.96-4.01	3.96-4.01

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, 1971, was 62.6, up 0.2 per cent.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.25-.20c prem	1.05-.90c prem
Montreal	.35-.50c prem	1.15-1.40c prem
Amsterdam	1½pf prem	3½pf prem
Brussels	3½c prem	9½c prem
Copenhagen	2½ore dis	4½ore dis
Frankfurt	1½pf prem	3½pf prem
Lisbon	50-100c dis	140-280c dis
Madrid	30c prem-par	90c prem-par
Milan	4-6lire dis	12-14lire dis
Oslo	½ore dis-par	1½ore dis-par
Paris	½c prem-par	1½c prem-par
Stockholm	½ore dis-par	1½ore dis-par
Vienna	2½gro dis-par	7½gro dis-par
Zurich	½pf prem-par	1½pf prem-par

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), 86-86¼.

Euro-$ Deposits

1 month 9½-9⅝; 3 months 9⅝-9¾; 6 months 9¾-9⅞; 1 year 10-10⅛.

Interbank (per £1m, non-resident) 1 month 9½-9⅝; 3 months 9⅝-9¾; 6 months 9¾-9⅞; 1 year 10-10⅛.

Sterling CDs (per £100,000, non-resident) 1 month 9½-9⅝; 3 months 9⅝-9¾; 6 months 9¾-9⅞; 1 year 10-10⅛.

Local authority deposits (£10,000 minimum) 1 year 10½.

Finance house deposits 1 year 10½.

Company deposits (£10,000 minimum) 1 year 10½.

Sterling CDs (per £100,000) 1 year 10½.

Export refinance (minimum £10,000) 1 year 10½.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $197.20 (as compared pm, $196.15.

Krugerrand (per coin): non-resident, $191-193 (£101-102); resident, $207-209 (£106-107).

Sovereigns: non-resident, $53-54 (£27-28); resident, $60-62 (£30-31).

Recent Issues

	Closing Price
Ansaldo Water 10p ord (25p)	44½
Anglo Maine 60p (50p)	63
Bristol Wat 7% Pf 1953	£10
Colne Valley Wat 7% Pf	41p
Leeds Dist ord	37
Lesney Inv 20p Cnv 97-00 (Par)	£104
Lyonshall 12½% 1983-1993	£97½
Portsmouth Wat 7% 85-1977	37½
Rainbow Queen 10p ord (25p)	30
Rams Properties 25p ord	121½
Do 12½p ord	121½
Rothermere Prop 5p ord	29½
Rickmansworth Wat 7% 85-1977	42½
Trinidad 10p ord	119
Do 10% Cnv £100	112½
Tunbridge Wells 7% Pf 1962 (£95)	£49½
Wessex Water 12½% 2003-08	£134½
W. Kent Wat 7% Pf 1983 (£95)	£82

	Latest date of renun	
RIGHTS ISSUES		
Fourth on Ord (50p)	Jan 12	45 prem
Lambert Ord (25p)	"	3 prem
Lonrho 8% Cnv	Dec 12	95 prem
Upper Nedtrac	Jan 1	7½
Devon (10p)	"	24 prem
Severn-Trent 5%	Jan 12	1 prem
Provident Fin (25p)	"	43 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex all. Nil paid. § £10 paid. ¶ 20p paid. ** £15 paid. †† £50 paid. ‡‡ £25 paid. ¶ Fully paid. ‖ 35p paid.

YORKSHIRE FINE WOOLLEN

Board proposes to raise about £150,000 by rights issue on a three-for-five basis at 28p per share. Issue is underwritten.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays Bank	12%
BCCI Bank	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C Hoare & Co	12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
London Mercantile	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
Rossminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 10½%, up to £25,000, 10¾%, over £25,000, 10¾%.

Wall Street

New York, Oct 28.—The New York stock market closed sharply lower today.

Prior to the market's opening, the Government reported that consumer prices in October rose at an adjusted annual rate of 9.6 per cent, the same as in the previous month. The continuing steep rise showed that inflation's pressures continued unabated.

About 910 issues declined with some 525 issues higher.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 9.70 points to 804.14. Volume totalled about 22,860,000 shares, compared with 19,790,000 shares on Monday.

	Nov 28	Nov 27
Allied Chem	30¾	30¾
Allied Stores	21	21
Allied Supermkt	11¾	11¾
Allis Chalmers	6¾	6¾
Alcan	25¾	25¾
Amax Inc	44	43¾
Amerada Hess	24¾	24¾
Am Airlines	13¾	13¾
Am Brands	29¾	29¾
Am Broadcast	26¾	26¾
Am Can	28¾	28½
Am Cyanamid	25¾	25¾
Am Elec Power	17¾	17¾
Am Home	24¾	24¾
Am Motors	5¾	5¾
Am Nat Res	40¾	40¾
Am Standard	21	21
Am Telephone	62¾	62¾
AMF Inc	15	15
Armco Steel	19¾	19¾
Asarco	25¾	25¾
Ashland Oil	29¾	29¾
Atlantic Richfield	54¾	54¾
Avco	6¾	6¾
Avon Products	32¾	32¾
Bankers Tr NY	31¾	31¾
Bank of America	31¾	31¾
Bank of NY	31¾	31¾
Beatrice Foods	19¾	19¾
Bell & Rowell	16¾	16¾
Bendix	36¾	36¾
Bethlehem Steel	19¾	20¾
Boeing	34¾	34¾
Boise Cascade	25¾	25¾
Burden	25¾	25¾
Borg Warner	25¾	25¾
Bristol Myers	29¾	29¾
BP	34¾	34¾
Burlington Ind	24¾	24¾
Burlington Mtn	23¾	23¾
Burroughs	33¾	33¾
Campbell Soup	23¾	23¾
Canadian Pacific	20¾	20¾
Caterpillar	36¾	36¾
Celanese	41¾	41¾
Central Soya	17¾	17¾
Charter NY	30¾	30¾
Chase Manhat	28¾	28¾
Chem Bank NY	24¾	24¾
Chesapeake Ohio	26¾	26¾
Chrysler	9¾	9¾
Citicorp	31¾	31¾
Cities Service	26¾	26¾
Clark Equip	34¾	34¾
Coca Cola	31¾	31¾
Colgate	15¾	15¾
CBS	34¾	34¾
Columbia Gas	19¾	19¾
Combustion Eng	34¾	34¾
Comwlth Edison	24¾	24¾
Cons Edison	19¾	19¾
Cons Foods	21¾	21¾
Cons Power	19¾	19¾
Continental Grp	23¾	23¾
Continental Oil	29¾	29¾
Control Data	43¾	43¾
Corning Glass	39¾	39¾
CPC Intnl	43¾	43¾
Crane	19¾	19¾
Crocker Int	25¾	25¾
Crown Zeller	30¾	30¾
Dart Ind	24¾	24¾
Deere	29¾	29¾
Del Monte	22¾	22¾
Delta Air	24¾	24¾
Detroit Edison	15¾	15¾
Disney	37¾	37¾
Dow Chemical	31¾	31¾
Dresser Ind	15¾	15¾
Duke Power	19¾	19¾
Du Pont	119¾	119¾
Eastern Air	10¾	10¾
Eastman Kodak	53¾	53¾
Exxon Corp	39¾	39¾
Fed Nat Mort Ass	13¾	13¾
Fed Pac Elec	19¾	19¾
Fed Resources	19¾	19¾
Fed Dept Stores	31¾	31¾
Firestone	12¾	12¾
1st Chicago	25¾	25¾
1st Nat Boston	25¾	25¾
Fst Pa Corp	13¾	13¾
Fst Union	19¾	19¾
Ford	40¾	41¾
GAF Corp	11¾	11¾
Gamble Skogmo	8¾	8¾
Gen Dynamics	37¾	37¾
Gen Electric	45¾	45¾
Gen Foods	31¾	31¾
Gen Mills	31¾	31¾
Gen Motors	62¾	62¾
Gen Pub Util NY	17¾	17¾
Gen Tel Elec	14¾	14¾
Gen Tire	14¾	14¾
Gerber	14¾	14¾
Georgia Pacific	24¾	24¾
Getty Oil	34¾	34¾
Gillette	24¾	24¾
Goodrich	19¾	19¾
Goodyear	16¾	16¾
Gould Inc	20¾	20¾
Grace	25¾	25¾
Gt Atltc & Pacific	13¾	13¾
Greyhound	12¾	12¾
Grumman Corp	15¾	15¾
Gulf Oil	24¾	24¾
Gulf & West	11¾	11¾
Halliburton	37¾	37¾
Hercules	19¾	19¾
Homestead	17¾	17¾
Honeywell	34¾	34¾
IC Inds	23¾	23¾
Ingersoll	16¾	16¾
Inland Steel	34¾	34¾
IBM	72¾	72¾
Int Harvester	14¾	14¾
ITC	12¾	12¾
Int Paper	34¾	34¾
Int Tel Tel	24¾	24¾
Jewel Co	17¾	17¾
Jim Walter	24¾	24¾
Kerr-McGuffie	24¾	24¾
Johnson & John	39¾	39¾
Kaiser Alumin	13¾	13¾
Kennecott	23¾	23¾
Kerr McGee	43¾	43¾
Kimberly Clark	29¾	29¾
Kraftco Corp	21¾	21¾
K Mart	15¾	15¾
Kroger	10¾	10¾
Ligget Group	36¾	36¾
LTV Corp	6¾	6¾
Litton	24¾	24¾
Lockheed	11¾	11¾
Lucky Stores	17¾	17¾
Manuf Hanover	24¾	24¾
Mapco	29¾	29¾
Marathon Oil	18¾	18¾
Martin Midland	15¾	15¾
Martin Marietta	24¾	24¾
McDonnell	19¾	19¾
Mead	24¾	24¾
Memorex	12¾	12¾
Merck	34¾	34¾
Minnesota Ming	34¾	34¾
Mobil Oil	29¾	29¾
Monsanto	34¾	34¾
Morgan J. P.	46¾	46¾
Motorola	36¾	36¾
Nabisco	19¾	19¾
NCR Corp	19¾	19¾
NL Industries	19¾	19¾
Natomas	19¾	19¾
Norfolk West	19¾	19¾
NW Bancorp	17¾	17¾
Northn Nat Gas	24¾	24¾
Occidental Pet	19¾	19¾
Ogden	15¾	15¾
Olin Corp	15¾	15¾
Owens Illinois	29¾	29¾
Pacific Gas Elec	19¾	19¾
Pan Am	2¾	2¾
Penney J. C.	41¾	41¾
Pennzoil	29¾	29¾
Pepsico	19¾	19¾
Pfizer	24¾	24¾
Phelps Dodge	24¾	24¾
Philip Morris	34¾	34¾
Phillips Petrol	29¾	29¾
Polaroid	34¾	34¾
Procter Gamble	34¾	34¾
Pub Ser El & Gas	19¾	19¾
Pullman	24¾	24¾
Rapid American	15	14¾
Raytheon	45¾	45¾
RCA Corp	19¾	19¾
Republic Steel	24¾	24¾
Reynolds Ind	24¾	24¾
Reynolds Metal	24¾	24¾
Rockwell Int	24¾	24¾
Royal Dutch	60	59¾
Safeway Strs	40¾	40¾
St Regis Paper	29¾	29¾
Santa Fe Ind	30¾	30¾
Sc M	19¾	19¾
Schlumberger	54¾	54¾
Scott Paper	34¾	34¾
Seaboard Coast	19¾	19¾
Sealtest	24¾	24¾
Sears Roebuck	24¾	24¾
Shell Oil	34¾	34¾
Shell Trans	24¾	24¾
Signal Co	34¾	34¾
Singer	19¾	19¾
Smit	24¾	24¾
So Cal Edison	24¾	24¾
Southern Pacific	24¾	24¾
Southern Rly	24¾	24¾
Sperry Rand	24¾	24¾
Std Brands	24¾	24¾
Std Oil Calif	24¾	24¾
Std Oil Indiana	24¾	24¾
Std Oil Ohio	24¾	24¾
Sterling Drug	24¾	24¾
Stevens J. P.	24¾	24¾
Stude Worth	24¾	24¾
Sunbeam Corp	24¾	24¾
Sun Corp	24¾	24¾
Teledyne	24¾	24¾
Tenneco	24¾	24¾
Texaco	24¾	24¾
Texas East Corp	24¾	24¾
Texas Inst	24¾	24¾
Texas Utilities	24¾	24¾
Textron	24¾	24¾
Thiokol	24¾	24¾
Travelers Corp	24¾	24¾
TRW Inc	24¾	24¾
UAL Inc	24¾	24¾
Unilever Ltd	24¾	24¾
Unilever NV	24¾	24¾
Union Bancorp	24¾	24¾
Union Carbide	24¾	24¾
Union Oil Calif	24¾	24¾
Un Pacific Corp	24¾	24¾
Uniroyal	24¾	24¾
United Brands	24¾	24¾
US Industries	24¾	24¾
US Steel	24¾	24¾
Utd Technol	24¾	24¾
Wachovia	24¾	24¾
Warner Lambert	24¾	24¾
Wells Fargo	24¾	24¾
West'n Bancorp	24¾	24¾
Westinghse Elec	24¾	24¾
Weyerhauser	24¾	24¾
Whirlpool	24¾	24¾
White Motor	24¾	24¾
Woolworth	24¾	24¾
Xerox Corp	24¾	24¾
Zenith	24¾	24¾

Canadian Prices

Abitibi	18	18
Alcan Aluminium	23¾	23¾
Algoma Steel	9¾	9¾
Bell Telephone	24¾	24¾
Cominco	23¾	23¾
Cons Bathurst	15¾	15¾
Dickenbridge	5¾	5¾
Gulf Oil	35	35
Hawker Sid Can	19¾	19¾
Hudson Bay Min	19¾	19¾
Hudson Bay Oil	19¾	19¾
Imasco	19¾	19¾
Imperial Oil	19¾	19¾
Int Pipe	19¾	19¾
Massey Ferguson	19¾	19¾
Royal Trust	19¾	19¾
Seagram	19¾	19¾
Steel Co	19¾	19¾
Thomson N'A'	15	15
Walker Hiram	38¾	38¾
WCT	11¾	11¾

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. b Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. z Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, £1.9470 (1.9495); three months, 1.9375 (1.9345); Canadian dollar, 85.13 (85.10).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 392.67 (392.57). The futures index was 391.51.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 804.14 (813.84); transportation, 211.82 (215.04); utilities, 99.90 (99.75); 65 stocks, 274.63 (277.50).

New York Stock Exchange index: 53.13 (53.56); industrials, 57.96 (58.47); transportation, 40.12 (42.67); utilities, 38.23 (38.31); financial, 55.21 (55.50).

COPPER was barely steady. Afternoon: Cash wire bars, £770-51 metric ton; three months, £770-71; three month, £770.50-71. Sales, 3,500 tons. Cash cathodes, £-. three months, £733-73.50. Settlement, £754.00. Sales, 16,200 tons (mainly carries. Cash cathodes, £732.50-57; three months, £733.50-63; settlement, £733.00. Sales, 400.

SILVER was barely steady: Bullion market (Ex-ing levels): spot, 250.5p; per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 597.00c); three months, 315.05p (608.70c); six months, 322.35p (619.70c); one year, 345.05p (639.60c). London Metal Exchange: Afternoon: Cash, 306.2p; three months, 304.4-4.5p; sales, 1,115 lots of 10,000 troy ounces. Cash (unofficial): Morning: Cash, 307.3-7.5p; three months, 315.3-15.4p. Settlement, 307.5p. Sales, 146 lots.

TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £7600-20 a metric ton; three months £7390-74. Sales 550 tons (mainly carries). High grade, cash £7590-620 three months, £7400-10. Sales, nil. Morning.— Standard cash, £7520-30; three months, £7390-74 Settlement, £7350. Sales, 150 tons. High grade cash, £7505-30; three months, £7400-20. Settlement, £7550. Sales, 15 tons. Singapore ex-works, Jan 19,000 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £207.00-.50 per metric ton; three months £290.50-91. Sales, 3350 tons. Morning.—Cash £207.50-408; three months £290.50-.391; Settlement £208.00. Sales 3400 tons.

ZINC was steady but quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £349-350 a metric ton; three months, £360-60.50. Sales: 600 tons. Morning.—cash, £349.50-350; three months, £360.50-61. Settlement: £360. Sales: 900 tons. All afternoon prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was at £167.80 ($326.50) per ounce.

ALUMINIUM was quiet but steady.—Afternoon.—Three months, £609-10 a metric ton. Sales, 550 tons. Morning.—Three months, £610-10.50. Sales 1,325 tons.

RUBBER was steadier (prime markets): Jan. 59.50-60.00; Feb. 60.40-.60; Jan/March, 60.60-60.80; April/June, 63.40-63.45; July/Sept. 66.70-65.75; Oct/Dec. 68.00-68.05; March/May, 70.25-70.30; April/June, 72.85-73.00; July/Sept. 74.80-74.85.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were about steady.—Spot, 59.25-59.25 c.i.f.s, Jan, 60.50-.51; Feb, 61.25-61.75.

COFFEE futures were steady.

ROBUSTAS (5 per metric ton): Nov, 15.90-16.44; Jan, 14.56-.58; March, 14.50-.52; May, 14.45-.47; July, 14.40-.42; Sept, 14.35-.37; Nov, 14.30-.32; Jan, 14.25-.27. Sales: 2,634 lots including 18 options.

ARABICAS (5 per 50 kilos): unquoted.

COPPER was barely steady. Afternoon: Cash wire bars, £770-51 metric ton; three months, £770-71; three month, £770.50-71. Sales. 3,500 tons. Cash cathodes. £-. three months. Morning: Cash wire bars, £733-73.50. Settlement, £754.00. Sales, 16,200 tons (mainly carries. Cash cathodes, £732.50-57; three months, £733.50-63; settlement, £733.00. Sales, 400.

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LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £207.00-.50 per metric ton; three months £290.50-91. Sales, 3350 tons. Morning.—Cash £207.50-408; three months £290.50-.391; Settlement £208.00. Sales 3400 tons.

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ARABICAS (5 per 50 kilos): unquoted.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Jan. 665-.66c; March, 676-.77c; May, 684-.84c; July, 687-87½c; Aug, 662-.62½c; Sept, 659½c; Nov, 647½c; Jan, 655c.

SOYABEAN OIL.—Dec, 24.10-05c; Jan, 24.25-30c; March, 24.35-30c; May, 24.25-30c; July, 24.30-15c; Aug, 24.05-15c; Sept, 23.75c; Oct, 23.50c; Dec, 23.50c.

SOYABEAN MEAL.—Dec, $181.50-1.60; Jan, $184.20-4.50; March, $186.00-8.20; May, $184.00-4.50; July, $184.50-4.60; Aug, $184.00-4.50; Sept, $183.50; Oct, $179.00-180.00; Dec, $179.00-8.50.

CLYNOL ACQUISITION

Following Unilever's earlier announcement that an offer had been made by Schwarzkopf to acquire Clynol, it is now confirmed that offer accepted. New ownership takes effect on January 1.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
62-63 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01 638 6651
The Over-the-Counter Market

1977-78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
79	29	Airsprung Ord	73	—	5.5	7.5	9.6
220	106	Airsprung 18½% CULS	220	—	18.5	8.4	—
46	25	Armitage & Rhodes	40	—	3.6	9.0	7.3
185	105	Bardon Hill	185	—	12.0	6.0	10.0
72	26	Deborah Ord	66	—	2.8	4.2	4.1
242	108	Deborah 17½% CULS	242	—	17.5	7.2	—
147	120	Frederick Parker	131	—	12.4	9.4	5.1*
156	135	George Blair	156	+1	15.0	9.6	5.8
60	36	Jackson Group	60	—	5.0	8.3	3.2*
118	55	James Burrough	118xd	+2	6.5	5.5	10.9
340	188	Robert Jenkins	300	—	29.7	9.9	4.9
160	150	Torday	160	+5	14.9	9.3	7.6
25	9	Twinlock Ord	23	−1	—	—	20.5
82	54	Twinlock 12½% ULS	79	−1	12.0	15.0	—
112	54	Unilock Holdings	112	—	7.4	6.6	12.0
140	67	Walter Alexander	138	+2	7.2	5.1	8.6

*Account prepared under provisions of SSAP15

BRADY INDUSTRIES LTD.
Industrial Door Manufacturers
INTERIM REPORT FOR THE SIX MONTHS TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1978

	1978/79 £000's	1977/78 £000's
Turnover	8,827	8,596
Net profit (stated after deducting depreciation, audit fees, Directors' remuneration and interest charges)	4	60
Less Taxation	2	31
Net Profit (Unaudited)	2	29

The half year's results show a pre-tax profit of £4,000. The fact that this result is not better is attributable to losses which began in the latter part of last year, continuing during the early months of the current year. However, the vigorous corrective action that has been taken is proving effective and the Group is trading profitably. Furthermore, orders have been on the increase during the period and are now standing at a record level. Although the overall trend is encouraging, the Board have decided that in the light of the interim results they should defer consideration of the appropriate level of dividend for the current year until the full year's results are known. No interim dividend will therefore be paid.

A. E. Ross Seymour, Chairman.

Commodities

COCOA (£ per metric ton.—Dec, 2,135.0-.0; March, 2,187.0-88.0; May, 2,210.0-10.5; July, 2,205.0-7.0; Sept, 2,180.0-89.0; Dec, 2,126.0-55.0; March, 2,100.0-30.0. Sales: 4,553 lots including 17 options. Cocoa prices: daily, 190.25p; 15-day average, 183.59c; 22-day average, 182.21 (US cents per lb).

COFFEE: London daily price of "raws" was unchanged at £99.00; the "whites" price was £1.00 lower at £100.00. Futures were steady.—Nov, 103.85-03.95; March, 109.00-09.05; May, 112.05-12.20; Aug, 115.85-16.00; Oct, 119.25-19.30; Dec, 121.55-21.90; March, 125.25-25.85. Sales, 841 lots. ICA prices for Nov 28: 15-day average 7.92c. White sugar was quiet.—Feb, 108.00-110.00; April, 111.50-12.00; May, 117.00-.50; Aug, 130.50-22.50; Nov, 125.50-28.00; Feb, 129.00-33.00; April, 132.00-37.00.

WOOL: Greasy futures were quiet pence per kilo).—Australian: Dec, 355.0-45.0; March, 234.0-36.0; May, 338.0-40.0; July, 340.0-45.0; Oct, 340.0-45.0; Dec, 340.0-44.0; May, 340.0-44.0. New Zealand Crossbreds: Dec, 179.0-84.0; March, 182.0-83.5; May, 184.0-87.0; July, 190.0-95.0; Oct, 193.0-98.0; Dec, 193.5-97.0; March, 193.0-98.0; May, 194.0-98.0.

JUTE was quiet. Bangladesh white Tossa grade Nov-Dec, $500 per long ton. "D" grade, Nov-Dec, $490.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT: Canadian western red spring number one 13% per cent Nov-Dec, £95.75 Tilbury; US dark northern spring number two 14 per cent. Dec, £91.50; Jan, £93.50 trans-shipment east coast; US hard winter number two 13½ per cent, Dec, £90.50; Jan, £90.00 trans-shipment east coast.

MAIZE: No 3 yellow American/French option unquoted: French, Nov, £104.50; Dec, £105; Jan, £106.50 east coast. South African white, Jan, £87.50 UK; South African yellow, Jan, £87.50 UK.

BARLEY: English feed fob, Dec, £86; Jan-March £88.50 east coast: March, £89.50 paid east coast. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta), EEC origin.—BARLEY was easier.—Jan, £94.75; March, £87.00; May, £89.50; Sept, 83.50. Sales, 287 lots. WHEAT was easier.—Jan, £92.45; March, £94.00; May, £97.35; Sept, £89.75. Sales, 409 lots.			

COMMODITY MARKETS.—Prices fixed in London unless otherwise stated. Cocoa, £ per metric ton.—Dec, 2,135.0-.0; March, 2,187.0-88.0; May, 2,210.0-10.5; July, 2,205.0-7.0; Sept, 2,180.0-89.0; Dec, 2,126.0-55.0; March, 2,100.0-30.0. Sales: 4,553 lots including 17 options. Cocoa prices: daily, 190.25p; 15-day average, 183.59c; 22-day average, 182.21 (US cents per lb).

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SOYABEAN MEAL was quiet (£ per metric ton).—Dec, 116.60-18.50; Feb, 123.50-25.50; April, 124.60-24.90; June, 123.00-.50; Aug, 124.80-25.50; Oct, 121.00-24.50; Dec, 120.00-24.50.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's location ex-farm spot prices.

	Other Milling	Feed	Feed
	WHEAT	WHEAT	BARLEY
NE England	—	£90.00	£80.10
Berks & Oxon	£91.40	£84.80	£78.00

MEAT AND FISH COMMISSION.—Average fatstock prices at representative markets on November 28. GB Cattle, 68.07p per Kg.l.w. (+40.97p); UK sheep, 133.4p per Kg.est. D.C.W. (+0.4); GB pigs, 62.5p per Kg.l.w. (—0.8p); England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 14.2 per cent, average price 66.82p (+0.78); Sheep numbers up 2.2 per cent, average price 135.7p (+0.3); Pig numbers down 1.7 per cent, average price 62.6p (—0.9). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 3.7 per cent, average price 71.00p (

Stock Exchange Prices

Advance in equities continues

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 27. Dealings End, Dec 8. § Contango Day, Dec 11. Settlement Day, Dec 19

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

John Foord
plant and machinery valuers

FUNDS

Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
Treas 13½% 1979	100			11.500 11.500
Treas 3% 1979	93¾			3.159 9.373
Exch 6¼% 1974-79	98¾			4.416 9.049
Treas 10½% 1979	105¾			10.572 11.341
Exch 3½% 1977-79	96			3.645 7.605
Treas Cnv 9¾% 1980	127½			9.280 11.473
Treas 8¾% 1980	97¾			8.745 11.438
Treas 3½% 1977-80	94¾			3.688 7.877
Fund 8¾% 1978-80	95¾			8.476 8.163
Exch 11¾% 1980	101¾			11.782 12.053
Treas 11¾% 1981	98¾			11.568 12.140
Treas 3½% 1978-81	88¾			3.940 9.159
Treas 9¾% 1981	96¾			10.236 12.158
Exch 9¾% 1981	95¾			9.837 12.063
Exch 3½% 1981	83¾			3.140 12.326
Exch 3½% 1981	85¾			3.504 9.873
Exch 12¾% 1981	101¾			12.808 12.284
Treas 9½% 1981-84	90¾			8.973 12.146
Treas 3½% 1982	83¾			3.587 8.873
Treas 14¾% 1982	106½			13.421 12.868
Treas 9¾% 1982	98¾			9.340 12.368
Exch 9¾% 1982	98			9.837 12.024
Exch 8¾% 1983	87¾			8.984 12.022
Exch 3½% 1983	80¾			3.733 8.634
Treas 12¾% 1983	98¾			12.186 12.560
Treas 9¾% 1983	89¾			10.682 12.074
Exch 10¾% 1983	95½			10.178 12.722
Fund 5½% 1982-84	82¾			6.862 10.606
Treas 8¾% 1984-86	87¾			10.097 11.686
Treas 9¾% 1985-87	90¾			8.987 12.024
Treas 8¾% 1985-88	86¾			9.845 11.786
Treas 9% 1983-85	82¾			4.887 9.157
Treas 8½% 1986-89	84¾			7.852 10.674
Treas 12¾% 1990	105			12.389 12.082
Treas 8¾% 1987-90	78¾			10.883 11.943
Treas 13¾% 1991	94¾			12.730 13.044
Fund 8¾% 1987-91	84¾			8.895 11.355
Treas 12¾% 1992	102¾			12.077 12.113
Treas 10% 1992	91¾			12.186 12.280
Exch 13¾% 1992	97¾			13.679 13.140
Treas 13¾% 1993	100¾			13.073 13.178
Fund 6% 1993	65¼			9.906 11.767
Treas 13¾% 1993	102¾			12.388 13.307
Treas 14¼% 1994	111¾			12.482 12.751
Exch 12¾% 1994	99¾			13.139 13.225
Treas 8% 1994	78¾			11.828 12.473
Treas 2½% 1986	39¾			13.002 13.149
Treas 3½% 1986-88	44¾			6.120 13.021
Exch 10¾% 1985	85¾			12.511 12.913
Treas 12¾% 1985	98¾			13.083 13.120
Treas 5½% 1982-86	78¾			13.020 13.020
Treas 13¾% 1992	102¾			12.840 13.017
Exch 13¾% 1996	101			13.191 13.189
Funds 3½% 1986-96	43¾			6.978 9.842
Treas 13¾% 1997	104¾			13.389 13.368
Exch 10½% 1997	85¾			12.882 12.982
Treas 8¾% 1997	74¾			12.114 12.693
Treas 8¾% 1998-98	89¾			11.400 12.335
Treas 13½% 1998	118¾			13.280 13.483
Exch 12½% 1998	111¾			13.010 13.021
Funds 4% 1999	45¾			13.395 12.723
Treas 10¼% 1999	92¾			12.717 12.982
Exch 12¾% 1999-02	94¾			13.190 13.201
Funds 5½% 1999-04	58¾			9.882 11.379
Treas 8¾% 2002-06	69			12.301 12.583
Treas 8¾% 2008-12	68¾			12.079 12.338
Treas 13¾% 2012-15	96¾			13.513 12.986
Exch 12¾% 2013-17	91¾			13.040 13.050
Funds 4% 1960	25¾			15.385 —
Treas 3½%	29¾			11.910 —
Treas 3½%	34¾			10.317 —
Treas 3½%	29¾			12.981 —
Funds 2½%	23¾			10.504 —
Treas. 2½% Aft '75	19¾			12.927 —

WEALTH AND FOREIGN

Brazil	52½	77-80	95¾	5.917 12.593
Chile	6½	51-62	82	6.783 12.604
Japan	6½	51-63	78¾	7.815 12.370
Mexico	7½	76-81	85¾	8.044 12.707
Western Mixed	90			7.589 14.364
South Africa	5½%	77-82	71¾	
Germany	4½%	1960	40¾	
Hungary	4½%	1924	46	
Ireland	7½%	81-83	89½	
Jamaica	7½%	77-79	99½	8.034 19.564
Japan Ass	4½	1910	340	
Japan	6½	53-63	66	
Kenya	5½	75-82	75	6.333 14.294
Malaysia	7½%	78-82	85	9.070 13.593
Do 2	6¾	76-80	94½	6.464 13.338
Do 3	7½%	80-82	85	11.698 13.388
Mexico	7½%	83-85	75¾	9.733 12.291
Nthd	6½	78-81	85¾	8.828 13.463
Nthd	6¾	78-81	88¾	8.828 13.463
Peru	6½	Aft	34	
South Africa	5½%	79-81	86¾	
Nthd	2¾%	63-70	56	
Nthd	4½%	67-83	53	
Nthd	6¾	78-81	87	
Tasmania	4½		45	
Uruguay	5½%	78-82	78¾	7.342 14.303
Uruguay	3½%		30	

AUTHORITIES

Aberdeen	8½	1980	95¾	13.389 —
Birmingham	6¾	80-83	79	6.330 11.478
Bristol A	6½	77-81	86¾	6.375 11.366
Cardiff	5½%	83-84	78¾	7.194 11.391
Do C	6½%	85-87	87	8.191 11.899
Do D	6¾	76-79	96	6.356 11.707
Glasgow	6¾	88-90	85¾	10.602 12.846
Do A	6½	90-92	82	11.227 13.208
Do B	6½	80-82	89¾	10.614 13.013
Do C	13½%	1982	99	12.625 12.886
Do D	13½%	1983	93	12.788 13.053
Do E	6½	80-82	89¾	7.851 12.944
Do F	6¾	81-84	89¾	9.799 13.581
Do G	7½%	81-83	95¾	12.332 13.011
Do H	6½%	85-90	82¾	10.885 13.487
Do J	6¾	82-84	89¾	7.383 13.066
Do K	6¾	78-79	98	6.633 11.478
Do L	6¾%	77-79	96¾	6.588 11.228
Do M	6¾%	78-81	96¾	7.847 12.000
Do N	6¾	77-79	96¾	6.574 11.489
Glasgow	5½%	80-82	90¾	10.345 13.950
Liverpool	13½%	1981	101¾	13.366 13.068
Do Water B	13½	1982	99¾	13.041 13.899
Do L	6¾	78-80	93	6.988 13.526
Do M	7½	82-84	74	9.491 14.031
London Elec	6¾%	81-83	78	8.222 13.074
Do A	6¾%	77-79	96¾	6.310 11.581
Do B	6¾	83-86	74	9.067 11.983

STOCKS

Abbeycrest	83½		80.5	6.6 3.0
Abitibi Canada	£113½			
Abitibi Pac Ord	£14¾		47.9	3.4 9.0
Do 5-Pass	£10¾		41.7	3.9 20.2
Acrow Corp	£34½			
Adwest	£22¾		63.7	2.8 9.7
Aerofilmgeer	£33¾			
Afrikander Old Bay Oil	£21¾		30.8	11.7 29.3
Agassiz Oil	£34½			
Agnew Clyde	£10¾		158	49
AGO	£10½		29.8	2.9 16.1
Air Ute	£62½		47.8	6.8 5.8
Air Super Alum	£25¾		25.4	4.1 —
Alassey-Ferg	£8¾			— 11.0
Alberton Simon	£12		47.9	4.0 9.5
Alcantic Petrol	£35¾			— —
Alcan Canadian	£25¾			— —
Alcoa Rock	210			— —
Alrans Can P	£10½			— —
Alsace Pass	725		15.9	2.2 21.0
Alpata Corp	£27½		15.7	1.8 25.6

AND DISCOUNTS

Alexs Discount	250	+10	21.7	8.7 5.7
Allen B & Ross	230	+5	30.3	8.2 7.3
Allied Irish	206	+3	21.5	8.7 5.0
Alpha-Latham	145		15.0	10.4 9.2
Alt NZ Grp	283		11.7	4.0 10.3
Amalgamated America	£17½		57.0	3.3 12.1
Amber Ind Israel	145	+4	25.9	6.2 5.5
Amber Leumi Israel	13	-1	8.4	2.9 9.7
Amber Leumi UK	170		11.2	6.6 15.2
Amb of NSW	500		18.7	3.7 10.9
Amb of Scotland	285	+5	17.5	6.1 7.3
Amalg Trst NY	£22¾	+½	161	6.8 6.8
Amalgys Bank	262	+5	20.15	5.8 9.2
Amey Shipley	223		15.4	6.7 7.8
Amey Victor	280	+5	20.6	9.9 —
Anglo Man	232		11.6	5.4 10.1
Ansbacher	177	+4	61.6	3.6 10.5
Anv Discount	78	+1	7.3	9.3 5.9
Arbuthnot Bk of Aust	267		9.4	5.0 6.8
Arbuthnot Bk of Syd	138		7.6	5.5 14.1
Arbuthnot C De France	£21¾		85.0	4.5 15.2
Arbuthnot Nat Fin.	58			— —
Arbuthnot Asia	72¾			— —
Arbuthnot & Nat	184		13.6	7.4 4.8
Arbuthnot Alpha A	47	+3	3.2	6.1 20.3
Arbuthnot Bros	225	+5	23.3	10.3 5.6
Arbuthnot Hldgs	134	+2	4.2	3.4 4.2
Arbuthnot Guinness Peat	115		7.7	6.7 9.9
Arbuthnot Lathm	417		180	8.8 —
Archer Dev Ord	138		15.0	9.5 4.0
Ardfern Ind	9	-1	0.6	— —
Arlington Transport	£77½	+½	—	— —
Arlington Securities	9		0.837	11.963 —
Arlington Trust	9¾	+¾	0.837	11.963 —
Armitage Shanks	77		6.5	8.5 13.5
Armour Equip	66		9.4	8.2 7.6
Arnold Biscuits	72		5.8	7.3 4.9
Arrow Ind	237		6.8	2.9 7.6
Arthur Bell Scotch	178		13.2	7.4 6.7
Arthur Guinness	94		5.8	6.2 7.5
Ashbury & Midley	68		3.8	5.6 6.7
Ashtead Bros	34		8.6	25.3 6.0
Ashtenne Inv	19		0.3	1.4 —
Ashton Gas	138		5.8	4.2 7.7
Ashton Joinery	19		3.1	8.1 7.7
Ashtons Leisure	76		4.8	6.3 7.5
Associated Biscuits	182		8.8	4.9 8.1
Associated Book	237		9.5	4.0 8.5
Associated Fisheries	42		2.2	5.2 —
Associated Leisure	76		4.8	6.3 7.5
Associated Newspapers	182		8.8	4.9 8.1
Associated Paper	93		5.8	6.1 5.2
Associated Tooling	39		3.8	9.6 18.9
Astbury & Midley	68		3.8	5.6 6.7
Atkins Bros	34		2.2	6.5 6.8
Atlantic Computers	19		0.3	1.4 —
Atlantic Thermoplastics	19		3.1	8.1 7.7
Atlantic Wharf	28		2.2	7.9 —
Atlas Electronics	71		3.2	4.5 —
Atlas Wright	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright Ord	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright A	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright B	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright C	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright D	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright E	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright F	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright G	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright H	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright I	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright J	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright K	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright L	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright M	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright N	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright O	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright P	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright Q	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright R	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright S	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright T	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright U	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright V	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright W	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright X	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright Y	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright Z	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright AA	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright AB	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright AC	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright AD	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright AE	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright AF	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright AG	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright AH	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright AI	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright AJ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright AK	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright AL	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright AM	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright AN	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright AO	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright AP	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright AQ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright AR	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright AS	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright AT	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright AU	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright AV	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright AW	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright AX	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright AY	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright AZ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright BA	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright BB	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright BC	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright BD	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright BE	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright BF	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright BG	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright BH	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright BI	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright BJ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright BK	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright BL	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright BM	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright BN	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright BO	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright BP	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright BQ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright BR	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright BS	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright BT	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright BU	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright BV	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright BW	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright BX	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright BY	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright BZ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright CA	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright CB	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright CC	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright CD	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright CE	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright CF	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright CG	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright CH	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright CI	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright CJ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright CK	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright CL	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright CM	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright CN	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright CO	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright CP	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright CQ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright CR	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright CS	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright CT	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright CU	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright CV	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright CW	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright CX	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright CY	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright CZ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright DA	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright DB	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright DC	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright DD	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright DE	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright DF	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright DG	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright DH	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright DI	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright DJ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright DK	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright DL	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright DM	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright DN	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright DO	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright DP	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright DQ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright DR	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright DS	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright DT	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright DU	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright DV	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright DW	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright DX	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright DY	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright DZ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright EA	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright EB	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright EC	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright ED	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright EE	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright EF	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright EG	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright EH	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright EI	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright EJ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright EK	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright EL	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright EM	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright EN	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright EO	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright EP	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright EQ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright ER	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright ES	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright ET	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright EU	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright EV	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright EW	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright EX	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright EY	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright EZ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright FA	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright FB	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright FC	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright FD	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright FE	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright FF	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright FG	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright FH	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright FI	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright FJ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright FK	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright FL	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright FM	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright FN	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright FO	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright FP	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright FQ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright FR	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright FS	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright FT	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright FU	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright FV	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright FW	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright FX	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright FY	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright FZ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright GA	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright GB	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright GC	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright GD	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright GE	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright GF	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright GG	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright GH	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright GI	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright GJ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright GK	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright GL	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright GM	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright GN	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright GO	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright GP	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright GQ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright GR	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright GS	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright GT	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright GU	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright GV	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright GW	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright GX	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright GY	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright GZ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright HA	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright HB	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright HC	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright HD	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright HE	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright HF	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright HG	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright HH	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright HI	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright HJ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright HK	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright HL	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright HM	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright HN	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright HO	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright HP	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright HQ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright HR	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright HS	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright HT	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright HU	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright HV	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright HW	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright HX	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright HY	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright HZ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright IA	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright IB	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright IC	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright ID	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright IE	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright IF	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright IG	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright IH	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright II	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright IJ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright IK	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright IL	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright IM	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright IN	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright IO	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright IP	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright IQ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright IR	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright IS	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright IT	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright IU	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright IV	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright IW	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright IX	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright IY	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright IZ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright JA	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright JB	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright JC	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright JD	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright JE	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright JF	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright JG	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright JH	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright JI	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright JJ	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
Atlas Wright JK	87		8.2	9.5 4.8
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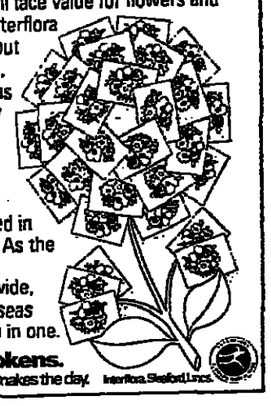
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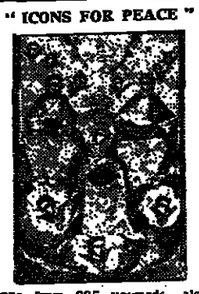
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Appointments Vacant also on page 12

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The successful applicant will be responsible for the organization and development of the Centre as service unit and academic department. Applicants should have teaching and research experience in linguistics or communication studies. Experience in foreign language teaching would be an asset.
Salary will be within the range £7,593-£9,834. There is a non-contributory pension scheme.
Application forms and further particulars relating to this post may be obtained from:

The Establishment Officer,
West Theatre,
Trinity College,
Dublin 2,

to whom completed applications should be returned not later than 8th January, 1979.

University of Nairobi
Kenya

Applications are invited for the following posts in the

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

PROFESSOR

Applicants should have a PhD, or at least an MSc, in agricultural engineering plus several years' teaching experience at university level and knowledge of development of farm power and machinery systems for tropical agriculture in developing countries. Research experience in farm power and machinery would also be an advantage. The appointee is expected to take a leading role in the development of teaching and research in the required specialism. The teaching will be at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels to both agricultural and agricultural engineering students. The appointment will be on contract terms.

PROFESSOR (SOIL AND WATER ENGINEERING)

Applicants should have a PhD, or at least an MSc, in agricultural engineering, hydrology or a related field. Several years' teaching experience at university level in the development methods for soil and water conservation in developing countries is essential. Research experience in soil conservation engineering or soil and water management would be an advantage. The appointee is expected to take a leading role in the development of teaching and research in the indicated fields. The teaching will be at undergraduate and postgraduate level to both agricultural and agricultural engineering students. The appointment will be on contract terms.
Salary scale: K£14,652 to K£21,564 pa (K£1 equals £1.37 sterling). The British Government may provide salary supplementation of £3,796 pa (sterling) for married appointee or £1,183 pa (sterling) for single appointee (in-flewed annuity and normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Family passages: SSSF or FSSU; non-contributory medical scheme; subsidised housing/housing allowance.
Detailed applications (two copies) with curriculum vitae and naming three referees to be sent to Registrar (Recruitment and Training), University of Nairobi, PO Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya, by January 3, 1979. Applicants resident in the United Kingdom should also send one copy to International Council, 12/13, Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further details may be obtained from either address.

University of Strathclyde

Applications are invited from graduates with a good honours degree and library qualifications for the post of

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University College London
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

Applications are invited for a LECTURESHIP
in Philosophy. Appointment from 1 September/October, 1979. A special interest in Greek Philosophy is required. Breadth and originality of interest will be well regarded. Salary scale £3,909-£7,764 plus £450 London Allowance. Applications, including names of three referees, should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary (Personnel), University College London, Gower St., London WC1E 6BT, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date for receipt of applications—15th January, 1979.

University of Newcastle New South Wales
FACULTY OF MEDICINE

PROFESSOR OF BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE

IN RELATION TO MEDICINE
Applications are invited for appointment to the Chair of Behavioural Science in relation to Medicine.
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Conditions of employment, including method of application and other particulars may be obtained from the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.
Applications close on 28 February, 1979.

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, KUMASI, GHANA

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Lecturer/Senior Lecturer/Professor in Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering.

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Senior Lecturer in Mechanics of Fluids.
Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Strength of Materials.
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Application forms are obtainable from the Overseas Representative, Ghana Universities Office, 15 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PG, to whom the completed forms should be returned by January 1, 1979.

University of Rhodesia
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

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Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Physics. Special consideration will be given to applicants with a major interest in geophysics, or solid state physics.
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Further particulars and application procedure from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.
Closing date for receipt of applications, 31 December, 1978.
British subjects considering applying for posts in Rhodesia are urged to consult the *Foreign and Commonwealth* Office (telephone 01-233 8727) or their nearest British Consular Office.

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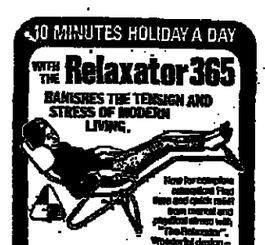
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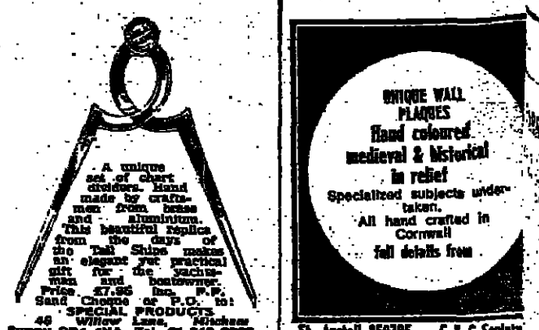
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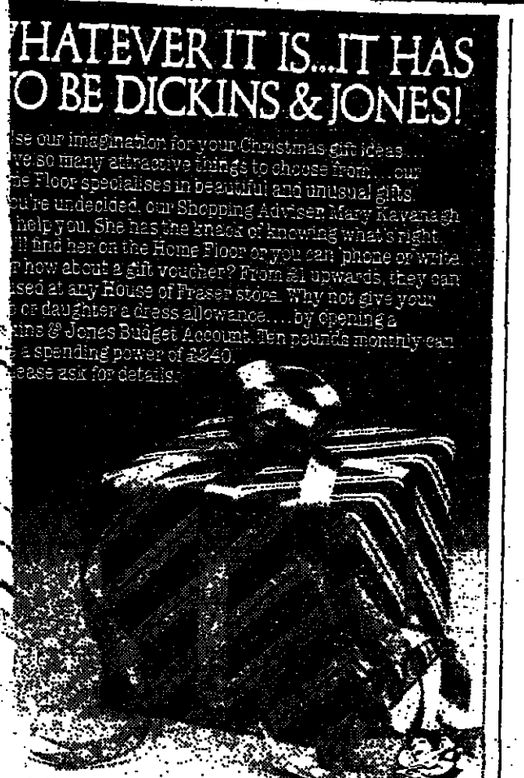
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195 BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3 (Tube—Knightsbridge)
175/177 KENSINGTON HIGH STREET (Tube—Kensington High Street)
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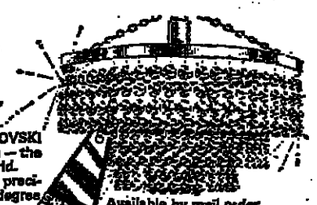
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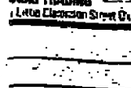


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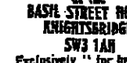
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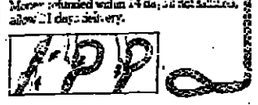
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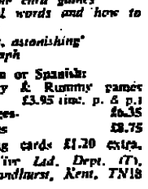
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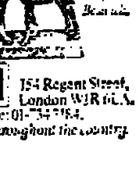
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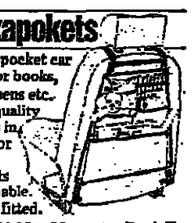


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advancement. Write briefly and in confidence to J. G. Battersby,
quoting reference 3716/T, saying how you meet these
requirements.

INBUCON
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS LIMITED
197 Knightsbridge, London SW7 1RN. Tel: 01-584 6171

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANT BANK SEEKS

HIGH-LEVEL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/P.A.

To do a fascinating and exciting job requiring intelligence, initiative and enthusiasm plus good knowledge of French. Financial experience not a prerequisite. Salary in the region of £5,000. Start January 2nd.

Call Sabina on:
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CITY OF LONDON

The chief executive of a major British company requires a personal secretary. This is an important and responsible position that would suit a secretary with considerable experience. It is likely that the successful applicant will be aged over 35, and must occasionally be prepared to work for longer than an eight-hour day. Initiative, charm and the ability to deal with staff and clients at every level are obviously essential, and good shorthand/typing speeds are required.

The company operates worldwide from Headquarters in one of the City of London's most prestigious buildings. A generous salary is offered together with the fringe benefits associated with a leading company.

Please write in the first instance to Box No. 304, Streets Financial Ltd., 62 Wilson Street, London, EC2, enclosing a full curriculum vitae. All enquiries will be forwarded to our client unopened and will be treated in the strictest confidence.

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Salary £4,750 + other benefits

Required for Managing Director of Scotch Whisky Distillers with pleasant offices near Green Park Tube. Should be elegant and in early 20s, adaptable, with first class shorthand and typing. Please phone Miss Sonia Guest on

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If you have good typing and preferably some shorthand we have a wide variety of vacancies in the arts world for Sec./Assistants. Telephone now for more details.

GROSVENOR BUREAU
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BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY
(French/English)

Late 20s. Ability to organise. Capable of working on own initiative. Fluency in French most essential.

Our clients offer first-class accom. living allowance, excellent conditions of employment and home leave arrangements.

Contact immediately
KATHY RUSHTON,
PIPCO LTD.,
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c. £4,400 plus Free Lunch

Varied and challenging opening for vivacious, confident Secretary with good admin. and organisational experience and ability. Dealing at management level, with wide range of Personnel and Training aspects, including seminars, for superb Mayfair company. Excellent conditions and benefits. Full details from: Stella Oxley.

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Recruitment Consultants

SECRETARY
Berkeley Square

Chase Manhattan is a leading International Bank. Our US Marketing department, based in superb offices in Berkeley Square, W1, are looking for an experienced and responsible young man or woman to whom a young English Marketing Officer can delegate.

In addition to making full use of your shorthand and typing skills, you will be arranging travel and itineraries, etc., and have considerable phone contact with clients.

A salary of up to £3,800 p.a. depending on age and experience will be supported by a benefits package which is hard to beat, including: LV's, season ticket loan and pension, mortgage and personal loan schemes.

Please telephone Mrs. Janice Shiner on 01-800 8141 ext. 197 or write to her at: Chase Manhattan Bank NA, Woolgate House, Coleman Street, London EC2.

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Managing Director of ad agency top PA/Secretary aged between highly competent and dedicated esting work with total involv ability to handle people at all lev

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242 4613

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ARE YOU INTERESTED IN FILMS? AS SECRETARY/PA
£4,500

Working for the Senior Executive who needs someone reliable who can deputise for him and make decisions whilst he is away. 4 weeks' holiday.

Miranda Dawson
734 7721
ALFRED MARKS STAFF BUREAU

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Due to expansion this privately owned S.W.1. Secretarial Consultancy, (established for 10 years) requires an experienced interviewer for permanent staff to start in the new year.

We also need a lively young person to be trained to assist the Consultant running our Temporary Department. Both positions offer enormous scope, variety and excellent salaries. Please ring or forward details in confidence to—

Ms Frances Carroll
Jaygar Careers
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London SW1
730 5148

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NEW YEAR START FOR EXPERIENCED PA
QUORUM FASHION GROUP

Assist in running of W.1 company and work with designers. Basic secretarial skills. Salary negotiable plus generous clothes discount. Commence 2nd January, 1979.

Telephone Karen on
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Marketing executive heading small team of sales orientated people in W2 marketing goods to Eastern Europe needs a P.A. 123+). This busy job will involved helping to entertain the constant flow of visitors, organising lunches and meetings etc and could involve some travel within the UK attending courses; you'll learn much about marketing and could earn early promotion. £4,500 Monica Grove Recruitment Consultants, 839 2186.

£5,000 + BONUS

We are looking for a Secretary / Personal Assistant who can really help an overworked Managing Director develop his business in Europe and the Middle East. You must be an outstanding organiser who can act very much on your own initiative. Age 28-35.

Directors' Secretaries
Tel: 01-629 9323
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

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prepared to like typing
a lot for

£4,500!

It's not all typing, mind. Also office organisational work that requires plenty of initiative. Audio is a must, and shorthand as well would be very useful. Friendly Chartered Accountant's office in Chancery Lane/Fleet Street area. Ring

01-405 4457
Ask for Anthony Klein

SECRETARY—£4,500 NEG.

It's all here—a lively and exciting atmosphere, smart offices involving work and a busy day—in this American investment Bank near Liverpool Street. To match it you should have 5+ shorthand and typing speeds, experience at director level and preferably some knowledge of a foreign language. For further details contact:

628 4835

Crone Corkill
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INTERNATIONAL LAWYERS
IN CHANCERY LANE AREA

require a cheerful hard-working secretary of mature age, mainly audio for senior partner in small, informal, busy firm. Legal experience not necessary. Salary at least £4,500 negotiable.

Call Mrs Day on
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SECRETARY
Berkeley Square

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In addition to making full use of your shorthand and typing skills, you will be arranging travel and itineraries, etc., and have considerable phone contact with clients.

A salary of up to £3,800 p.a. depending on age and experience will be supported by a benefits package which is hard to beat, including: LV's, season ticket loan and pension, mortgage and personal loan schemes.

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2ND JOBBER WOULD BE IDEAL as AUDIO SEC./P.A.
£4,000 + LVs

For dynamic Consultant, who requires capable person with personality for this challenging job.

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Please telephone Sue Crump on 831 8861, after 11 am, with a view to arranging interview.

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With typing and shorthand capability required by small investment management team age early 20s. Education good 'A' level passes. Salary £4,000 + other benefits.

Please write to:
A. West Investment Trust Services Ltd.,
11 Walbrook, EC4N 8EQ
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£4,500

Full of variety and involvement, this superb career position is to a young director.

It's all about people and service.

Your organizing abilities, and skills and problem solving flair will be handsomely rewarded. Superb perks.

Call M. & J. Personnel Consultants
839 1832

A TOP SECRETARY

is needed by the Managing Director of an oil company in W1. He is seeking a well-organised person with a pleasant personality and good skills. The working conditions are excellent and the successful applicant will have own office and salary of £4,500 p.a.

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Recruitment Consultants,
31 Berkeley Street, W1
(1 min Green Park Tube)
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Ask for Anthony Klein

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Arabic speaker? Very progressive City bank seeks shorthand secretary for the director who deals with their Middle East and N. African Corporate Loans. An involved and interesting job 25-40. £4,500+, mortgage subsidy etc. Monica Grove Recruitment Consultants 839 6542.

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No shorthand
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For the senior executive who deals with sales and administration for this office equipment company. Capable person who can work on own initiative.

Kay Gaffney
486 1576
ALFRED MARKS STAFF BUREAU

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Superb opportunity for hard-working top calibre Secretary/P.A. aged 25-35 with excellent educational and stable family background, as well as experience at top level. For more details please telephone as soon as possible:

JAYGAR CAREERS
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(24 hours)
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JAYGAR

A CHRISTMAS GIFT
£5,000

You're worth this kind of salary and are looking for a position which is busy, interesting and provides your own office as senior secretary to a very charming gentleman, the chairman of W.1. petro-chemical company. Your skills are up to scratch and you're ready to start now or early next year. Please ring

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£4,500

Assist the Deputy Chairman in looking after all personal business interests for this versatile Chairman. Your day will vary from arranging the purchase of horses abroad to liaising with property / insurance / business management directors for reports. Utilize your secretarial skills as well, your secretarial duties at these and other vacancies, please call Judy Knapp on 437 1672.

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AGED 25+
£4,200-£4,800

This company, situated in EC2, requires someone with a background in management payroll. It involves calculation and payment of Salesmens' bonuses in addition to payroll experience. Banking/Accountancy experience would also be valuable. (Rec Con) for more details phone

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D.T. Selection
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All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

P.A./SECRETARY

Partner of firm of chartered surveyors in Park Lane, W1, requires P.A. Secretary. Salary £4,250+. Age 28+.

Phone 499 0271 ref. bgs

SECRETARY/P.A.
FOR 2 PARTNERS
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY

Would suit experienced person with initiative who likes working on own, varied, interesting, confidential work, including typing. Comfortable office, West End. Scope for growth.

Salary range £4,000-£4,500.

Ring: 437 0238.

GERMANY IN THE NEW YEAR

Do you want to be a German / English Secretary in beautiful South Germany? Experience in construction an advantage. Good perks and help with accomodation.

c. £7,000
MERROW EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
636 1487

PARK LANE
£5,000 P.A.

Keen, flexible and experienced secretary/P.A. required for the U.K. representative office of a multi-national company for further information call Margaret on:

629 0718

MAYFAIR GALLERY

Requires assistant with ability to sell Japanese prints and paintings. Specific experience of this art not essential. Interest and sales ability vital.

Telephone 499 2507
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Required by managing director for furnishing group based in Hampstead to act as P.A. audio secretary. Ability to deal with people a considerable asset as the job requires much initiative and involvement in all aspects of the business.

Salary £4,500 negotiable.

Please phone 794 7811

£4,500 W.1

A variety of duties to include the smooth running of the office. Administration plus some shorthand and audio for young lawyer who definitely needs a right hand person.

Please write or telephone
CAVENDISH PERSONNEL, 8 Cavendish Place, W.1.
637 7697

BOOKKEEPER £5,000+

Adaptable, young and experienced person for busy, friendly television film production company in W.1. Please ring:—

Tony Mount, 486 6771

TRAVEL AGENCY

In Mayfair require shorthand typist for Congress and trade fair department. Ideal opportunity for those who are interested in learning travel business. Excellent salary and travel perks.

Telephone: Mrs. Green
499 4221.

P.A./SECRETARY—£4,800

Be invaluable as Secretary P.A. to a dynamic man involved in several versatile projects. You will have to like working on your own some of the time in lovely offices in Mayfair, have good skills and initiative. Good benefits. Age 24-35.

437 1126

Crone Corkill
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Director of Mayfair antique business requires a sophisticated Personnel Assistant. A PR/Journalistic background essential as job entails handling all PR functions, writing copy and co-ordinating art work for catalogues. Good sec skills for rare occasions when needed. £4,500+ for starters.

Telephone Mrs Zurak, Staff Introductions, 01-486 6951.

ROLLS-ROYCE CORNICHE CONVERTIBLE

July 1971. Low mileage. Excellent condition. One owner.

Offers invited

Telephone (0933)
78232 evenings or weekends.

ROLLS-ROYCE SHADOW II

L.H.D. 1st reg. April 1978. Finished in Oxford Blue with Blue matching interior, has covered only 7,500 miles. Chauffeur kept. One owner. English duty unpaid. £30,000. Telephone 01-581-26254 or 26531 office hours.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

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Experienced and intelligent person required for care of 3-year-old girl, and some light housekeeping, for professional couple who frequently travel. Live in own room. Age preferred late 20s-early 30s. Must speak excellent English. Please apply in writing to:

Box 0220 N, The Times

NEW YORK/OSLO

Experienced cook/housekeeper, 25+ required for Norwegian family of four. References essential. Good salary. Interviews London. For appointment:

Tel.: 01-402 1258

BRITISH COUPLE resident in North America and Europe, requires educated young lady under 26 to look after baby. Considerable travel. Must be experienced and bilingual in English and French German. References required. Appointment Spring, 1979. Box 2878 K, The Times.

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SILVER SHADOW II, early 1978, metallic pewter beige, only 7,700 miles, 1 owner, super condition. Offers over £50,750. Phone Mr McHugh (02552) 55411 (office hours).

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

78 SILVER SHADOW II, November (T reg.), delivery mileage. £37,000. 021 0130 Office Hours. Dream Car Company.

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Delivery mileage. Beige with brown velour upholstery. This car has been completely bomb and bullet-proofed at a cost in excess of £17,000. Must be seen to be appreciated.

Offers around £30,000
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Metallic, delivery mileage. Electric sunshine roof, alloys. Offers invited.

Telephone
061 980 4634

1977 ALFA ROMEO 2000 GTV

Dark blue. Sunshine roof, alloy wheels. Rustproof from new. 6,700 miles. £4,855.

Simon Martyn Acres
01-584 3391

PORSCHE 911 S.C.

Oct. 1977. Copper metallic bronze/cork, one owner. 15,000 miles, radio stereo. £14,350.

0989 3855

SPECIAL OFFER on all new Fiats. Immediate delivery. low H.P. rates. For details phone Normans 01-622 0042.

FOR SALE, RANGE ROVER, 1974, N reg., 37,000 miles. Belge. £6,250. Rina Dartford 25909.

MOTOR CARS

TRIUMPH 2.5000 automatic. Jan. 1976, chief executive's car, dark blue, Webasto roof, twin speakers, new tyres and battery, works maintained, full overhaul before June retirement, careful mileage 35,206 by order and chauffeur only. £5,000 o.n.o. Tel.: Corne Abbas (050 05) 221.

B.M.W. 2002, November, 1973, 51,000 miles metallic lilac blue, sunshine roof, tinted glass, and over-all good condition. £1,950. 01-736 1261 (day).

VOLVO ESTATE, 245, P Reg, dark blue, 24,000 miles, 1 owner, taxed, MOT'd 1978, £2,350. 229 5550.

VICAR'S VOLVO, religiously maintained: 245 DLX Estate. Oct. '75. Manual. Fuel injection. Immaculate metallic blue. £4,350.—Lichfield 22430.

MOTOLEASE—Named specialists. Rina 01-725 2455 286 4977. 1 Gt. Cumberland Place, W.1.

MOTOR CARS

LOTUS ELITE 1976

Blue, excellent condition. Registration number ESB 63. 32,000 miles, radio/cassette. Genuine reason for sale.

£6,500 o.n.o.

Tel. (0530) 31126 after 5 p.m.

CHEVROLET CAPRI 1978 U.S. IMPORT

Blended Blue metallic colour with blue interior. Fully automatic, with sunroof. Only 7,000 miles.

£7,000

Ring 221 6205 between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m.

THE RED ROVER

1973 P registration Rover 3500SC with red exterior and fawn cloth interior. Push-button radio and heated rear window. Taxed until the end of August, 1979. MoT'd until September, 1979. Only £2,100.

Phone 01-499 1685 or Maidenhead 73596

1972, L REG. Rolls-Royce Shadow in Mars Blue, outstanding condition. Telephone, aerial, white wall tyres, sheepskin rugs, car always garaged. £15,000 Ring 659 2405.

WANTED

1972-73 MERCEDES BENZ, Model 200 or 220. Manual. 01-673 5749 evenings only.

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BRIDES TO BE and Rolls go beautifully together with Trevor James (City of London) Ltd. The Quality Rolls-Royce Hire Service for discerning people.—Tel. 01-581 5179.

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THIS CAR WAS MARIO ANDRETTI'S PERSONAL LOTUS ELITE 503

European specification, left hand drive, power steering, air conditioning. Carmine red. Tan suede trim. 1977. 14,000 miles. Condition as one would expect of a world champions car. Meticulously maintained by Team Lotus.

£8,750

Tel: (0482) 653857

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Alfa Romeo 1300 G.T. Guilia. Almost completely restored at considerable expense. MoT October, 1979.

£1,750 NO OFFERS

Tel: Halsall (Lancs.)
0704 840328

PEUGEOT 604
1977, S REG

Automatic, metallic beige, sun roof, electric windows, radio/cassette. Condition as new. Only one owner.

Bargain at £5,300 o.n.o.

Ring: Wickham (Hants)
(03329) 833495

SITUATIONS WANTED

MALE GRADUATE(25), with three years experience in economics, accountancy and general administration seeks work in Munich. Very good knowledge of German and French. Tel. 586 0790.

NON-SEC. GIRL, 29, seeks interesting job anywhere.—Box 0447 N, The Times.

2 WELL EDUCATED GIRLS Cordon Bleu trained seek position in country/ski resort pref. French speaking. Tel. 441 2180, 6-7 p.m. weekdays.

ADAPTABLE male journalist, early thirties, seeks absorbing life (not 9-5) in the country. All realistic suggestions welcome. Box 0146 N, The Times.

WELL-SPOKEN, tall girl, 19, with A levels in Art and English, seeks non-secretarial job, preferably Central London. Box 0129 N, The Times.

NEW ABBEY for birdwatchers cottage sleeps 6. £40 p.w. Dec.-March. Gulsborough 58191, after 6 p.m.

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E.C.1. free room in exchange baby sitting. 253 3765.

N.W.5.—Room in luxury flat. £16 p.w. incl. Lady only.—624 3865.

W.2.—Garden flat, near park. Central heating.—01-723 0877.

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GIRL, late 20's, to share comfortable house in N.5. Own room. £30 p.m. excl. Call Linda on 359 3711 before 6.

S.W.1.—Single room in house, c.h., c.h.w. £50 p.c.m. Inclusive.—834 4154.

FULHAM/CHELSEA.—Girl, own room, £85 p.m. inc.—352 9284 eves.

FULHAM, S.W.6.—Large bed-sitting room, one person, in quiet house. £16 each. Tel. 498 2128 Ray 385 0166 ques.

S.W.13.—Large bedroom in easy going luxury flat. Suit 2 girls. £17.50 p.w. each. Phone 727 0453, after 6 p.m.

GIRL, 22, seeks own room in flat/house. Easy access Victoria. 01-878 or 720 9000 ext. 15.

S.W.6.—To girls to share room, luxury flat. £35 p.c.m. each. Telephone 373 3668 this evening.

IN INFORMAL AMERICAN atmosphere we can offer 1 male only, easy access of A beautiful, very well equipped, large London house (you'd of course have your own large room as well!), for details, 01-720 0982.

GIRL, 23, seeks room near central London.—0206 38279.

E.C.1. PIMLICO.—Charming flat-let. £17 p.w. inc.—878 3712

ACADEMIC (F.) 30, seeks room, central London.—731 2878, 6-9 p.m.

S.W.1. PIMLICO.—Charming flat, 1st. own entrance, kitchen and bathroom. £35 p.w. including elec., c.h.w.c.h. Phone: 834 8478.

FLAT SHARING

SHARE-A-FLAT.—Real Service, free to lessor. Piccadilly. 493 1365.

FLATMATES, 313, Brompton Rd., Selective sharing, SE. 589 5491.

FLATSHARE, 216 Piccadilly, 734 6518. Professional people sharing.

PROFESSIONAL LADY seeks room in house/flat, central London. Mid/3rd resort pref. French speaking. Tel. 340 2180, 6-7 p.m. weekdays.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Grd. Beautiful flat overlooking Park gdns. £35 p.w.—255 3443, 589 8339.

N.W.3.—Flat, female, own large room, use of k. and b., £25 p.w. inc.—Ring 435 9477 (eves.).

YOUNG LADY non-smoker, own room. Maida Vale. £25 per week incl. 289 3866 after 7.30.

KENSINGTON.—2nd person. Own room £20 excl. 373 6855.

PROF. to Cambridge Grad. seeks room/flatshare N.London.—624 9140.

WANTED, male, 23, Camera Assistant, seeks own room. Flat. W.2. 262 2879.

N.W.3.—1st person, non-smoker, own room, c.h. £50 p.m.—904 3412.

S.W.6.—Couple wanted to share large friendly house. Private accommodation, huge beds, with en suite bathroom. Shared accommodation, communal lounge/diner, all modern conveniences, c.h., phone with telephone, £35 p.w. Phone: 720 9279, after 5.30.

RENTALS

OVERSEAS VISITORS, Holiday flats in Belgravia: 2 beds, lounge, k. & b.: £200 p.w. inc. 1 bed, lounge, k. & b. £160 p.w. inc. Tel.: Belloria 02-252 5808.

N.7. Double bedroom, recept., k. & b. £55 p.w. Hunter & Co., 837 7365.

HEYCOCK & Co., of 40 Beauchamp Place, S.W.3. will help you find or let your flat or house.—Phone 01-584 4565.

LARGE FURN. HOUSE, N.3, 4 beds., C.H., 1/2 years, £125 p.w.—346 2062.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE S.W.1.—Attractively furnished ground floor flat, bathroom, reception room, kitchen. Available now. Let for 3 months. £200 p.w.—Scott & Co., 730 2128.

NEAR AMERICAN SCHOOL.—Mod. newer house, 4 beds, 2 receps., 2 baths, study, summer room, garden, garage. £370 p.w.—Andrew Hamilton & Co. 01-243 8876.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE Apartments Ltd. have a large selection of quality flats and houses in the SW and NW areas from £65 p.w.—Please ring 581 0351.

CLAREVILLE GROVE, S.W.7.—Spacious first/second floor maisonette suitable for company let, available minimum 1 year. 3 bedrooms, 1 study, reception room, separate w.c. £155 p.w. Tel.: Dominicus, 01-370 4500.

RENTAL

BELGRAVIA NEWS
attractive house with
rooms, 2 beds
kit., 1½ baths. Lea
—Quintess, 584 917

HAMPSTEAD.—Furnish
bedrooms, 2 recept.
kitchen. Spacious balc
6 month let. £135
458 9164.

REGENT'S PARK, elega
bed., 3 recept.,
looking Park. C.H.
£300 p.w. 1 ye
Church Bros., 01-259

WANDSWORTH COMM
flat, and equipp
house. 4½ beds, 2
baths, 1 yr. rents
Church Bros., 459 0587

ISLINGTON. Spacious w
C.H. flat, own entrance
visiting couple or
Around Town Fl
5966.

MARBLE ARCH, W.1.
flat, 3 beds, 2 recept.,
colour T.V. £160 p.w. S

W.14.—nr. Baron's Court
fortably furn. 3 bedro
Gdns. Suit 3 sharers.
Around Town Flats, 2

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Ch
Gardens. Spacious an
recept., large bedroom,
cent k. & b. £145 p.w. 3

S.W.11 (PRINCE OF WALES DRIVE).—Ground floor flat, 2 bedrooms, recepts., k. and b. Dec. 6 months' £650 p.c. Jan.-Dec. £50 p.w. 350 3455.

SWISS COTTAGE, furnished apartments, immaculate throughout, in prestige block. Porterage, caretaker, hairdresser &c. 586 3543.

HYDE PARK, Unfurnished flat, 3 baths, cloak, modern kitchen, lift, £10,000 p.a. 2½ yrs. Knight Frank & Rutley, 629 8171.

WEST END.—Newly decorated self-contained garden flat, one room furnished as private bathroom, good size, telephone, own entrance. Suitable 1 yr. lease. £55 p.w. Tel. 352-4 before 9.30 a.m.

NW.3.—Flat, 2 beds, 2 recepts., k. & b. £70.00 p.w. Tel. 435 0587 before 9.30 a.m.

REGENT'S PARK. Unfurnished flat, 2 beds, 2 baths, recept., k. & b. £1,980 p.a. £10,000 to £12,000 p.a. 493 7941 Cr

KENSINGTON.—Luxury flat, 4 beds, 2 baths with lift to 5th floor. £150 p.w.—7

LANDLORDS ONLY.—Ca Fulham, keep in letting perty ? Our areas are Putney, Battersea, Wandsworth.—351 3681.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE



ick and Tom O'Con nor (ITV, 8.00).

ga of Reginald Perrin, fantasist extraordinary, tonight final phase, with the David Nobbs's trilogy on its third eg. Middle-aged, middle-class and tired, Perrin looks of providing a refuge for other middle-aged, ass and tired people. His Shangri-La is a commune, a izon concept, where there is no aggression, no ve spirit. I am glad that Norman Rossiter still has sustain his professional integrity as a comedy actor. His estling manager Sydney Foskett in Independent 's The Losers is a character born of desperation. He little favour with critics, and I doubt if Mr Rossiter will o say goodbye to him at the end of the six-part series.

t's instalment of Edward and Mrs Simpson (ITV, 9.00) Simpson divorce, the proceedings the king refused to although Baldwin asked him to intervene. The d to the divorce is fascinating and unique, and Simon ript skilfully guides us through the maze of legal and mal issues involved. This was the occasion, of course, rerbrook got his fellow press barons to agree that no on the divorce action should appear in any of their was the New York Journal, on October 26, 1936, that with the headline: "King Will Wed Wally."

nishing Army (BBC2, 9.25) is about one of life's losers. ppens to be in the Army. But no matter where it was girling ended up, it would have been kicks, not all along the way. He loses wife, leg and promotion in lles's play which, I should imagine, will not do much rmy recruitment. Acting, writing, Army details—all ng of truth. The remarkable thing about the play is h it has every reason to make bitter denunciations, it avoids doing so.

is going to pretend that John Whiting's plays were e eye, mind or posterior, but a bit of extra effort on ould usually pay rich dividends, and his neglect, since 5 years ago, is hard to understand. Tonight's studio (Radio 3, 7.30) under Hallam Tennyson's chairmanship, w light on dark places. Tomorrow night (Radio 3, s a performance of Whiting's Conditions of Agreement, at turned up after Whiting died. It is an expanded the production first broadcast last April.

E SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; T.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.15, For Schools, colleges (until 12.30) 9.15, Engineering Craft Studies. 9.38, It's Maths. 10.23, A Chrismas Concert. 11.00, Going on Holiday. 11.23, Words and Pictures. 11.40, Biology (artificial selection). 12.05, Digame. 12.45, News and Weather.

1.00, Pebble Mill; including Lalita Ahmed's hints on Indian cookery.

1.45, Over the Moon: the dots that make up newspaper photographs.

2.01, For Schools, colleges (until 3.00) 2.01 Watch (the Nativity: 2). 2.18, Science All Around. 2.40, Physical Science (free fall).

3.00, Delia Smith's Cookery Course: how to stop being ashamed of your pastry (r).

3.53, Regional News (not London).

3.55, Play School: the story is Little Tom and Big Cats.

4.20, Wally Gator: cartoon. Semi-Seminole (r).

4.25, Jackanory: Ronald Pickup reads Gabriel Alington's Willow's Luck.

4.40, Animal Magic; the busy lives of the cutter ants.

5.05, John Craven's Newsround; junior newsreel.

5.10, The Moon Stallion: children's serial about a horse with magical powers. Part 3: the villains get worried.

5.40, News: with Peter Woods.

5.55, Nationwide: the 25th anniversary of the Guinness Book of Records. Also: another of Luke Casey's Irish reports.



Bill Paterson in The Vanishing Army (BBC2, 9.25).

6.45, Are you Being Served? Comedies about a department store. Tonight: preparations for a wedding.

7.15, The Rockford Files: crime comedy with James Garner. A private eye investigates death threats and puts his own life in jeopardy.

8.05, Secret Army: War orphans hit on a way of making the cash they need for Christmas. The setting: occupied Europe in the last war.

9.00, News: with Peter Woods.

9.25, The Fall and Rise of Reginald Perrin: first in a new series, still with Leonard Rossiter. Tonight: Perrin's good idea for a refuge. (See Personal Choice).

9.55, Sportsnight: includes boxing (England v Ireland, amateurs) and rugby (Monmouthshire v The All Blacks).

10.45, Tonight: Parents who have lost all right to their children.

11.25, Weather/Regional News.

BBC 2

10.20 am, Gharbar: for Asian viewers. A song, a story and some advice for women.

10.45, Parosi: episode 6 of this serial about two Asian families living in Britain.

11.00, Play School; same as BBC 1, 3.55 Closedown at 11.25.

5.35, News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.

6.50, Michael Strogoff: French-made adventure story based on the Jules Verne book.

7.45, News and weather.

7.50, The Story of English Furniture: Arthur Negus and Hugh Scully discuss, and display, the furniture of Thomas Chippendale.

8.15, The Money Programme: Includes company reports, and items on commodity prices and news from the City. Also special features on the big stories of the day.

9.00, M*A*S*H: Korean war comedy. Why the medical camp start nailing up horseshoes and other talismans.

9.25, Play of the Week: The Vanishing Army. Drama by Robert Hollies about an army sergeant (Bill Paterson) whose wife (Ann Beach) is a major embarrassment. (See Personal Choice).

10.45, My Kind of Movie: J. B. Priestley explains why Ninotchka (to be screened tomorrow night) is one of his favourite films.

10.50, One Foot in Eden: A film about Orkney, home of composer Peter Maxwell Davies. We hear his music, the poetry of Edwin Muir and George MacKay Brown and the voices of the Orcadians.

11.40, News and weather.

11.55, Closedown: Peter Wilson, chairman of Sotheby's, talks about Jan Van Eyck's famous painting The Arnolfini Marriage.

THAMES

9.30 am, Schools (until 12.00). 9.30, My World, Stories. 9.42, Making a Living. 10.04, The English Programme. 10.31, French Studies. 11.00, Finding Out (Christmas). 11.20, Starting Out. 11.30, How we Used to Live (Victorian Christmas).

12.00, Adventures of Rupert Bear: Story about the dragon.

12.10 pm, Stepping Stones: the importance of tails.

12.30, Sounds of Britain: songs and jokes about the fishing folk of north-eastern England.

1.00, News: with Peter Sissons.

1.20, Thames News.

1.30, Crown Court: Experiments with animals, in the cause of cosmetics. The hearing continues.

2.00, After Noon: James Blades, veteran percussionist, explains some of the mysteries of his calling.

2.25, The Moneychangers: Final episode of the drama series about a big bank. With Kirk Douglas, Christopher Plummer.

3.50, Tell Me Another: show-business people spin some yarns. They include Dick Hills, Clive Dunn and Liza Goddard.

4.20, The Sooty Show: the time machine flies off to the old Wild West.



Jae Lynch in Coronation Street (ITV, 7.30).

4.45, Fanfare for Young Musicians: the fourth programme. Watch eight children as they play two pianos.

5.15, Batman: part one of The Thirteenth Hat (r).

5.45, News.

6.00, Thames at Six: with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter.

6.25, Help! Joan Shenton offers advice to the needy.

6.35, Crossroads: motel stories. Continued.

7.00, This is Your Life: Eamonn Andrews is ready to spring another surprise on someone who may, or may not, be famous.

7.30, Coronation Street: The jealous Ron Mather is given an ultimatum by Elsie Tanner.

8.00, Wednesday at Eight: variety show, with Cilla Black at the top of the bill. Others are Ray Alan and Lord Charles, the trapeze artist Bob Roserti and the singer Tony Christie.

9.00, Edward and Mrs Simpson: part four. The scandal becomes world-wide. The vital question of the date for the divorce hearing and what the press barons did for the king. (See Personal Choice).

10.00, News.

10.30, Sports Special: friendly football match between England and Czechoslovakia from the Wembley Stadium.

11.40, Late Night Theatre: A Matter of Choice. A rape victim (Roberta Maxwell) must decide whether to accept the advice of a lawyer not to press charges against her attacker.

12.35 am, Close: Picasso painting, Stravinsky music.

RADIO

● THE NEW WAVELENGTHS: Except for VHF, where they retain their old places on the dial, Radios 1, 2, 3 and 4 have moved to new tuning positions. This is where you can find them: RADIO 4: Long Wave, 1500m/200kHz. In certain areas, RADIO 4 can also be picked up on Medium Wave. These are: Aberdeen 207m/1449kHz; Carlisle 202m/1485kHz; Tyneside 498m/603kHz; Northern Ireland 417m/720kHz; Barnstaple 375m/801kHz; Exeter 303m/990kHz; Plymouth 351m/855kHz; Redruth 397m/756kHz; Torbay 206m/1458kHz. RADIO 3: Medium Wave, 247m/1215kHz (in Cambridge 251m/1197kHz, Medium Wave). RADIO 2: Medium Wave, 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz. RADIO 1: Medium Wave, 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz (in Bournemouth 202m/1485kHz, Medium Wave).

Radio 4

6.00 am, News, weather, papers, sport.
6.10, Farming.
6.30, Today.
7.00, 8.00, News.
7.30, 8.30, Headlines.
8.35, Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00, News.
9.05, The Living World.
9.35, Parent Power: Careers.
10.00, News.
10.05, Gardeners' Question Time: Buckinghamshire.
10.20, Service.
10.45, Story: We All Begin in a Little Magazine, by Norman Levine.
11.09, You, the Jury: Seat belts.
11.45, Listen With Mother.
12.00, News.
12.02 pm, You and Yours.
12.27, Dr Finlay's Casebook.
1.00, The World at One.
1.40, The Archers.
2.00, News.
2.02, Woman's Hour.
3.00, News.
3.05, Play: Chains, by Conor Farrington.
3.50, Choral Evensong, from Paisley Abbey.†
4.35, Story: The Master of Ballantrae (8).
5.00, PM Reports.
6.00, Six O'clock News.
6.30, My Word!
7.00, News.
7.05, The Archers.
7.20, Checkpoint.
7.45, The Reith Lectures: Rev Dr Edward Norman (3): Not Peace, but a sword.
8.15, Hitch-Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy.†
8.45, Analysis: Trading our Future.
9.30, Kaleidoscope.
10.00, World Tonight.
10.30, An Actor in His Time (6).
11.00, Book at Bedtime: On the Eve (3).
11.15, Financial World.
11.30, Today in Parliament.
12.00, News; Weather.
12.15 am, Shipping; Inshore forecast.

VHF (92-95): As Radio 4 except Regional News, weather at 6.50 am, 7.50, 12.55 pm, 5.50. Schools at 9.05 am, 11.00, 2.00 pm. Study at 11.00 pm. Close 11.30.

Radio 3

6.55 am, Weather.
7.00, News.
7.05, Midweek Choice, part 1: Vorisek, Smetana.†
8.00, News.
8.05, Midweek Choice, part 2: Saint-Saens, Bizet (mono), Massenet.†
9.00, News.
9.05, Composer: Puccini.†
10.05, New Organs from Old Recital: Stanley, Bach, Hindemith.†
10.45, Ernest Lush in Brahms Sonatas Recital: Schumann, Brahms.†
11.30, Vienna Festival 1978, part 1: Schubert, Beethoven.†
12.15 pm, Interval Reading.
12.20, Concert, part 2: Mozart.
1.00, News.
1.05, Concert Hall: Faure, Couperin, Rameau, Kodaly.†
2.00, Choral and Orchestral Concert: Walker, Prokofiev, Patterson.†
3.10, Renaissance of English Chamber Music: Bridge, Ireland, Vaughan Williams.†
4.30, Building a Library.†
5.45, Homeward Bound.†
6.30, News.
6.35, Guido Cantelli conducts Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony.
7.30, Art and Audience—The Theatre of John Whiting 1917-1963.
8.10, Edinburgh Festival 1978 Berlioz Concert, part 1.†
9.10, The Arts Worldwide.
9.30, Edinburgh Festival 1978, part 2.†
10.45, The Trio-Sonata: Concert.†
11.45, News.
11.50, Schubert Song.†

Radio 2

News at 5.00 am, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30 and on hour from 8.00 am to 6.00 pm, 6.30, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 (vhf) and on hour from 10.00-5.00 am.

5.03, Tony Brandon.† 7.32, Terry Wogan.† 8.27, Racing Bulletin. 10.03, Jimmy Young.† 12.15 pm, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray's Open House. 1.45, Sports Desk. 2.30, David Hamilton.† 2.45 and 3.45, Sports Desk. 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.47, John Dunn.† 5.45, Sports Desk. 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02, Robin Richmond: The Organist.† 7.30, Listen to the Band.† 8.15, England v Czechoslovakia: soccer. 9.30, Joins VHF (The Impresarios) 9.55, Sports Desk. 10.02, The News, Headlines: Roy Hudd. 10.30, Geoffrey Boycott Says Be My Guest. 11.02, Sports Desk. 11.15, Brian Matthew: Round Midnight. 12.00, News; weather. 2.02-5.00 am, You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

News on half hour 6.30 am to 11.30, 1.30 pm to 4.30, 6.30, 8.30. 5.00 am, As Radio 2.

6.00, Dave Lee Travis. 9.00, Simon Bates. 11.31, Paul Burnett. 12.30, pm Newsbeat. 2.00, Tony Blackburn: National Pop Panel. 4.31, Kid Jensen. 5.30, Newsbeat. 7.00, Radio 1 Mailbag. 8.00, Andy Peebles. 9.50, Newsbeat. 10.00, John Peel.† 12.00-5.00 am, As Radio 2.

VHF RADIOS 1 and 2.

5.00 am, with Radio 2. 8.15, Sempini Serenade.† 9.02, The Impresarios: The Littlers (1). 9.55, Sports Desk. 10.00, With radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am, with Radio 2.

REGIONAL TV

Ulster

As Thames except: 11.17 am, Let's Look at Ulster. 1.20 pm, Lunchtime. 4.18, Ulster News Headlines. 5.15, Cartoon. 5.20, Crossroads. 6.00, Reports. 6.35, Bob Newhart Show. 11.40, Bedtime. 11.50, Close.

Anglia

As Thames except: 1.25 pm, Anglia News. 2.00, House Party. 5.15, Mr and Mrs. 6.00, About Anglia. 11.40, Chopper Squad. 12.35 am, The Big Question: Close.

Grampian

As Thames except: 9.25 am, First Thing. 1.29 pm, Grampian Headlines. 5.15, Emmerdale Farm. 5.45, News at 6.00, Grampian Today. Weather. 10.30, Celebrity Concerts: Connie Stevens. 11.40, Barnaby Jones. 12.35 am, Reflections. 12.40, Grampian Headlines. 12.45, Close.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20 pm, Calendar News. 5.15, Mr and Mrs. 6.00, Calendar: Weather. 11.40, Electric Theatre Stocks. 12.10 am, Police Surgeon. 12.35, Close.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: 9.25 am, The Good Word. North East Headlines. Weather. 1.20 pm, North East News. Lookaround. Weather. 2.00, Women Only. 5.15, Laverne and Shirley. 6.00, Northern Life. 11.40, Inside Business. 12.10 am, In Concert. 12.35, Epilogue. 12.40, Close.

Scottish

As Thames except: 1.25 pm, News; Weather. 2.00, Women Only. 5.15, Cartoon. 5.20, Crossroads. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, Report. 10.30, Late Call. 10.35, Police Story: River of Promises. 12.05 am, Close.

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm, ATV Newsdesk. 5.15, You're Only Young Twice: The Founding. 6.00, ATV Today. 11.40, Inside Business. 12.10 am, Close.

HTV

As Thames except: 10.41 am, About Wales. 1.20 pm, Report West Headlines. 1.25, Report Wales Headlines. 2.00, Help Yourself. 5.20, Crossroads. 6.00, Report West. 6.15, Report Wales. 6.30, Emmerdale Farm. 11.40, News. Avengers. 12.35 am, Weather. Close. HTV CYMRU/WALES.—As HTV General Service except: 1.20 pm, Prynawn Newyddion y Dydd. 4.20, Bydw I Am Fod . . . 6.00, Dydd. 10.00, News. Report Wales Headlines. 10.30, Wild Week Sports Special. HTV WEST: As HTV General Service except: 10.41 am, Interlude. 1.20 pm, Report West Headlines. 6.15, Report West.

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20 pm, This is Your Right. 2.25, Film: Louis Jourdan in The Great American Beauty Contest. 5.10, What's New. 5.15, Crossroads. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, Mr and Mrs. 11.40, Bluey. 12.40 am, Close.

Channel

As Thames except: 1.18 pm, Channel Lunchtime News. What's On Where. Weather. 2.25, Film: Murder of Mercy. 5.15, Emmerdale Farm. 6.00, Channel News. Weather. 6.15, Arthur. 10.25, Channel News. Weather. 10.32, Midweek Sports Special: Football. 11.40, SWAT. 12.30 am, Epilogue. News. Weather in French. Close.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20 pm, Southern News: Weather. 2.00, Houseparty. 3.50, The Rolf Harris Show. 5.15, Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 5.20, Crossroads. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.35, Scene Mid-Week. 11.40, Southern News Extra. 11.45, George Hamilton IV. 12.20 am, Weather; Praying Today. Close.

Border

As Thames except: 1.20 pm, Border News. 2.00, Houseparty. 3.50, Tell Me News. 2.00, Houseparty. 3.50, Tell Me Why. 5.15, Bernie. 6.00, Lookaround. 11.40, Power Without Glory. 12.35 am, Border News. Weather. 12.38, Close.

Westward

As Thames except: 12.27 pm, Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20, Westward News Headlines. 2.25, Film: Murder of Mary Phelps Douglas. Bradford Dillman. 5.15, Emmerdale Farm. 6.00, Westward Diary. 10.28, Westward News. Weather. 11.40, SWAT. 12.30 am, Faith for Life. 12.35, Close.

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BIRTHS

SHAW.—On November 18th, at Rushington, West Sussex, to William and Madeleine—a daughter, Louise Ann, a sister for Rebecca Ann.

WELLS.—On November 25th, in Birmingham, to Mary, (nee Kenrick) and Denys—a son, Richard Simon.

BIRTHDAYS

ANDREW RUSSELL. Happy Birthday, love Cathrine, Mary, Emma.

DEATHS

BARROW.—On Fri., 24th Nov., David Brian, suddenly, at his home. Funeral at St. Leonard's Church, Bursledon, Hants, at 3.15 p.m. on Fri., 1st Dec.

BAVIN.—On Nov. 27th, 1978, peacefully in a nursing home, Dorothy Louise of The Bungalow, Swans Lane, Brant Broughton, Lincoln, aged 78 years, widow of Neville Bavin, daughter of Richard Bullard. Funeral service at St Helens Church, Brant Broughton, on Thursday, 30th Nov., at 1.45 p.m.

COOPER.—On Nov. 26th, 1978, Grace, beloved wife of Ransome and mother of Phoebe in New Zealand, aged 97 " whose faith follow ".

DUDGEON. EMILY MARY ARBUTHNOT, of Dogar Rongai, Kenya, on November 24, 1978, in hospital, after a motor accident in Kenya. Very dearly loved.

DYOS.—On November 26, 1978, aged 83 years, Lilian, of 2 Roker Park Terrace, Sunderland, beloved wife of the late Charles Alfred Dyos and dear mother of Fred (the late Harold (Jim), and Ken; dear mother-in-law of Elizabeth, Olive and Betty; and dear Nana of Stephen, Michael, Linda, Christopher, Andrew, Julie and Peter. Funeral services in St Andrews Church, Roker, Sunderland, on Friday, December 1 at 11.10 am. Cremation (following at Sunderland Crematorium). Floral tributes may be sent to C. W. Tait, Funeral Directors, 48 Roker Avenue, Sunderland. (tel 67115 am.

EBELTHITE. — On November 21, 1978, David, aged 34 years beloved husband of Sandra and father of Jason, and dearly loved son of Margaret and Percival Ebelthite. Requiem Mass will be held at the Chapel of St Pius X, The Triangle, New Malden, Surrey, on Friday, December 1, at 10 am, followed by private burial. Flowers and enquiries please to Frederick W. Paine, 182 High Street, New Malden, Surrey. Tel: 01-942 1978.

GAY.—Peacefully at Blandford Forum on November 28th, Ida Louise Lytton, aged 98 years formerly of Cobham, Surrey, widow of Charles Gay, mother of Geoffrey and Joan (died 1974), and eldest daughter of the late Sir Henry and Lady Lytton. Funeral private, no flowers by request.

GLASS.—On November 22nd, Hannah Enid, wife of the late Marcus Glass, F.R.I.B.A., deeply mourned by her son, Brian, daughter, Denise Williams, daughter-in-law, Shirley, son-in-law, Norman, and her grandchildren, Janet, Robin, Marcus and Wendy. Prayers at 8.30 p.m. on Monday, November 27th only, at 44 The Ridgeway, N.W.11.

GREIG. CLARENCE, lecturer at Birmingham University, in hospital on 22nd November, aged 43. Cremation at Lodge Hill, Birmingham, on 29th November at 12 noon. Memorial Service at St. Francis Hall, Birmingham University, Thursday, 30th November, 2.15 p.m.

HORROCKS.—On 27th Nov. at his home in London, N.W.11, after a long illness courageously borne, Cyril Claude, beloved brother of Dora and uncle of Peter (Warner). Deeply mourned by Carmen, Patricia and Kelia. Funeral private.

MacFARLANE SMITH.—On Nov. 26th, 1978, Macfarlane Smith, a valued and highly respected director, will be deeply missed by all her colleagues.

MATHESON.—On 27th Nov. at home, Morven, Cookham, Berks, Edward S. Matheson, M.B.E., born in Lybster, Caithness, in 1903; late of the British Bank of the Middle East, devoted husband of Jean Graham, who predeceased him. Memorial service Holy Trinity Church, Cookham, Thurs., 30th Nov., 12.30 p.m. Family flowers only, donations if wished to The Imperial Cancer Research Fund, P.O. Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.

MENZIES.—Peacefully, on 25th November, 1978, at Tunbridge Wells, Emma Muriel Howe (Mollie), of Ashtead, Surrey, aged 91, dearly loved mother of Stuart and Audrey. Cremation 12 noon Thursday, 30th November at Tunbridge Wells Crematorium. Flowers to E. R. Hickmott & Son, Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells.

NORRIS.—Tragically, on Friday, November 24, as the result of a car accident, Richard Tobias, aged 26, beloved son of John and Sharon, dearest brother of Kate, and brother-in-law of Charles. Funeral at Swaasham Prior Church on Saturday, December 2, at 3 pm, family flowers only, but donations to MAGPAS, care of D. M. Bryant, Manor Cottage, Swaasham Prior, would be appreciated.

SWETTENHAM.—On November 26, 1978, Brigadier Norman Alexander Maitland (Dick) Swettenham. Late Royal Engineers of 5 Oakmount Avenue, Southampton. Devoted and dearly loved husband of Mary. Father of Jane and Grandpa of Charles. Cremation private. Memorial service at Chilworth Church, Southampton to be announced later.

WOOD.—On November 23rd, at St Joseph's Nursing Home, John Kenneth, of Rockmount, Westfield Road, Clytha Park, Newport, Gwent. Funeral Thursday, November 30th. Service at St Mark's Church, Newport, 11.00 am. Family Flowers only.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

DAWSON.—A memorial mass for Alistair Dawson, QC, will be celebrated at Farm Street Catholic Church in Mayfair on Tuesday 12th December at 6.15 pm.

FOX.—A memorial service for Dr. Douglas Fox was held in Clifton College Chapel on November 25th. The service was conducted by the Rev. Stuart Taylor (chaplain), the address was given by Sir Thomas Armstrong (former principal of the Royal Academy of Music) and the lesson was read by Sir David Willcocks (Old Cliftonian and Director of the Royal College of Music). Those present included the President of Clifton College, Dr. J. E. Britton and Mrs. Britton, the Headmaster and Mrs. S. M. Andrews, Professor Sir Brian Pippard (President of the Old Cliftonian Society) and Lady Pippard, Sir John and Lady Partridge, Professor N. G. L. Hammond and Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. S. J. McWatters, Mr J. Caldwall (representing Keble College), Mr. H. G. Edwards (representing Sir Desmond and Lady Lee) and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. S. Guy (representing Admiral Sir John Bush (Chairman of Clifton College Council) and Lady Bush). The Royal College of Organists was represented by Professor Willis Grant and the Incorporated Society of Musicians by Sir David Willcocks.

HUTTON.—A service in memory of Robert Crompton Hutton will be held at Gloucester Cathedral on Saturday, 16th December at 2 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

PRINCE RUPERT. died 29th Nov, 1683. Ps. 137 6a.

WARING.—In tender and sweet memory of Thomas Joseph Waring, of 71 Carlton Street, Castleford, who died suddenly Saturday, Nov 29, 1913.—M. A. J. W.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

SWANSTON, MRS. P.J. would like to thank all friends and neighbours for their kindness and sympathy during her recent sad bereavement and particularly those who were able to attend the funeral service.

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OSBORNE. PHYLLIS WINIFRED OSBORNE, spinster, late of Hundred Acres, Bansgoad, Surrey, died at Sutton, Surrey on 8th February 1978. (Estate about £3,400.)

SMITH nee OGDEN. PHILLIS JANE SMITH otherwise PHYLLIS JANE SMITH nee OGDEN, widow, late of 97 Mountcastle Road, Leicester, died at Leicester on 28th November 1976. (Estate about £5,700.)

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175-177 Kensington High Street
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THE TIMES

Fashion: Facing both ways, pages 10 and 11

ast-ditch Commons move to avert Times' suspension

came clear last night that likely to be the last edition Times' for some weeks, mons decided to hold an cy debate today on the it suspension by the management of 'The Times', 'The Sunday Times' and the three supplements. Lord Thomson of Fleet, president of Times Newspapers, said there was no intention of closing permanently.

Ministers hold out little hope

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litor
mons is to hold an debate this after- last-ditch attempt to at least defer, the by Times News- its publications due t.
oth main parties last med the chances of slim. Ministers in- continuing meetings management and l out scant hope of o both sides to ac- form of arbitration, rumoured.
one senior minister at if all the union olved were to ask arbitrator the Gov- uld have to consider
the first emergency be granted by the ice December 5 last the Crown Agents as also deemed a nd urgent matter" rgent consideration.
surprise in the was that the Speaker when urged by Mr en, Labour MP for o hold the debate ather than today.
ent whips, according den, had been ready ree hours last night, prepared themselves ime on the scheduled the European Mone-, by tabling a motion to continue "open he Speaker, however, give his reasons; e gave an assurance carefully considered
ppened, Mr Madden- oser in the race to the debate. Mr. rmack, Conservative MP for Staffordshire, South-West, had got his application in by 8.30 am and earned precedence. He will thus open the debate, and may also reply to it, thus giving the debate its tone.

He intends to call on the one union refusing to negotiate, the National Graphical Association, to agree to "substantial talks", in return for which the management, he hopes, might agree to "hold over" today's suspension deadline until after the week-end.

Mr Madden's approach would have been to try to bring pressure on ministers to persuade them to call on the management to abandon the suspension with the quid pro quo that all the unions, including the NGA, should agree to talk.

Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, who is believed to have some doubts whether the management has kept within the terms of the Employment Protection Act, will intervene in the debate. For the Conservative Front Bench Mr James Prior, spokesman on employment, is expected to speak.

Mr Cormack, who describes himself as "a moderate centre Tory", disclosed that he had discussed his ideas with Mr William Rees-Mogg, editor of *The Times*, and Mr Harold Evans, editor of *The Sunday Times*. They had all met at the dinner on Tuesday of the Institute of Journalists, of which Mr Cormack, an associate editor of the magazine *Time and Tide*, is also a member. He said he felt it right that the debate should not be started by a left-winger.

In moving his application, Mr Cormack was grave. "If the presses stop tomorrow there is no saying when or even whether they will roll again", he said. "The crisis itself and its possible incalculable important to everyone in this country, for the death or even lengthy silence of any of these papers would diminish all the freedoms we so rightly take for granted."

Many MPs stood to signify agreement when asked by the Speaker if Mr Cormack had leave of the House. Their number included Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the House, and Mr Booth. On the Government front bench, the Prime Minister sat impassively. Mr Dennis Healey looked grim.

Mr Cormack says he regards his speech today as the most difficult of his brief parliamentary career. He believes that the fredom of the press is fundamentally threatened unless there is proper respect by unions for procedures, such as those proposed for disputes by Times Newspapers' management.

He felt it paramount that the *Commons should not watch* while *The Times* went "quietly to sleep for a very long period when the House of Commons indulges itself debating matters of far less importance to society".

Last night he said that it would be "a tragedy of the highest order if intransigence persisted, and something that Hitler and those who went before had failed to halt was halted by a total unwillingness to discuss". He added: "It really is preposterous for any group to suggest that negotiations are under such duress that they cannot come to the talks. It cannot be said that the wild-cat strikes which have created this situation ever took place after free and frank discussion with adequate notice being served".

anagement and unions dig in

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rlier Mr Albert Booth,
y of State for Employ-
ld talks lasting about ninety minutes with Mr M. J. Hussey, chief executive and managing director of Times Newspapers, and Mr. Dugal Nisbet-Smith, general manager.

But in the tense atmosphere at New Printing House Square it was widely expected that the management would proceed with its decision not to publish from tonight. That view was reinforced by Lord Thomson's comment that suspension "now seems probable".

His statement came after a day of worsening labour relations at Times Newspapers. Leaders of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsope) walked out of talks with the management, accusing it of "bad faith" and demanding talks with the company's main board. That proposal was rejected.

The National Graphical Association, whose members would be most affected by the company's aim to move to new printing technology, was still refusing last night to take part in talks until the management drops the closure threat.

Members of the National Union of Journalists employed on *The Times* will today recommend to continue to negotiate on the management's proposals but to refuse to accede to them other than to sign a new disputes procedure.

There was intense interest in political circles and Fleet Street about the fate of *The Times* and its sister publications, but perhaps the best indicator came from a management circular to all members of the staff which sought to answer the main questions they have been asking.

In reply to questions about what the management is trying to do, it says: "Keep all the papers going with a secure future. This means stopping the damage caused by unofficial disputes, reducing manning in some departments through voluntary redundancy, and getting agreement for the introduction of new technology, new machinery in other areas and more flexible working. It is the only way to make sure all the *newspapers survive and develop.*"

The document says that after suspension of publication those whose union branches have not signed agreement will receive dismissal notices "fairly soon". If those notices expired before the publications were restarted, there was no guarantee that workers would be reemployed; that would depend on the terms negotiated with their union.

Continued on page 2, col 4



Mr Nixon in London: The beaming smile, the pendulous jowls and the glad hand of Mr Richard M. Nixon, thirty-seventh President (retd) of the United States, were fleetingly on view in London yesterday as their owner arrived to speak at the Oxford Union this afternoon (Dan van der Vat writes). The fact that he looks much older did not allay the strong feeling of *déja vu* among those who had not seen him in the flesh for a long time. Four years of virtual seclusion in disgrace after the Watergate scandal notwith standing, Mr Nixon still does not travel, he campaigns. He began by shaking hands with a group of baggage handlers at Heathrow airport.
He was met by Mr Kingman Brewster, United States Ambassador in London, and a convoy of limousines, apparently part of the "usual courtesies" for a visiting former president, according to American officials. After a brief pause for coffee, Mr Nixon and his party were driven to Claridge's hotel, Mayfair, where he locked himself away in his suite to put the finishing touches to today's speech on foreign relations.

He told reporters that he was not worried by demonstrations. "In fact, I should feel very much at home if there was one". Demonstrations there may well be. Leaflets were distributed outside the hotel and an Oxford student organization announced that it was planning to protest today.

CBI shuns clash on sanctions

By David Felton

The Confederation of British Industry last night backed away from a major confrontation with the Government over sanctions on companies which breach the 5 per cent pay guidelines.

Instead of launching an all-out campaign against the Government, which some sections of industry had been hoping for, the CBI decided on a three-pronged plan of action to persuade the Government of the unfairness of sanctions.

The president's committee—the CBI's "inner cabinet" comprising 30 top industrialists—met in emergency session for 90 minutes in the wake of the announcement on Tuesday of sanctions against Ford which are expected to cost the company *inhpe* than £60m.

The committee decided to lobby the Government and Opposition oor an early parliamentary debate on sanctions and to seek counsel's advice on the legality of sanctions, particularly *how* existing export credit guarantees and temporary employment subsidies. Today Mr John Greenborough, the CBI president, is writing to the Prime Minister requesting an early meeting to discuss the whole question of sanctions and pay.

Because yesterday's meeting was called at short notice only 17 members attended, including Sir Terence Beckett, chairman of Ford. The CBI said afterwards that the committee had refrained from taking any strong action on the Ford case because there had been no specific request for assistance from the company.

The committee had been empowered by the CBI Grand Council to take whatever action it felt necessary on sanctions

Donald Macintyre writes: Senior Transport and General Workers' Union officials are to meet the union's sponsored MPs to discuss possible concerted pressure on the Government to withdraw the Ford sanctions.

Meanwhile, the Government is to scrutinize the pay deal for 3,000 workers in British Oxygen gases division, with particular attention to the fact that while the company has put the increase on earnings at 9.5 per cent the TGWU has estimated it at closer to 17 per cent.

Scott relations with Mr Thorpe described

From Michael Horsnell and Trevor Fishlock
Minehead

Mr Norman Scott, a former model, said to be the target of *a murder plot involving Jeremy* Thorpe, the former Liberal leader and three other men, went into the witness box at Minehead Magistrates' Court, Somerset, yesterday and told his story covering 17 years.

According to Mr Scott, the story began in 1961 when Mr Thorpe drove him to the home of his mother, Mrs Ursula Thorpe, and seduced him.

After that Mr Scott, then aged 21, bought shoes, shirts, and silk pyjamas from Mr Thorpe's tailors, and, he said, was set up in a flat near Westminster, where Mr Thorpe visited him *for sexual purposes.*

The story continued, according to Mr Scott, with copies of the file he kept on the Thorpe matter being taken from him, one from his home, another by a ruse. It came to a head when, alone and frightened, he faced a gunman on Exmoor.

Mr Thorpe and Mr Scott were seeing each other for the first time for several years when Mr Scott, aged 38, of Chagford, Devon, entered the witness box.

He said he went to Mr Thorpe in 1961 at the House of Commons to seek help after falling out with his employer. He and his terrier, Mrs Tish, were taken to Mr Thorpe's mother's home near Oxted, Surrey.

Mr Scott said Mr Thorpe entered his room that night and gave him a novel about homosexual love, written by James Baldwin. It was "a beautiful story".

During the night, he added, Mr Thorpe entered the room, clad in pyjamas and dressing gown and began to talk to him, telling him he looked like a frightened rabbit.

Mr Scott said he started to cry because he felt someone cared about him and Mr Thorpe put his arms round him. Then, he alleged, Mr Thorpe kissed him and made love to him. "I was, biting the pillow. I could not shout because I did not want to frighten Mrs Thorpe", he said.

That same night, he alleged, Mr Thorpe made love to him again "I lay there and cried . . . I thought I had come somewhere to be protected."

Mr Thorpe, he continued, told him to look for a room "which he wanted to be fairly near Westminster", saying that he would pay the rent until some insurance cards were sorted out. There, he said, Mr Thorpe visited him most evenings "ostensibly just to see me, but it was always the inevitable sex". Mr Scott said he had just wanted friendship but "it always came down to the wretched sexual bit and I hated it".

He said that when he said he wanted the affair to end and said he would show Mr Thorpe up in public, Mr Thorpe laughed and said: "You cannot hurt me, one of my greatest friends is the Director of Public Prosecutions." During the affair with Mr Thorpe, he said, he was called "Bunny".

Mr Scott told how on October 24, 1975, he was enticed on to Exmoor by Mr Andrew Gino Newton, the airline pilot who, the prosecution says, was hired to kill him. On the moor, he said, Mr Newton shot his dog, Rinka, but when the gun was levelled at him it failed to go off.

Full report, page 4

Envoy told talks onus is on Mr Smith

Dar es Salaam, Nov 29.—President Nyerere of Tanzania said today there was no point in holding an all-party conference until Rhodesia agreed to the main parts of an Anglo-*American peace plan.*

Dr Nyerere was talking to Mr Cledwyn Hughes, Mr James Callaghan's personal representative, who is due to visit Rhodesia next week on a tour aimed at setting up an all-party conference in Britain next year.

The Tanzanian leader, chairman of the group of five "front-line" black states which support the Patriotic Front guerrillas, told Mr Hughes that Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, must be made to accept the main provisions of the Anglo-American plan before there could be a successful conference, a government statement said.

Those provisions had already been accepted by the Patriotic Front, Dr Nyerere said.

On arrival at Dar es Salaam yesterday, Mr Hughes said he would be willing to undertake "shuttle" diplomacy with Mr Stephen Low, the American Ambassador to Zambia.

Mr Hughes and Mr Low are to visit the four other front-line states—Zambia, Mozambique, Botswana and Angola—as well as Nigeria, South Africa and Rhodesia.—Reuter.

Our Salisbury Correspondent writes: The Rhodesian Parliament was today asked to vote another £18m for the conduct of the war, an increase of 7 per cent over the £254m originally burgeted for the current financial year. Rhodesia is now spending about £700,000 a day fighting the guerrillas.

Military headquarttrs meanwhile announced that guerrillas had murdered a white woman aged 60 and injured her husband. Fourteen guerrillas had been killed for the loss of three Rhodesian soldiers.

Dolphins fear cry of fibre glass whale

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Nov 29

The prototype of a mechanical killer whale, designed to frighten dolphin away from Japan's fishing waters, appears to deceive the ocean's most intelligent mammal, when recorded cries of the whale are transmitted from within the equipment.

The black and white glass fibre model of a killer whale was tested for the first time yesterday. It was towed close to 15 dolphins, trapped in an enclosure in the bay of Taiji, near the southern tip of Honshu island.

At first the dolphins ignored the life-sized model of their feared natural enemy as it sidled up to the pen with its dorsal fin above the water.

Then engineers switched on recordings of the ferocious cries of the killer whale, magnified a hundredfold by electronic equipment, deep within the mechanical beast's fibre glass head.

When the plaintive deep bass cry of the killer whale echoed through the water, the dolphins showed immediate signs of insecurity. Squeaking in apparent panic, the 15 mammals grouped together, lashing the water into white foam as they swam round in a tight circle.

The cries of the killer whale were recorded in an aquarium in Toronto. Officials said the cries were expected to impress the dolphins because the recordings were made while the killer whale was hungry and searching for food.

As the model glided past the pen the electronic device was switched off and the mammals appeared to relax.

Mr Shinichi Yajima, an official in charge of the research programme, said: "They showed discernible signs of panic when the cries were turned on, but they were not perturbed by the silent model."

The mechanical whale was constructed at a cost of £8,500. The project was begun when the slaughter of 1,000 dolphin by Japanese fishermen off the island of Iki this year led to an international outcry.

Taken aback by the protests from Europe and the United States, Mr Takeo Fukuda, the Prime Minister, called for research to establish whether dolphin could be driven away from fishing grounds by more acceptable methods.

After eight months of work at the fishing agency's research laboratory the initial stage of the experiment appears to be successful.

The laboratory is now attempting to record distress signals of the dolphin. A scientist said: "If we can achieve this it will cause double panic."

Photograph, page 7

Algerian leader in deep coma

Algiers, Nov 29.—President Boumedienne of Algeria, aged 51, is in a deep coma today after suffering a relapse on Monday. Doctors, who had considered surgery to remove a suspected blood clot on his brain, have decided on further tests.

They may try to get him to to the American body scanner, flown here on Monday, which can provide computerized pictures of the body.—Reuter.

Two defiant Labour MPs resign secretarial posts

By Our Political Staff

Two parliamentary private secretaries among the 39 Labour MPs who defied the Government whips on Tuesday and voted against the Redistribution of Seats Bill, to increase Northern Ireland's representation at Westminster, resigned their posts yesterday.

They are Mr Ivor Clemitson, MP for Luton, East, and Mr Bruce Grocott, MP for Lichfield and Tamworth, who were parliamentary private secretaries *to Mr Albert Booth*, Secretary of State for Employment, and Mr John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, respectively.

Another Labour MP, who agreed with the objections made to the Bill by Mr Robert Mellish, MP for Southwark, Bermondsey, and others, was Mr Albert (Jock) Stallard, MP for Camden, St Pancras North. An assistant Whip, he abstained from voting.

Yesterday he had to answer for this to Mr Michael Cocks, Government Chief Whip, and was let off with a reprimand.

Mr Stallard has many Irish and Roman Catholics in his constituency and has always taken a close interest in Irish affairs.

The Labour dissidents opposed the increase in the number of Ulster MPs at Westminster from 12 to 17 on the grounds that it was against previous declarations by Labour ministers and a concession to curry favour with the Unionists.

With Conservative backing, the Bill was given a second reading by 350 votes to 49.

The latest resignations come a few weeks after the dismissal of Mr Brian Sedgemore, MP for Luton, West, who was parliamentary private secretary to Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, for his use of a confidential document.

Normansfield's head gets dismissal notice

By John Roper
Medical Reporter

Dr Terence Lawlor, consultant psychiatrist in charge of Normansfield Hospital for the mentally handicapped of Teddington, was given three months' notice terminating his employment with effect from November 30, by the South West Thames Regional Health Authority last night.

The decision was announced after a private meeting of the authority yesterday to consider the report of the inquiry into the hospital, and its recommendations.

The report recommended that his contract should be ended and that he should never be given another job in the National Health Service. He has been suspended on full pay since the inquiry began two and a half years ago.

Normansfield visit, page 5

Berlin airlift of jeans approved by East Germans

Berlin, Nov 29.—American blue jeans went on sale in East Berlin yesterday and judging by the length of the queues along the pavements they met with instant success.

A total of 800,000 pairs will be put on the market by the end of the year, and according to a reliable source, jeans will also be on sale outside East Berlin later.

Despite the high price, £38 a pair, the demand so far is so great that each customer is being allowed to buy only one pair.

An American charter company, the "Flying Tigers", is bringing the jeans to Dresden and East Berlin in eight loads.

Smart East Berlin shops have also started carrying French ready-wear women's fashions. A wool coat costs the equivalent of nearly four months' salary.—Agence France-Presse.

L'Entente Concordiale



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ley pledge EMS hange rate

ay promised in the Commons that Government gets concessions Britain to join the exchange rate of the proposed EMS the issue ut to the House before January 1. that if the Irish Republic joined ne and Britain did not, exchange would be introduced between the ntries Page 2

et arms budget

ilitary spending next year will be the 1978 level, the Supreme Soviet id. The budget estimates, a er of Kremlin thinking, aimed at ig the economy in the fourth year enth five-year plan Page 6

n government

nitties representing the most senior of civil servants in Whitehall is to pen government. The Association Division Civil Servants is con- about the implications of open gov- legislation for the traditional ship between ministers and senior Page 3

en for refugees

ited States will admit an extra efugees from Vietnam and Cam- It will also admit about 3,000 prisoners on their release in nd is considering the admission of er 1,000 victims of the Lebanon Page 7

BL offers 17 pc rise

State-owned BL (British Leyland) offered its workforce wage increases of around 17 per cent, the same as the controversial Ford settlement. BL says it does not expect any problems with the Government over the offer. BL shop stewards will decide today if it is to be put to a general ballot Page 21

German border agreed

East and West Germany have signed a document which sets out the legal definition of the 810-mile border between their countries. This is the first such acknowledgment that the fortified dividing line exists Page 5

Art buying by Japan

The Japanese Government has decided to spend £5.2m on buying outstanding European works of art and rare and valuable books. The planned purchases include paintings by Cézanne, Matisse, Picasso, Chagall, Henri Rousseau, Mondrian and Rubens. Page 7

Langtry letters sold

A group of Lillie Langtry's love letters, found in an attic in Jersey were sold anonymously at Christie's for £8,000. The correspondence spans the period of her affair with the Prince of Wales, but is addressed to Arthur Henry Jones, who was secretly her lover Page 19

Fears for beef: Britain's farmers want a further devaluation of the "green pound". The Livestock Commission says beef output will fall again next year 3
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Sport, pages 11-13
Football: Northern Ireland lead England's group in European championship after win in Bulgaria; Cricket: England pick team that beat Queensland for first Test; Rugby Union: easy win for All Blacks
Business News, pages 20-26
Stock markets: Institutional buyers kept away and the two-day technical rally came to a stop. The *FT* index eased 0.9 to 489.0. Gilts mostly closed unchanged
Financial Editor: Pay dictates the market's thinking; BPB Industries: conditions are improving
Business features: Peter Hill on the steel industry preparing for more austerity; Robin Young on a cooperative organization for motorists

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HOME NEWS

Mr Healey promises early vote on EMS exchange rate if Government obtains concessions

By Hugh Noyes
Westminster

Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, promised in the Commons yesterday that if concessions were made in the next few days enabling Britain to join the exchange rate regime of the proposed European Monetary System the Government would submit the issue to the House on a vote of confidence befre he regime came into operation on January 1.

But he said that although the Government would not act like a dog in a manger, there was little likelihood of the other countries concerned opening the way for full British participation.

The Chancellor later told the *House that if the Irish Republic* joined the regime and Britain stayed outside the currency union between the two counnries would come to an end and exchange controls would have to be introduced. From the Tory front bench Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, said that that would be a tragic consequence of the negotiations.

He added that if the Chancellor was unable to get entry on the right terms there would be anxiety about ceding the leadership of the new system to a Franco-German axis. That would seriously reduce Britain's power to achieve those objectives that the Chancellor had said were necessary, including reforms in the common agricultural policy and a reduction in the net transfer of resources.

Mr Healey told MPs that unless there were movements by other countries, the system that seemed to be in prospect would not give Britain advantages commensurate with the disadvantages that would be risked by joining the regime.

Mr Healey said it did not appear that firm decisions would be taken at the European Council meeting of heads of government on December 4 and 5 in Brussels on anything but the exchange rate regime, and a decision might not be taken even on that.

Britain, Mr Healey said, would require any new regime to impose similar obligations on strong and weak countries. There must also be a commitment to concerted action to lower inflationand increase growth.

The Government had to decide whether exchange rate stability was likely to cost less inside than outside the system although, he emphasized, the Government remained vitally concerned with the wider aspects of the EMS. Britain was determined to play a full part in the negotiations that would follow.

For the Tories, Sir Geoffrey Howe urged the case for accepting the system. The Government had only itself to blame for the fact that Britain had nearly been excluded from the early initiatives on the EMS, he said.

Conservatives were attracted to the scheme because if it was well designed it would commit Britain to a standard of monetary discipline that had served Germany well.

Thomson appeal, page 5
Parliamentary report, page 8

Research on injuries in motor cycle accidents

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

A three-month research project into motor cycle accidents was launched yesterday by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition. She said she hoped the benefits of the research would be widely distributed.

The project, which will examine crash helmet design in particular, is being conducted by a team at the London Hospital Medical College under Professor J. Malcolm Cameron, President of the British Academy of Forensic Sciences.

There has been a sharp rise in motor cycle casualties. Last year 1,182 riders and their passengers were killed, an increase of 17 per cent, and more than 20,000 were seriously injured. About three-fifths of deaths were from head injuries, although the victims were wearing crash helmets.

The researchers are using a specially equipped Ford Fiesta car on 24-hour call which will be able to reach the scene of an accident quickly. With police cooperation, they will be able to assess injuries and the type, age and condition of helmets. Up to 300 accidents will be studied.

In a short ceremony at the London Hospital, Mrs Thatcher formally handed over the car to Professor Cameron in the presence of senior Metropolitan Police officers. Earlier the research team met the Duke of Edinburgh at Buckingham Palace.

By examining the correlation between head injuries and helmet design, the researchers hope to draw lessons that can be applied to other types of helmet, such as those worn by sportsmen and industrial workers. The project is being financed by a £5,000 grant from *The Observer*.



Mrs Margaret Thatcher, wearing a police crash helmet, with Barry Sheene, the racing motorcyclist, in London yesterday.

Pay strike threat by Shell tanke drivers

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

A serious threat to oil petrol supplies in the new emerged yesterday when gates representing 2,500 tanker drivers gave warnin strike action from Januar unless the company improve annual pay offer.

Union officials indicated they expected similar co drivers in three of the o ences representing about four main oil companies to cide on for similar action.

The Transport and Gen Workers' Union says the ployers' offer is well within government pay limit of 5 cent. That is in response pay claim the union put between 25 and 40 per cen earnings, an estimate descri by Shell last night and "cor vative".

Mr Jack Ashwell, TG senior road haulage nati officer, said the company's o would increase the rate ap able for calculation of overt pay and shift work from £5 to £68.50 a week.

According to the union would not even honour the ward commitment to incr the calculator rate to £75, g by the oil companies in Fe ary as part of the settlen that ended the drivers' overt ban and work-to-rule.

Warning on students from abroad

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Universities have been warned that the funds they receive from the Government might be cut because of their failure to reduce the intake of overseas students in accordance with government policy.

The University Grants Committee has written to each university expressing concern that the number of overseas students accepted has continued to rise over the past two years, despite the Government's request that the total number in higher education should be cut to the 1975-76 level.

The number of overseas undergraduates rose from 14,000 in 1975-76 to 18,100 in the present academic year, and that of postgraduates from 17,200 to 18,400. Of the 288,800 students in British universities, 12.6 per cent are from overseas.

Mr Edward Parkes, the new chairman of the grants committee, has warned the universities of "a distinct possibility" that the provisional grant for 1981-82 would be reduced.

The committee recognizes that neither it nor the Government can enforce compliance with government policy.

Mr. Laurie Sapper, general secretary of the Association of University Teachers, said yesterday that the warning constituted an attack on the autonomy of the universities.

Ulster pig body is declared illegal

Apreliminary judgment from the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg yesterday that Northern Ireland's statutory pig marketing board as constituted is illegal, has thrown into disarray tis intensive pig *production industry*.

Officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and representatives of the Northern Ireland Marketing Board and Ulster's eDpartment of Agriculture, met in Whitehall last night to discuss the matter.

Although the judgment is still being studied, it seems certain that the board will have to be reconstituted as a producers' cooperatives rather than as a statutory body enjoying Government support. It is also clear that it will lose its monopoly position in buying pigs from farms.

Pig produ tion is the prime source of income for about nine thousand of Northern Ireland's 33,000 farmers, and accounts for about a ninth by value of Ulster's agricultural output. g i P production last year was valued at more than £50m.

Those monopoly purchasing powers which it has had since being reconstructed in 1954 were found by the European court to violate the 1957 Treaty of Rome.

The preliminary judgment was given after a reference by a resident magistrate in Armagh of a case in which Mr *Raymond Redmond*, a farmer, of co Armagh, was charged with illegally transporting 75 bacon pigs into the Irish Republic this year. The case is sub judice, having been referred back to the magistrate. But the board, the Ulster Farmers' Union and the Ulster Curers' Association moved quickly yesterday to allap fears that the whole marketing structure might collapse.

The *board would continue* to buy all pigs offered by both contracting and non-contracting producers, the organizations said in a joint statement. It would continue to dsitribute or otherwise market those pigs. "The board's contractual relations with the processing industry remain unimpaired", they said.

The Department of Agriculture would say nothing more than that the judgment was being urgently studied. Meanwhile there is apparently no bar to pig producers selling their beasts as and where they will.

NGA hints at action over 'Times'

Continued from page 1

To the question, 'If suspension were very long, could there come a time when restarting became impossible? the management replies: "Yes, but permanent closure is not our aim. Clearly, the company would not go on paying staff for ever, if no money were coming in." But if the proposals were accepted there would be beter pay and fringe benefits and "a very safe and prosperous future".

The period of suspension will open with industrial relations at a low ebb. Only two of the 54 trade union bargaining units at Times Newspapers have signed the comprehensive agreement on disputes procedure, manning and new technology required by thes management, although negotiations with the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat), which represents publishing room staff, were said to be going well, there was a deadlock with the NGA and the position was hardly better with Natsopa.

Mr Owen O'Brien, general secretary of Natsopa, said yesterday: "The irresponsible action of Times Newspapers is not limited to suspension of their own publications. If they persist in pursuing their present course it could cause considerable problems for the publication of *The Guardian*, which for many years has been produced in *The Times* machine room.

"*The Guardian* is now being forced to leave this venue as and when the wild men of *The Times* persist in suspension of their publications. It is ironic that *The Guardian*, produced in the same machine room as *The Times* over a lengthy period, has not had one industrial dispute. There must be a reason."

Leaders of the NGA are not due to meet until next Wednesday to review their strategy in the light of events. Hitherto, the craft union has refused to negotiate until the threat of suspension is lifted and the management drops its insistence on journalists and advertising staff being able to use computer keyboards to set copy, a job traditionally done by NGA men.

The NGA has made threats of sympathetic action against Thomson Regional Newspapers. It is collecting money from members other Fleet Street newspapers to support a dispute fund.

Statement by Lord Thomson of Fleet

The following statement was issued yesterday by Lord Thomson of Fleet, chairman of International Thomson Organisation and president of Times Newspapers Ltd:

I am most distressed that it now seems probable that publication of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* and *The Times* supplements will be suspended tomorrow.

The events leading up to this decision are tragic. To be informed almost every day, as I have been for the past two years, of unofficial disputes which this year alone have resulted in the loss of 13 million copies, has been an unpleasant experience and I am very sorry that we could not get general agreement to put an end to it.

Surely almost everyone on the staff is sick of what has been happening. It has been a nightmare. Suspension of publication is a drastic step. One cannot, however, allow the papers to be slowly bled to death.

There is absolutely no intention of permanent closure or their sale. It is nonsense to suggest that that has ever been in my mind or in the minds of my colleagues. I have not asked for a deliberately structured confrontation to put an end to the papers to save money.

The truth is that due to immense efforts by management, the editors and most of the staff *The Times* had become financially viable last year and this year, and the commercial position of *The Times* supplements and *The Sunday Times* was secure. The management and the editors were looking forward to operating without any further subsidy but, of course, it would still be necessary to provide them with the many millions of pounds required for further development and expansion so that they would retain their preeminent position as world-famous newspapers.

That money is still available and I hope we will be spending it soon. Newspapers in Fleet Street are fiercely competitive and must be constantly nourished if they are to survive. I have never asked for maximum profits in the short term but I do expect the papers to stand on their own feet.

In view of my strong personal commitment I hope that the suspension will be for the minimum time. I am very proud of these great newspapers. I care for them very deeply, as did my father, and I have nothing but gratitude, warmth and good will for the talented staff who create them.

Leading article and letters, page 17

Move to buy 'Evening Standard' reported

By Sheila Black

Mr Victor Matthews, chairman of Express Newspapers declined to comment yesterday on whether Associated Newspapers, which owns the *Evening News*, had made a substantial bid to buy its rival London paper, the *Evening Standard*.

He said Associated Newspapers had expressed a continuing interest in the *Standard*, or in some deal involving the *Evening News* and *Standard*, ever since Trafalgar House took over Express Newspapers (then Beaverbrook Newspapers) in July, 1977. Associated Newspapers had come to a more or less agreed deal earlier that year but failed to beat the opposition of the Beaverbrook staff and of those who wanted to "rescue" the paper and its stablemates, the *Sunday Express and Daily Express*.

The recent resignation of the *Standard's* editor, Mr Simon Jenkins, by mutual consent with Mr Matthews, and his replacement by Mr Charles Wintour, architect of the paper as editor and chairman during its strong years, are evidence of Trafalgar House's intention to make the paper viable and healthy in its own right and to do it quickly. If Associated Newspapers finds its tentative approaches resisted, and if it is unable to seek negotiations any other it might stimulate talks Express Newspapers by put a definite financial offer on table; an offer that would to be discussed by directors be revealed to shareholders.

Mr Wintour's move in re quishing recently his o responsibilities to concent on the *Standard*, which has suffered large losses but has made large profits despite loyal readership and adverti support, as an indication Trafalgar House is preparin fight, if a fight is immin from a position of stren Obviously, a reverse offer the *Evening Standard* for *Evening News* could not ruled out.

Associated Newspapers losing money on the *Even News*, despite bigger circulat on such a scale that someth must be done and Associ Newspapers still believes in potential strength of London evening newspa instead of two.

League's first year

The Anti-Nazi League, celebrated its first year of existence yesterday by saying it had severely reduced the electoral successes of the National Front

Gasmen seek 20 rise

Leaders of 40,000 manual workers yesterday put in a claim for a pay increase approaching 20 per cent to the British Gas Corporation.

Exhibition closed

The exhibition at Windsor Ca of drawings by Leonardo da Vi Holbein and other artists has closed until the end of 19 because of structural alterati to the entrance of the state ap ments.

Police power to detain for questioning in Scots Bill

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Limited powers for the police to detain suspects and witnesses for questioning on the street and to detain suspects for up to four hours at a police station are among changes in Scottih law proposed in the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Bill, which was published yesterday.

Power to detain in any public *place would be limited to the* time required to ask about a suspected offence or to establish and verify a suspect's or a witness's name and address. If the power is exercised at a police station it would be limited to four hours' detention and include power to search the suspect.

People detained would not be obliged to give more than their name and address. There will be no additional powers to take a suspect's fingerprints.

At present a person is either arrested on a criminal charge or freed; the police have no power to detain on suspicion or for questioning, but can invite a suspect to come voluntarily to a police station.

One clause of the Bill gives a person detained or arrested the right to have one person, reasonably named by him, informed of his detention and his whereabouts; but the police can delay sending that information if they regard that as necessady in the interests of justice.

There is a similar provision in the Criminal Law Act, 1977, for England and Wales, relating to arrest only. The right to have information passed to a friend or relative is an addition to the existing right to have a solicitor notified.

Clause four empowers a constable to take a drunken person to a detoxification centre or other place designated by the Secretary of State for Scotland, rather than to arrest him. That is intended to cope with the habitual drunken offender, for whom a police cell is no more than a refuge for the night.

Proposals on detoxification centres are under consideration by local authorities.

Other changes proposed in the Bill include:

Replacement of money bail by a system of release on conditions. Part-suspended sentences and other measures to reduce use of imprisonment, including a requirement for background reports before an offender who has not been in prison is sent there.

Court 'clearly ruled that Colonel B stays anonymous'

By Craig Seton

A magistrates' court had clearly ruled that an army witness in the Official Secrets Act *case should remain anonymous*, and journalists who later published his identity were guilty of contempt, Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, QC, said yesterday.

Lord Rawlinson, appearing for the Attorney General, was contesting an appeal to the House of Lords by two radical magazines, *Peace News* and *The Leveller*, and the National Union of Journalists, against a High Court conviction for contempt of court earlier this year.

The two magazines were each fined £500 and the NUJ £200 for publishing the name of Colonel Hugh Johnstone, who appeared as Colonel B in the committal proceedings at Tottenham Magistrates' Court, London, last November in the Crown's case against two journalists and a former soldier on charges under the Official Secrets Act.

The hearings has been told that when the colonel appeared as a prosecution witness at the magistrates' court he was allowed to write down his full name on a piece of paper which was passed to the defence counsel and the three defendants.

Yesterday, Lord Rawlinson said there had been no doubt or uncertainty about the Tottenham magistrates' ruling. It was that the witness should give his evidence in open court, but without giving his name.

The court had the power make the ruling it made, "; anybody who thereaf thwarted that purpose, wi was that the witness should kept anonymous, is guilty contempt".

Earlier, Mr Stephen Sed counsel for the magazines, the meaning of contempt interference with the adm stration of justice, but it not follow that anything t deserred a witness or liti was contempt.

Land inquiry delay

Evidence due to have been submitted yesterday by the British Gas Corporation to a public inquiry on the future of Beckton, in the London docklands, was postponed until next week.

Universities call for mandatory research grants

A financial crisis is developing in university research, the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals stated yesterday. It blames the big increase in tuition fees for postgraduate students and calls for some form of mandatory grant to cover fees of home postgarduates.

Tuition fees for home postgraduate students rose from £182 in 1975-76 to £750 in 1978-79. As a result postgraduate student numbers fell from 32,300 in 1976-77 to 30,800 in this academic year, the committee says. Many well qualified postgraduate candidates are finding it increasingly difficult to finance their tuition and maintenance.

Safety check on Triumphs

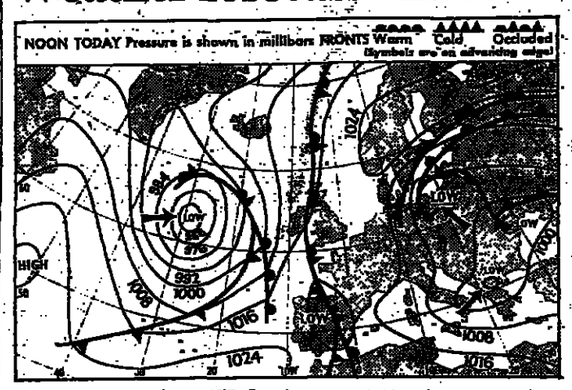
BL Cars is using the Government's driver and vehicle licensing computer in Swansea to find the owners of 16,000 Triumph Spitfire Mark Four sports cars so that a safety check may be made on a fuel hose connexion.

It has been found that the material used for the hoses could crack after a time. The cars were built between 1971 and 1974.

3 on murder charge

Three Londoners, David Ewin, aged 22, of Sundiew Avenue, Shepherd's Bush; Stephen Potterd, aged 22, of Portobello Road, Notting Hill, and John Simmons-Boyd, aged 24, of Forest Point, Hackney, were remanded in custody for for a week at Acton Magistrates' Court yesterday, charged with the murder of Mr John Potter, a Securicor guard, at Northfields Underground station last month.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 7.42 am. Sun sets: 3.56 pm
Moon rises: 7.20 am. Moon sets: 4.38 pm
New moon: 8.19 am.
Lighting up: 4.25 pm to 7.13 am.
High water: London Bridge, 1.14 am, 7.3m (24.0ft); 1.31 pm, 7.3m (24.1ft). Avonmouth, 6.57 am, 13.3m (43.8ft); 7.17 pm, 13.4m (44.0ft). Dover, 10.34 am, 6.7m (22.1ft); 10.58 pm, 6.8m (22.2ft). Hull, 5.39 am, 7.3m (23.9ft); 6.3 pm, 7.4m (24.4ft). Liverpool, 10.53 am, 9.5m (31.2ft); 11.12 pm, 9.4m (31.0ft).

A ridge of high pressure will persist over E Britain, while a trough of low pressure will move slowly over W districts.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight:

London, East Anglia, central SE, E, central N, NE England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Dry, bright spells, freezing fog in places; wind SE, light; max temp 4°C (39°F); frost.

SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Cloudy, occasional rain, snow on hills, drier later; wind S to SE, light to moderate; max temp 6°C (43°F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, NE, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, occasional rain or sleet, snow on high ground, drier later; wind S moderate; max temp 5°C (41°F).

Argyll, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Cloudy, occasional rain, snow on high ground, drier later with sunny intervals; wind S moderate or fresh; max temp 7°C (45°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: E districts will be cold but dry, with overnight frost and a few fog patches; less cold in W, with variable cloud and rain or sleet.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind E to SE light; sea slight.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea; Wind S moderate; sea moderate.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 5°C (41°F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 0°C (32°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 65 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, 4.7hr.

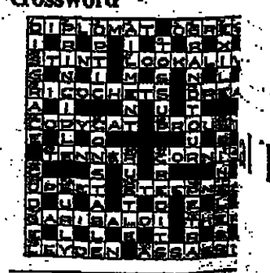
WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sl, sleet; sn, snow.

	C	F		C	F		C	F							
Alborold	c	21	70	Cologne	c	0	32	L. Palmas	r	21	70	Oslo	s	-3	18
Algiers	c	19	66	Copenhan	c	0	32	Lisbon	s	16	61	Paris	c	3	37
Amsterdm	s	5	41	Dublin	c	6	43	London	s	6	43	Reykjavik	r	-1	30
Barcelona	s	10	50	Edinburgh	c	5	41	Madrid	s	6	43	Rome	c	11	52
Beirut	c	12	54	Florence	r	9	48	Majorca	s	11	52	Salzburg	r	1	34
Belfast	c	5	41	Funchal	c	18	64	Malaga	s	17	63	Stockholm	c	-1	30
Berlin	r	3	37	Geneva	c	10	50	Malta	r	19	66	Tel Aviv	s	21	70
Biarritz	s	9	48	Gibraltar	r	17	63	Manchstr	s	6	43	Tenerife	s	21	70
Birmingham	s	6	43	Helsinki	c	-1	30	Moscow	c	-1	30	Venice	r	9	48
Bristol	s	6	43	Innsbruck	c	-2	28	Munich	sn	-2	28	Vienna	sn	-1	30
Budapest	sl	-1	30	Istanbul	c	15	59	Nairobi	s	25	77	Warsaw	c	-2	28
Cardiff	r	3	37	Jersey	c	4	39	Naples	r	10	50	Zurich	c	-2	28

b—blue sky; bc—half cloudless; c—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—sun; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; t—persistent rain with snow.

Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm; 1 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Solution to today's crossword



Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 18; Belgium, Bfr 30; Canaries, Peg 60; Denmark, Dkr 3.50; Finland, Fmk 3.50; France, Fr 3; Germany, Dmk 2.50; Greece, D Holland, Gl 2.00; Luxembourg, 30; Italy, Lire 700; Liechtenstein, Sfr 2.50; Madeira, Esc 25; Malta, Norway, Kr 3.50; Portugal, Es Spain, Pes 60; Sweden, Skr 3; Switzerland, Sfr 2.50; USA/Ca $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 25.

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Inland and Air Edition. Subscription rates on

Why do doctors connect breathlessness with heart disease?

Our understanding of the body could make no real progress until the connection between the heart, the lungs and the blood had been appreciated.

Jonathan Miller continues his series 'The Body in Question', repeating some of the classic 17th century experiments that revealed why breathing is as important as eating and drinking.

How tolerant are Christian leaders?

In his fifth Reith Lecture, Dr. Edward Norman takes the view that modern Christian leaders are full of tolerance when it comes to departures from traditional religious doctrine.

But they are ferocious when it comes to departures from the canons of political liberalism.

Also in this week's issue: Lord Rothschild's Richard Dimbleby Lecture on 'Risks.'

The Listener

Out today, 25p.

هكذا من الأصل

Teachers not guilty of handling stolen goods

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

Two teachers were found not guilty at Dudley Crown Court, at Sedgeley, West Midlands, yesterday of dishonestly handling stolen goods.

John Lea Bowden, aged 23, of Manor House Road, Wednesbury, a metalwork teacher at Wood Green High School, denied handling stolen goods and dishonestly assisting in the retention, removal or disposal of them.

Barry John Harper, aged 24, of Booth Street, Wednesbury, a handicrafts teacher at another school, denied dishonestly receiving four stolen car wheels, tyres and a battery. Both were discharged.

The court had been told that the two men, friends since boyhood, refurbished old cars as a *hobby*. Mr Harper was said to have paid £12 to four boys who, it was admitted, had stolen the car parts from a garage.

Mr Harper said he presumed the parts, valued at £99, had come from a reasonably new car that had been an insurance write-off.

Politics in Christianity 'causes division'

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The process of importing politics into Christianity has divided Christianity along political lines, Dr Edward Norman said in his fifth Reith Lecture on BBC Radio 4 last night. The clearest example of *that division was over the* issue of South Africa, whose policies were "condemned by the leading churches with a moral certainty which leave no room for relative judgments".

Apartheid was not based on religious principles, Dr Norman said, but it was represented in the West as though it were.

"I believe that the South Africans ought a long time ago to have constituted a multiracial state. But the fact si that they did not. They have become, instead, locked into a mistaken course and got stuck with it."

The South African Government's "grand design" was to institutionalize ethnic differences but the rapid expansion of the urban black population was diminishing the possibility that independent black homelands could be a satisfactory means for establishing separate developmen

He accepted that discrimination and racial prejudice was practised widely in South Africa, but said that, in the words of the World Council of Churches, "racism has so permeated the churches and the societies in which they are set that it has become part of the structures of ordinary life". That was directed not at South Africa but at the West.

Christian opposition to South African policies rested on the moral ground of opposition to racial discrimination. Economic exploitation was frequently alleged but the essence of the system was paternalism rather than oppression. The black urban population enjoyed "a higher standard of living in South Africa than anywhere else in he continent."

Christian liberals advocated a democratic, multiracial state, although the example of the rest of Africa did not inspire much hope for that ambition. They looked benignly on the one-party system in such countries as Tanzania,

civil servants to ly implications pen government



Mr Stephen Linstead: Examining the implications.

Jennessy

sociation of First ivil Servants, which about 10 thousand n the most senior a Whitehall, has a committee to he implications for rs of open govern-

irman of the com- Sir Stephen Linstead, it secretary at the t of Prices and Con- tection. His report ady by the end of

e submitted to the s executive com- hich will decide publish it. A copy m to a Cabinet com- official information, the Prime Minister inisters on possible of openness, under anship of Mr George deputy secretary at ervice Department.

ciation said mem- concerned about the between ministers ervants. The inquiry ply that the associa- posed to a freedom tion Act. The pur- examine the impli- such legislation for ional relationship inisters and senior nfidential advice by nts on contentious ght, if published, litical labels being them the associa-

ead's committee will le implications for rvice of possibilities sidered by Mr team, including a ctice on openness to y the Parliamentary er for Administra-

tion (the Ombudsman) who would treat unjustified refusals to disclose information as maladministration. Mr Linstead's group will consider whether the law of libel would be applicable if such judgments were made against named civil servants.

The recommendations of the Commons Select Committee on Procedure on reform of the select committee system will also be on the agenda. Other items include the effect of special advisers appointed from outside Whitehall by ministers, the work of senior civil servants and the implications of senior officials being appointed to the boards of nationalized industries.

Like Mr Moseley's committee, Mr Linstead's group will study freedom of information practice abroad, particularly in the United States and Sweden.

rds review body is to take evidence

eporter

nittee appointed by hancellor to review ds policy, under the p of Sir Duncan announced its readi- eive evidence from bodies and indivi-

m. Aylett, Secretary uittee, in a letter to says the committee "specific evidence cings of the public em" which fall in- rms of reference.

e arrangements for to those provisions Records Act, 1958 and 1967, that relate to the selection of records for permanent preservation and to subsequent public access to them in the light of:

1. The requirements of public business of historical and other researchers; and of other users of public records generally, for an efficient record service.
2. The volume of records generated by government departments.
3. Technological changes in the format and storage of records.
4. The staff and accommodation costs of maintaining public records and the need for economy in the use of resources; and to make recommendations.

Correspondence should be addressed to the Public Records Committee, 38 Parliament Street, London, SW1A 2NA.

Opposition promises election aid to unions

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

Mr James Prior, the Opposition spokesman on employment, said yesterday that a Conservative government would give funds to unions to cover the expense of postal ballots for elections to union office.

He said in Conservative News: "Let us be clear that I am not talking about legislation and compulsion; I am talking about the encouragement of collective responsibility within our trade unions, which I am convinced is what their members, and indeed the whole nation, want".

His call came as a moderate group in the Civil and Public Services Association, the Biggest Civil Service union, launched a campaign for secret postal ballots among its 230,000 members in electing national executive and other national officers.

The union is electing a new executive after the previous one was dismissed because some branches had breached union rules during the elections last may, although it was said there was no deliberate malpractice.

Mrs Kate Losinska, vice-president and a right-winger, said: "The election is being carried out under the same block-voting procedures, open to similar errors, faults and malpractices. It is our belief that until this situation is changed, the results will never be able truly to reflect the wishes of the majority". She emphasized that she was speaking in her personal capacity.

Mr Prior said there had been a dramatic change in recent years in attitudes and aspirations on the shop floor. "Where once there was blind acceptance there is now questioning; people are now far more conscious of their individual roles."

The actions of union leaders today, for example over pay claims or strike action or the acceptance of new techniques, were of such vital importance to the whole nation that they had to represent fully the views of their members, and be seen to do so.

He knew all the difficulties. Postal ballots, for example, could be costly, which was why a Conservative government would make funds available. Employers could help by letting unions hold meetings of reasonable length during working hours and on the employer's premises.

Some reports of recent mass meetings at Vauxhall and Ford suggested that there was a lot to be desired by any reasonable yardstick of what was democratic.

Farmers seek fresh cut in green pound

By Hugh Clayton
Agricultural Correspondent

British beef output in 1979 will fall for the fourth successive year and not start to rise until 1981, the Meat and Livestock Commission said yesterday.

At a press conference in London Mr Walter Johnstone, the chairman, called for a further devaluation of the green pound, the device by which EEC farm prices are expressed in sterling, at whatever level is negotiable "to provide the incentive British agriculture requires". Such a devaluation would help farmers by increasing the sterling value of EEC farm prices.

Mr Johnstone said after publication of the commission's annual report, that the whole industry was suffering from the EEC system of green currencies.

He complained that EEC-subsidized beef from the Republic of Ireland was reaching the British market in quantities large enough to depress the wholesale price of meat.

That in turn kept down returns to producers to levels below those in other EEC countries. As a result beef output would fall because the breeding herd had been reduced.

BRITISH BEEF OUTPUT
(tonnes)

1975	1,216,000
1976	1,056,000
1977	1,031,000
1978	1,015,000
1979	960,000

Source: Meat and Livestock Commission

Cattle farmers had not recovered confidence since the disastrous slump of 1974, when there had been no government intervention to protect their returns.

Both the Country Landowners' Association and the Scottish Landowners' Federation have asked for a devaluation of the green pound. Similar appeals can be expected from rural organizations in a concerted campaign to ensure that British farmers escape the squeeze on common EEC prices expected when Community ministers fix new rates next year.

Mr Roger Paul, CLA president, urged the Government to abandon any wealth tax proposals, "to enhance the confidence of farmers and landowners with a view to promoting investment".

Consumer groups want to ban uncompetitive deals

By Robin Young

Consumer organizations yesterday called on the Government to make it illegal for manufacturers to discourage retailers from selling rivals' products.

In a joint response to the Government's Green Paper on monopolies and merger policy, the National Consumer Council, Consumers' Association and the National Federation of Consumer Groups suggest a legal ban on "uncompetitive practices", which, they say, are "clearly against the public and consumer interest".

The practices include restrictions on the sale of competitors' goods, uncompetitive discount schemes, tying sales of one product to the sale of another, and obliging dealers to stock a full range of products.

The organizations say it should be made easier for people harmed by uncompetitive practices to sue for compensation, and that there should be legislation to enable consumer organizations to take action in the civil courts on behalf of groups of consumers.

The three bodies complain of insufficient attention to consumers' interests in approval of mergers. Government-backed mergers should be scrutinized *A Review of Monopolies and Merger Policy* (National Consumer Council, 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1, or Consumers' Association, 14 Buckingham Street, London, WC2. free).

Plan to step up race law inquiries next year

By Peter Evans

Proposals for wider use of the laws against racial discrimination are to be discussed by the Commission for Racial Equality next week. The commission's programme for 1979, now under consideration, would mean more formal investigations in new areas.

One proposal is to investigate the working of building societies which, commission officials say, dispute the results of research blaming their policies and practices for allegedly unequal treatment of black people. A systematic internal examination of practices at local branches may be held.

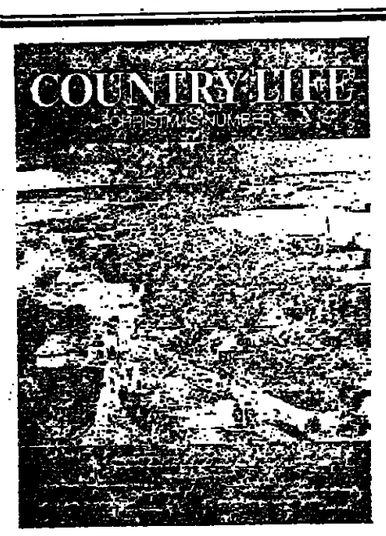
Officials also believe that inequality of opportunity for black people persists in local authority housing, and further investigations are under consideration.

All told, 22 investigations into private businesses, government bodies and other concerns are now under way. Up to 45 may have come under the commission's scrutiny by the end of next year, if the scheme is approved.

Mr David Lane, the commission's chairman, said there had been discussions with the Lord Chancellor about the need for minorities to have full confidence in the working of the judicial system. "We get regular complaints that some magistrates are alleged to be not wholly unbiased", he said.

He added that the Government was to take stronger action about enforcing equal opportunity clauses in contracts of companies doing work for it. That meant the companies would have to do more to prove they were carrying out equal opportunities policies and complying with the law against racial discrimination.

They would have to be ready to provide information to the government to demonstrate they were complying, otherwise they would not get contracts, Mr Lane said. The Government was beginning to exert its muscle rather more, but he would prefer it to do more.



Christmas Number

TOWARDS THE HAVEN OF EGYPT

In an article illustrated in colour, Geoffrey Grigson writes about paintings associated with the Holy Family's flight into Egypt, and discusses some of the legends connected with it.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEWS AT YALE

John Harris discusses the uniquely English art of painting bird's-eye views showing country houses and their settings in an article illustrated in colour with pictures from the Paul Mellon Collection at the Yale Center for British Art.

"DIM THE LIGHTS, ON WITH THE SHOW"

Stella Margetson describes the delights of magic lanterns and some other forms of Victorian Christmas entertainment.

BIRDS IN THE BIBLE

David Tomlinson looks at some of the birds which are mentioned in the Bible, ranging from the raven which Noah released from the ark, to the cock which foretold Christ's betrayal.

COUNTRY LIFE

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LANCIA

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And an independently controlled heating and ventilation system for passengers in the back.
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Plus a five speed all synchromesh gearbox.
There's also Lancia's legendary front wheel drive and all round independent suspension so that handling is uncannily responsive and roadholding is exceptionally precise.
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Once seated, before you is an impressive array of instruments and controls. These include electronic rev counter, warning lights for brake fluid and padwear, intermittent windscreen wipers, even a cigar lighter.
At the back is an enormous 18 cu.ft. of luggage space. While for everyone's peace of mind, there's a passenger safety cell, anti corrosion treatment on the entire body and servo assisted disc brakes on all four wheels.
It amounts to an extraordinary family saloon.
Fortunately it can be bought for practically the same price as an ordinary one.
You can also buy it in a 1300 and 1600cc version or, for those of you with an eye for something extra special, there's the 2000ES, complete with sliding steel sunroof and alloy wheels.
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ged 17 is l of her lover

inson, aged 17, was sterday of murder- r, aged 60, who died attacked in a wood. r uncles, Thomas aged 33, was also of murdering Mr ht.

ffith-Jones told the Central Criminal urn not guilty ver- earing legal submis- end of the prose-

r charge against e, George Robinson, Woodgate Avenue, London, remains. ot guilty to murder- ight, of Fair Oak ington. A new jury n to try him. inson, of Woodgare Chessington, and inson, of The Cres- lalden, London, now nspiring to assault and will be sen- e end of Mr George rial.

Low fines for petty crime 'due to high unemployment'

A Home Office Research Unit study published today says that high unemployment is responsible for the generally low level of fines being imposed on petty criminals by magistrates.

The report, *Fines in Magistrates' Courts*, shows that in 1974 most fines for indictable offences were £20 or less. Most fines imposed in 1977 were £30 or less.

The study is based on a national sample of 3,240 people, almost two fifths of whom were unemployed at the time of their conviction.

The study suggests that a big increase in fines would be inappropriate if courts are to consider offenders' ability to pay.

Action was taken against about half of the 2,596 offenders who did not pay fines or other penalties. About 13 per cent (341) had a prison term set as an alternative and 5 per cent (119) were jailed in default of payment.

Lakeside club reopens tonight

The Lakeside County Club at Frimley Green, Surrey, the main building of which was burnt down last Friday, will reopen tonight in an adjacent squash centre. However, it will hold only 250.

Camberley CID, which is investigating the cause of the fire, is awaiting a scientific report.

In brief

Inquest on boy adjourned

An inquest on Mark Berkshire, aged 11, whose body was found in a south London churchyard at the weekend, was adjourned at Southwark, yesterday until March 28.

Evidence of identification was given by Det Chief Inspector Stuart Dick. The only other witness was Professor Keith Mant, the pathologist, who told the court that he was still investigating the cause of death.

Inquiry over fire

An inquiry has started into the cause of an electrical fire in a plant room at the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment, Aldermaston, yesterday. It was quickly extinguished and no one was injured.

Hunt for rapist

A police hunt was mounted yesterday after a middle-aged married woman had been raped in her home at Portishead, near Bristol.

Boy killed by car

Garry Marriott, aged 5, was killed and Lisa Dyer, aged 3, had a leg broken when they were struck by a car near their homes in Hudson Street, St Ann's, Nottingham, yesterday.

t wavelength protests ern Radios 3 and 4

Gosling

mainly about recep- ios 3 and 4, are con- flow into the BBC avelength changes a

entative of one of tion units set up to rs said the BBC was he information and e a statement next

een Mullen, at the nation unit in Lon- ne complaints about were lessening as ized that there was eption pattern; but still troubled at los- u-wave reception.

who have gained on e almost unaware of it because they are used to listening on VHF anyway", she said. "But Northern Ireland now has Radio 3 on medium wave for the first time."

Reception reports were being "gratefully received" and annotated. Some places, such as Oxford, where the BBC was refused planning permission to build a special transmitter, have been affected more than others.

Miss Mullen said there had been reports of reception difficulties with Radio 4 on long wave in the London area, "which is curious". One probable reason was that some sets had not been used on long wave before. That was being examined.

All the information units will stay open for some days.

onal Theatre to resume touring

Huckerby

eporter

tional Theatre an- sterday that regional uld resume in Feb- Arts Council aid. productions have nced for the coming

Sir Michael Red- ning to the National st time in 15 years. *ices Rendered*, by Maughan, which has een in London since isit Leeds, Glasgow, ngham, Cardiff, Nor- lverhampton, Man- d Brighton. It will ondon in May. In ford will see the current production of Shaw's *The Philanderer*.

The National Theatre said it hoped to run regular tours. Another later in the year is being planned.

At the Lyttelton Theatre on the South Bank there will be a new play by Simon Gray, *Close of Play*, directed by Harold Pinter, with Sir Michael Redgrave and Dame Peggy Ashcroft in the cast.

A Fair Quarrel, a Jacobean drama by Thomas Middleton and William Rowley, will open in the large Olivier Theatre on February 8. William Gaskill will direct. Toystoy's *The Fruits of Enlightenment*, in a new translation by Michael Frayn, will open in March, with Sir Ralph Richardson in the cast. It will be followed in May by the British stage premiere of *The Open Country*, a 1911 tragi-comedy by Arthur Schnitzler in a new version by Tom Stoppard.

Later in the year a new translation by Tony Harrison of Aeschylus's trilogy *The Oresteia* will be presented as a single performance one night a week in the Olivier. Peter Hall will direct.

Alan Ayckbourn's *Bedroom Farce*, which was recently transferred to the West End, will have its run there extended.

THORPE CONSPIRACY CASE

Mr Norman Scott says Jeremy Thorpe made love to him

From Trevor Fishlock and Michael Horsnell
Minehead

Norman Scott gave his account at Minehead Magistrates' Court, Somerset, yesterday of how, he alleged, Jeremy Thorpe had seduced him, clothed him and visited him at a flat for sexual purposes. He said: "I just wanted our *friendship, which was nice.* But it always came down to the wretched sexual bit and I hated it."

He described how Mr Thorpe had laughed on the day he said that if Mr Thorpe did not leave him alone he would expose him.

Mr Scott, aged 38, of Chagford, Devon, said that Mr Thorpe had told him on that occasion: "You cannot hurt me. One of my greatest friends is the Director of Public Prosecutions."

Mr Scott, born Norman Josiffe, at Bexley, south London, started a career as a riding teacher and when he first met Mr Thorpe, who was by then an MP, early in 1960, he (Mr Scott) was working in Oxfordshire at a riding establishment run by a man who styled himself the Hon Van de Brecht de Vater, but who was really Norman Vater.

Mr Thorpe, he added, arrived there to stay, and told him that Mr Vater was a financial worry and that if Mr Scott had any difficulties he was to get in touch with him.

Later, he continued, he and Mr Vater fell out and he had a nervous breakdown, spending a month at a clinic in Oxfordshire. Mr Scott said that, wanting help, he went to the House of Commons to see Mr Thorpe. He thought that was in 1961, although it was difficult to remember so far back: "It sounds rather pathetic but I can remember that the pink cherries *were out along the Cherwell* as I drove over", he said.

At the Commons, he said, he told Mr Thorpe what had happened concerning Mr Vater. "He said I must not worry, but obviously I was in a bad nervous state. I had brought my dog with me, a Jack Russell terrier called Mrs Tish, and Jeremy said I should collect her and he would take me home with him, where we could talk about things more easily."

They drove to the home of Mr Thorpe's mother at Stonewalls, Oxted, Surrey. On the way Mr Thorpe said that to make things easier he was going to tell his mother that Mr Scott was part of the camera crew with whom he was going to Malta the next day.

"I had bandages because I had cut my wrist and I think he wanted his mother not to worry about me. I was introduced to her as Peter something and he said I lived in Colchester. I asked him what county it was in, as I was writing in the visitors' book. It was the first lie really."

A visitors' book was produced *in evidence and Mr Scott* identified an entry of November 8, 1961. He identified part of the names Norman Lianche-Josiffe and Mrs Tish as being in his handwriting, though part of the name was not in his writing.

That night, Mr Scott continued, he went to his bedroom and, because he had to take sleeping pills, Mr Thorpe took him some water and, in case he could not sleep immediately, a book called *Giovanni's Room*, by James Baldwin.

"I discovered when I started to read it that it was about a relationship between two men", he said. "He had said I would like it. It describes one man's love for another man. In fact, *it is a very beautiful story.*

"Jeremy came in about an hour after he had left, dressed in his pyjamas and dressing gown. He just sat on the bed and talked to me. I was taking pills, so I was quite woozy, and he said: 'You must not be so frightened and look so worried, it is all going to be all right; you have had a dreadful time and you look like a frightened rabbit.' It felt so marvellous because I felt someone cared. I started to cry.

"He said: 'You must not cry, you must not be unhappy' and put his arms around me. Then he got in to bed with me and kissed me to start with. He got up and then back into *bed and kissed me more and* more and put a towel under me and made love to me."

Mr Peter Taylor, QC, for the prosecution, asked: "Who was active, who was passive?"

Mr Scott replied: "I was just biting the pillow. I could not shout because I did not want to frighten Mrs Thorpe. I thought her room was close."

Mr Scott said he had had feelings towards men, but had had a sexual relationship with a girl when he was 15. He had had homosexual relations with other people before, but there had not been penetration.

On that occasion, he said, Mr Thorpe left the room, returning two hours later to do the same thing. "I lay there and cried, there was nothing I could do, I was really stuck. I thought I had come somewhere to be protected. He came in about 7.30 and I thought that he was going to do it again. I was very frightened. He did not mention it, but asked me how I wanted my eggs done."

Later, Mr Scott said, Mr Thorpe told him he must look for a room and wanted it to be fairly near Westminster. Mr Thorpe would pay the rent until such time as he had sorted out his (Mr Scott's) insurance cards, which were with Mr Vater.

Mr Scott added that he had no means of support, and Mr Thorpe gave him £8 and some money for the room, and told him to go to his tailors', Gieves, in Bond Street, and get some shoes. Mr Scott said he got some shoes and silk pyjamas, and went to Thresher and Glenny in the Strand, where he bought two shirts on Mr Thorpe's account.

He said he found a room in Draycott Place, Chelsea, and after being away a fortnight Mr Thorpe began visiting him most evenings. "He came ostensibly just to see me, but it was always the inevitable sex", Mr Scott said. Mr Thorpe took him to the Reform Club and the House of Commons. At some stage, he said, he asked Mr Thorpe to tell Mrs Thorpe his true name.

Mr Thorpe, he said, did not want him to be away from him over Christmas that year, and arranged for him to stay with Mr and Mrs James Collier in Devon, Mr Collier being the prospective Liberal candidate for Tiverton. Mr Scott described *how, at Mr Thorpe's hotel in* Barnstaple, Mr Thorpe had another sexual encounter with him.

He said the Colliers had driven him to the hotel and they, Jeremy Thorpe, and Mrs Thorpe, were all there together. "Mr Thorpe wanted to make love to me, and suggested that I should go upstairs to try on a shirt. The Colliers and Mrs Thorpe went for a walk around the garden. Jeremy made love to me in the bathroom. I recall that bathroom very well; the tiles were green." That night he stayed with Mr Thorpe and Mr Thorpe made love to him again.

Mr Scott said he stayed about five weeks with the Colliers, canvassing for the Liberal Party, but not very well. When *Mr Thorpe went down to Devon* that weekend, Mr Scott said, he stayed with him at the Broom Hill Hotel in Barnstaple, which was his base.

Over that period, he added, he had another relationship, one with a woman who lived close to him in London. He said, with a giggle, "I was seeing her at the same time as I was seeing Jeremy Thorpe."

He described "a dreadful row" he had with Mr Thorpe. "He was driving me over to the Colliers'. I just did not want the sexual part of it. I just wanted our friendship, which was nice. It was good. But it always came down to the wretched sexual bit. I just hated it.

"I felt travel sick as we were driving along the lane and I got out of the car and walked about. I got back into the car, and he kissed me and I said I wanted the whole thing to end, and I began to cry. It was stupid of me.

"I said I must end it, I did not know how. He laughed at me, and I said I thought he was absolutely rotten. It sounds ridiculous now, but I said 'I will show you up in public if you do not leave me alone.'

"He laughed at that expression and said it sounded like some suburban person and said: 'Anyway, you cannot hurt me, one of my greatest friends is the Director of Public Prosecutions.' I did not really know what that meant at that time."

Mr Scott described a ride which he said he once had in Mr Thorpe's car on the way to the Collier family. Mr Thorpe was threatening to crash the car because it would be a way out of a difficult situation.

He continued: "He was driving very dangerously, very fast, in a Sunbeam Rapier with a long bonnet, and it was very frightening. I begged him to *slow down, and he said it would* not matter if he did crash. He said it would be a way out of the situation. When we got to the Colliers' I was very ill, because of the drive and because of what he had said."

They were driving from Mr Scott's place of work, where he had a job schooling horses, partly got for him by Mr Thorpe. "During the period we had this relationship Jeremy called me Bunny."

A letter purporting to be from Mr Thorpe on House of Commons notepaper, sent on February 13, 1962, said that he had received letters from Mr Scott at the Reform Club which gave him great pleasure. "You can always feel that Jimmy and Mary (Collier) and I are right behind you. And he had his dog there to look after him, so he could forget his recent stay in the clinic.

The letter ended: "Bunnies can (underlined) and will (*underlined*) go to *France. In* haste, yours affectionately Jeremy. PS. I miss you."

Enclosed in the letter, Mr Scott said, was a reply to an advertisement Mr Thorpe had placed in *Country Life* on his behalf, in which employment was sought on a country estate, looking after animals.

Mr Scott said: "We had, obviously, a lot of replies, and they went to Jeremy Thorpe, and we laughed about it because so many were from homosexuals who just wanted some young man to go and live with them."

Mr Scott then referred to an *incident, shortly before he re*ceived Mr Thorpe's letter, in which he had been accused of stealing a woman's sheepskin coat. He said: "A policeman came, not to my home but to Mr Thorpe's office in Bridge Street, London. Mr Thorpe was present. The door was locked, and Jeremy Thorpe was making love to me."

Later, Mr Scott said, he left his employment and went to Minehead, to work at stables. But he became ill and went to see a Dr Keith Lister, who took him in at his home at Porlock Weir.

"I stayed with him a few months", Mr Scott continued. "I was very sedated by him for my nerves. Mrs Tish, my dog, was still with me. There was nothing between us other than a doctor-patient relationship. I stayed with him and his family. He was a very kind friend."

But an incident involving Mrs Tish spoiled the relationship. "While there, the dog killed all Keith Lister's ducks. He was very angry, and he had been very kind, so I felt I must have the dog put down as I was very upset. After that incident, I *did not stay long.* I became very unhappy and ill, and I was upsetting the children."

He said he returned briefly to London to stay at his mother's home, and got in touch with Mr Thorpe to tell him what had happened. Soon after that he moved into Mr Thorpe's flat in Draycott Place.

"It was near the House of *Commons. I saw quite a lot of* Jeremy, most evenings, and then I went down to stay with him at his mother's. The period was October, November, 1962. My health was not very good at this time, and at the end of the year I was pretty suicidal.

"I spoke to a lady along from me in Draycott Place, whom Mr Thorpe and I knew in common. I was very unhappy and I decided after speaking to her that I should kill myself and Jeremy Thorpe."

Mr Scott said he moved into an hotel in Victoria to consider his difficulties, but was astonished to find that the receptionist there was Mary Collier. As a result of talking to her and the other woman, two policemen took him to a police station and *the next day to* Chelsea police station.

There he made a statement on December 19, 1962, and gave police officers two letters which, he said, Mr Thorpe had sent him. It was not until last year or the year before that the letters were returned to him.

After spending Christmas with his mother, he was given the chance of a job in Switzerland. But before going there, he saw Mr Thorpe, both at the House of Commons and at Marsham Court, where Mr Thorpe had moved. During that period, Mr Scott said, sexual relations occurred between them.

"During that period, what we used to do, I would meet him at the House in the evenings, and he would say I could spend *10 minutes with him, and we* would usually drive to Battersea Bridge and he would just masturbate in the car.

"When he ultimately moved into Marsham Court I used to sleep there at nights, but not with him. He would make love to me and then not throw me out, but ask me to get out. He kept a small collapsible bed in the wardrobe, and I would have to sleep on that."

The job in Switzerland was with a Dr Choquard, and involved schooling horses. After discussing the job with Mr Thorpe, the former Liberal leader agreed to pay for the journey and arranged for a passport. The visit, however, proved disastrous, and Mr Scott said he stayed only one day in Switzerland, losing his luggage on the way.

"I returned to Jeremy Thorpe in Marsham Court," he continued. "In my luggage were all those letters to me and my own various things."

Mr Scott said that about *fifty letters from Mr Thorpe* were involved. After he returned to London and told Mr Thorpe about the loss of the luggage, Mr Thorpe was angry.

"Homosexuality was an imprisonable offence at the time". Mr Scott said. "He was not *very pleased with me at all.* I was in a way pleased to see Mr Thorpe when I got back, because although I had only been away one day it seemed ages. But it was not anything that lasted, it was just that physical thing again and I wanted to *move away.*" He *came across* an advertisement in *Horse and Hound* for a post in Cumber, near Belfast.

After taking the job, he fell from a horse and injured himself. Shortly afterwards he moved into the home of a man *with whom he also had a homo*sexual relationship.

Mr Scott said he continued to keep in touch with Mr Thorpe while in Ireland, and asked the MP for his insurance card, which Mr Thorpe was keeping for him.

Eventually, he said, he sought the help in Ireland of some Roman Catholic priests and was befriended by a Father Sweetman.

He failed to retrieve the insurance card, so he wrote to *Mrs Ursula Thorpe, Mr* Thorpe's mother, appealing for help and detailing the history of the alleged relationship with her son.

Mr Scott said he was staying in a flat in Dublin and shortly after writing to Mr Thorpe he received a note from Mr Peter Bessell, then MP for Bodmin, who asked him to the Intercontinental Hotel, in the city.

"I met Mr Bessell after breakfast. He was going back to London and he wanted to take me with him. I had never met him before. We talked together in the taxi going to the airport. He said that I must not mention Jeremy Thorpe's name. I was to say 'J.T.' because it was an open call.

"He said he had come from England with an extradition order, signed by Sir Frank Soskice (now Lord Stow Hill), then Home Secretary, to take me back to England on a charge of blackmail.

"It sounds ridiculous now, *but I said: 'That is absolutely* marvellous' because I wanted to get back to England. Obviously I had not been blackmailing anybody, I just wanted to get back to get things sorted out.

"Mr Bessell was rather taken aback and we had arrived by then at the airport. He asked me if I had any more letters to prove our relationship. I said I had not but I thought I could get hold of them, thinking of the two letters I had given to *the police.*"

Mr Scott said he discussed his financial difficulties because of the insurance card, and Mr Bessell told him he would try to sort the matter out and gave him £5 to return to Dublin from the airport.

"The letter I had written to Mrs Thorpe was mentioned", Mr Scott added. "He said it was wrong of me to have written it and that she knew nothing about our relationship and that I must never write to her again. He *asked me if* I would like to go to America but I said 'no'."

He told Mr Bessell of the luggage he had lost and shortly afterwards it was returned to him at Dublin airport.

"The handle of the case was broken and battered, and I thought it was through transit, but it was much, much lighter. All the letters that Jeremy Thorpe had written to me were gone. I also found some shirts and things like that missing. The laundry markings on them were from Marsham Court."

Mr Scott said he took on some modelling assignments and changed his professional name from Josiffe to Norman Scott. In a letter to Mr Bessell dated April 20, 1967, Mr Scott said, he referred to burning his passport because he had been upset by Mr Thorpe and asked for a new one.

In a second letter, that time *from England, to Mr Bessell* in July, 1967, he told the Liberal MP that he wanted to go to America but needed help.

As a result Mr Bessell agreed to pay him a retainer each week with Mr. Thorpe's blessing. Money was received from Mr Bessell between August, 1967, and November, 1968, as a substitute for the cash Mr Scott said he was entitled to in national insurance benefit.

Mr Scott said he married in 1969 and went to live in Dorset but had difficulty in getting benefit because he had no insurance card. Mr Bessell tried to help him to get his card. After the birth of his son in November, 1969, his wife returned to her mother, the marriage broke up and he later heard that his wife was taking divorce proceedings against him.

Mr Bessell, he added, suggested that it might be a good thing if he were out of the country while the divorce was going through and suggested a world cruise.

In the end he went to live at Tal-y-bont, near Conwy, Gwynedd. Mr Bessell having told him that he and Mr Thorpe would sort out the rent, meanwhile he had gone to a solicitor in London. Mr Leonard Ross, but felt that he was not acting in his best interests.

"I became very worried about the whole thing, that it was beginning to be a very large cover-up, that I was being parked away in North Wales, out of London, and everything I was mentioning in my divorce, relating to the insurance card and obviously to Jeremy Thorpe, was being hushed up. I tried once again to kill myself, with sleeping pills."

After that, Mr Scott said, he got in touch with Mr Bessell, who told him he had talked with Mr Thorpe and "they had both decided that Jeremy had a moral responsibility to me and he would arrange for me to have a sum of money. None came."

In Tal-y-bont, he met a widow, Mrs Gwen Parry-Jones, with whom he lived. Together they went to the House of Commons and saw Mr David Steel, Mr Emlyn Hooson, QC, and Lord Byers, and showed them a file of letters and "how the whole thing had been covered up".

Mrs Parry-Jones killed herself in September, 1972, Mr Scott said, and the next year friends offered him a house at South Molton, Devon. That was in Mr Thorpe's constituency but that was not the reason for going there.

He was in poor health and consulted Dr Ronald Gleadle, with whom he became friendly. He was prescribed Librium and Mogadon and was suffering nervous anxiety, was unable to sleep, and felt "terribly frightened". He said Dr Gleadle recommended him to go to a hypnotherapist, who was in fact the Vicar of North Molton.

He later met Mr Gordon Winter, a freelance journalist, whom he had met before. "I told him my story and thank goodness he photocopied all the documents is what I call the Bessell file." He had tape-recorded my story and went to *The People*, newspaper. He thought it was a story that should be published, to show the corruption that had evolved."

Mr Scott said he moved to another cottage but stayed in Dr Gleadle's care. On the night before the general election of February, 1974, he took some pills and went to bed. He was feeling "woosy" when the door opened and Dr Gleadle entered.

He said the doctor asked him where the file was. "This was the Bessell file I had shown him to prove why I was in a nervous state. I showed him where it was, in the dressing table drawer. He said he had to go quickly as there was someone waiting. He said he would leave a note on the kitchen table. I could not keep awake.

"He said he must have the file and give it to somebody, saying 'The sky's the limit'. I thought from that he was saying that Jeremy Thorpe's conscience had decided that he must pay the back insurance. I thought the evidence I had might be jeopardizing his chances."

Mr Scott said Dr Gleadle left a cryptic note before taking the file. In discussion with the doctor later it appeared the note meant that Mr Scott should do three things in exchange for which an account would be opened for him at Lloyds Bank in South Molton and £2,500 paid into it. The doctor would not say who was responsible for all that.

What Mr Scott had to do was to ask Mr Winter to return photocopies of papers, and to return tapes, and to tell him he would sue him if he attempted to publish. Mr Scott said Dr Gleadle told him that if he agreed to those things the file would be destroyed.

Mr Scott said he did not agree, but Dr Gleadle had already opened two accounts at Lloyds in Mr Scott's name and sums of £1,000 and £1,500 were paid into them. "I asked him where the money had come from. He said he would never tell me."

He said he got in touch with Mr Winter and got his photocopies back. "I *became* frightened because I thought that the file, my evidence, had gone, and how would I prove my story?"

He said he moved to Barnstaple, where, nervous and drinking heavily, he was in the habit of *going to public houses* with friends and talking about the relationship between himself and Jeremy Thorpe.

While in Barnstaple another copy of his files was taken, he said. In February, 1975, a man claiming to be a reporter for *Der Spiegel*, the German magazine, telephoned to him, saying he wanted to talk about the Thorpe matter. They agreed to lunch at the Imperial Hotel. He went to keep the appointment, carrying a folder with copies of documents. The "reporter" did not arrive for lunch but sent a message saying he would arrive at 3.30.

At that time, Mr Scott said, a car, perhaps a Mercedes, drew up and two men, one short and strong, the other with cropped hair, entered the room where he was waiting. One went out. Shortly afterwards, Mr Scott said, he was called to the telephone. It was the man from *Der Spiegel*, saying he had to go back to London and could not meet Mr Scott. When he returned to the room it was empty and the folder he had left there was gone.

In September, 1975, someone tried to telephone to him and he said he was called by a man claiming to work for a fash house offering him £400 a for modelling. "I said it absolutely ludicrous. He wan me to go to a room in the R Garden Hotel, in London. checked on the telep number he had given me to him back and I discovere was a telephone box at Cha Cross.

"Of course, I did not g London", he said. "It w have been too stupid." S larly, he did not respond w someone claiming to be a j nalist telephoned to say th room had been booked for at the Holiday Inn in Bri The next day the person "Mr Scott you are not operating." I said if he re wanted to speak to me he c come and speak to me in f of Mrs Friendship (Mr Sc landlady). I was quite fri ened.

Mr Scott then told of meeting with Andrew Gina ton, the former airline pilo

The meeting was at Pannier Market, Barnstaple October 12, 1975, when Newton, a stranger, acco him and introduced himsel Peter Kean.

Mr Kean had said: "You in a lot of danger." and he replied: "I was well aware that. I had been warned by police that I was in danger said a man was coming t Canada to kill me. He was g to be paid over four figu

Mr Scott said he resiste invitation to get into Mr Ke car but looked into the m brief case to confirm there was nothing in it frighten him.

They went to the Forte public house but Mr Kean he wanted to go somewh else and they walked to Imperial Hotel. Mr Scott ad "He just told me I was in great danger because of wh was saying in Barnstaple, that I might not be har myself. What he meant by was that they would harm I loved most." He took tha a threat to the safety of his

Mr Kean had suggested should visit a lawyer and a statement that he had *about the affair with Mr Tho* For that he would be give great deal of money.

"I said this would not important. What was impor was for the truth to come After he told me about little boy being harmed I very upset. I may have cri

On October 23, 1975, Scott said he received a phone call from Mr Kea the Pack of Cards public ho

They agreed to meet after Kean had told him that Killer from Canada had arr in England. They met October 24 outside the De Hotel, at Coombe Martin. Scott said he had his G Dane, Rinka, with him.

Mr Kean refused his in tion to go with him to his h and eventually they and dog drove from Coombe Ma to Porlock.

Mr Kean, who described h self as a special investig drove to a public house Porlock after saying that wanted to interview a girl

"He dropped me off at Castle Hotel, Porlock, and he would meet me there pm. I went into the public h with Rinka and emerged about 8.20 pm. He was across the road and he flas his lights." Again, Mr S said he got into the car his dog, and they set off Porlock Hill towards Coo Martin.

Mr Scott said that when Kean started swaying and ing over the road from sid side, he offered to drive.

He pulled over on the right-side of the road and stopped. was at a remote spot on the lock side of Lynton.

I got out an dshut my door, I ran round the front of th to get into the driver's seat. came round through the headl the door was already open was standing there and Rinka bounding to meet me becaus thought we were going for a She was jumping around ou the car. I said: "I am so s I meant you just to move and she would not have got *He said:* "*Oh no, this is* did not realize he had shot She just crumpled down in of me. . . . When I saw th I said: "I do not know wh have included her."

I could not work out what happneded. I said: "You involve the dog; you can' volve *an animal.*" *I just fel* thing behind me (Mr Scot his head).

The next thing I was aware was standing in the headligh the car. He had said: "It's turn now." As he said this, still going down to Rinka, not aware of the meaning of *he said.*

Mr Scott said he could something hard at the ba his head.

My hands and arms were a Rinka. He did not say an after saying it was my turn I think I saw him with th but I did not know it was then. He was just shaking ever he had in his hands and ing down. He was screami was horrid. He was saying it, —— it" and I suddenly zed what was happening.

I realized that he was go kill me. He levelled the me. I suddenly came to li began to run, I ran about or four strides, may be m do not know. I then real was running into the lights horizon, which was Wale that I was a target.

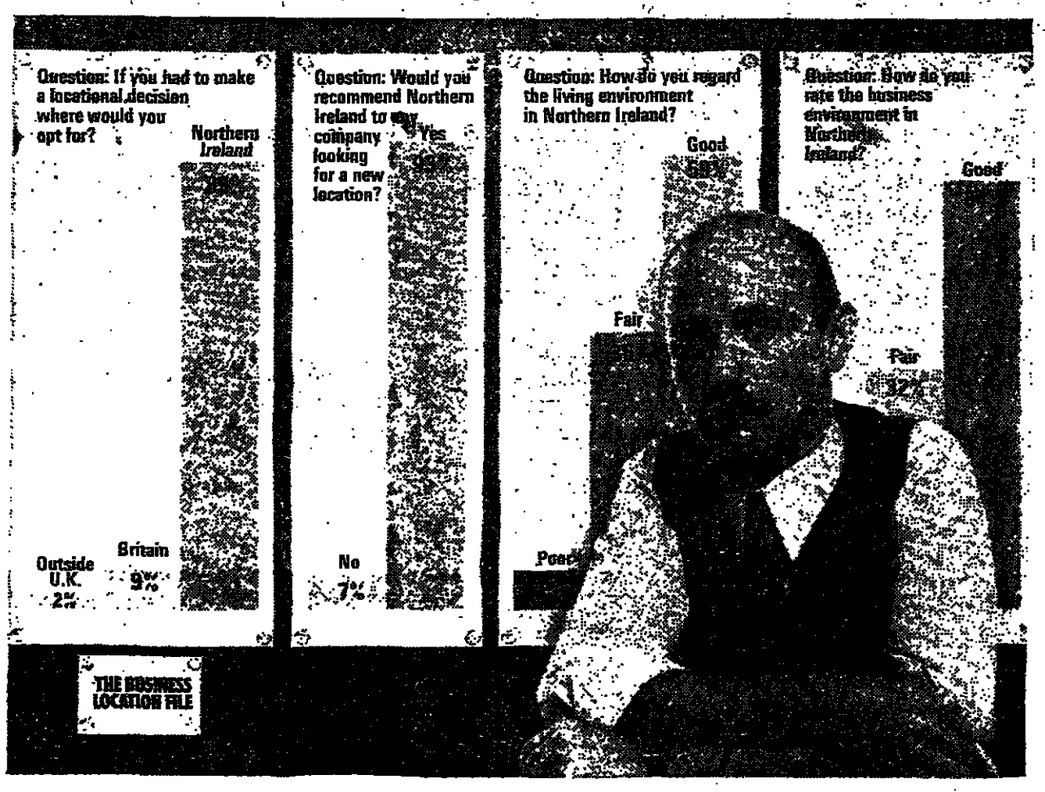
I thought if I was going t might as well go back to and I went towards her. He led this thing at me again then he said: "Oh —— it just jumped in the car shouted: "I will get you slewed the car and bounc the rise we were on and back towards Porlock."

In cross-examination b Gareth Williams, QC, fo defence of George Deaki of the defendants, Mr Sc lated serious incidents th *frightened him* during 19 spoke of being beaten up walking home through th nier Market at Barnstab a number of "strange" phone calls.

The hearing continues



Mr Norman Scott: "A book called Giovanni's Room".



"If I were an Industrialist, a 93% 'yes' for Northern Ireland would start me thinking."

Tann vom Hove, Managing Editor of "The Business Location File", an international bi-monthly magazine for senior business management.

Business Location File recently asked a random sample of 233 manufacturers in Northern Ireland "Would you recommend Northern Ireland to any company looking for a new Location?" 93% replied "Yes".

What the Business Location File survey did not make clear is that in Northern Ireland (1) industry enjoys a more attractive package of incentives than in any other EEC country, (2) venture capital is readily available on a buy-back basis. (3) finance and support are provided for joint business ventures and. (4) a largely skilled and loyal workforce is alive to the necessity for growth.

More than 300 new manufacturing projects have already been set up in Northern Ireland. Amongst the latest arrivals is General Motors.

Join them.

Phone Louis Ritchie at the Ulster Office, 01-493 0601. Or write to him at the Industrial Development Organisation for Northern Ireland, Ulster Office, 11 Berkeley Street, London W1X 6BU.

NORTHERN IRELAND
right for your company

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ME NEWS



tient photographed during yesterday's press visit to Normansfield Hospital,

orale improves at Normansfield

n Roper
Services Correspondent
torale of staff at Nor-eld Hospital for the ly handicapped, at Tedd- severely criticized by a ment inquiry which conditions there were ng, is beginning to im-

Terence Wood, a divi- nursing officer and one "task force" of senior sent to Normansfield Botley's Park hospital , said yesterday that he that it would take five to estore good condi- but a start had been

e had been a sigh of since the end of the , he said. "One of the things was that the took two years and morale got lower and I have seen the morale slowly lift. There is a now of 'let us get on e job'."

Mr Mr Wood was addressing of journalists invited by the Kingston and Richmond Area Health authority to visit the hospital yesterday, later the dismissal was announced of Dr Terence Lawlor, consultant psychiatrist in charge of Normansfield, by the S.W. Thames Regional Health Authority. Mr Wood said he thought that in three months there would be a great improvement in standards.

A tour of premises and day rooms showed them to be clean, uncrowded and with fairly bright decorations. The hospital is on a 35-acre site on the busy Kingston Road. The main building was formerly the residence of Dr J. L. H. Down, who gave his name to the syndrome of mongolism, which he described in 1866.

Dr Joan Bicknell, consultant psychiatrist with the task force, said its aim was to improve the quality of life for the long-stay residents among the two hundred patients. Standards of accommodation, dress, equipment, furnishing, food and cleanliness had to be good.

The aim was that all residents, however handicapped, should take part in daily activities and not be left in their rooms all day, she said.

The inquiry found that many of Normansfield's difficulties sprang from hostility between Dr Lawlor and almost all the staff.

The staff was beginning to work as a team, she said, and agreed that some had felt unfairly criticized and part of the work of the task force had been to prevent morale from falling further.

Mr Wood said that some of the severely disturbed residents ideally needed individual nursing. He estimated that 62 nurses should be added to the 100 nursing staff.

pital is to stigate d's death

Our Correspondent

North Staffordshire *Infirmary is to hold an* iate inquiry after being ed by a coroner for the ent given to a boy aged ter a scalding accident. ie inquest, Mr Frederick the Stoke-on-Trent coro- lled for a "vigorous in- tion and overhaul of pro- " after being told that instructions given to staff had not been car- ut and replacement of plasma had not taken

rdict of accidental death corded on Gareth Thomas of Oreton Road, Cross Newcastle-under-Lyme, ied after being admitted hospital with mainly cial burns after coffee en tipped over him in a estaurant.

Donald Woolmer, the Staffordshire district administrator, said yes- : "The rigorous inquiry for this week by the r will be carried out im- ely and we shal be at o glain a full understand- it happened."

Group to sue firm over hormone pregnancy tests

By Annabel Ferriman

The Association for Children Damaged by Hormone Pregnancy Tests is to start legal proceedings against Schering Chemicals Ltd, the West German-based maker of the drug Primodos, which has been linked with congenital abnormalities in babies.

The association, which represents 450 families intends to sue on behalf of four children who have heart defects. Their mothers were prescribed Primodos as a hormone pregnancy test.

The drug was widely used for pregnancy testing between 1958 and 1975, when the Committee on the Safety of Medicines issued a "yellow warning" advising general practitioners not to prescribe it for that use. In January this year, the manufacturer ceased to sell it in Britain, but existing supplies were not withdrawn.

Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South, has repeatedly called for a public inquiry into the use of the drug, but at his last meeting with Mr Roland Moyle, Minister of State at the Department of Health and Social Security, he was told that more evidence was needed.

Mr Ashley and the association say they have since provided more evidence and an analysis of studies on the drug. They hope that the minister will agree to an inquiry at their next meeting in December.

Mr Robin Hayes, secretary of the association, said yesterday that the association thought it would take a year for the cases to come to court because preliminary steps were likely to be slow. But writs were to be issued shortly against the company.

"The children who have these heart defects cannot live a normal life", he said. "My own child, for example, can walk only a short distance at a time, cannot play outside, and in cold weather cannot even go outside. He has been in and out of hospital and the damage is irreparable. The quality of his life is poor in the extreme."

The four children concerned in the proceedings are aged between four and ten; two come from London, one from Purfleet, Essex, and one from Norwich.

pport pledged for national heritage

n Young
ng Reporter
beleaguered owners of 's historic houses d support and solace day from two disparate werful sources.

Norman St John-stevas, Conservative spokesman ie arts, repeated his pledge to reduce taxa- and Mr Clive Jenkins, l secretary of the Asso- of Scientific, Technical Managerial Staffs, prom- urge on his TUC colli- he need for a national ge fund, with an initial of at least £100m.

delegates to the annual ig in London of the His- Houses Association, the peeches were welcome ce that the Government is steadily being forced on to the defensive on the whole issue.

In outlining a six-point "charter", Mr St John-Stevan reaffirmed and expanded upon the prospoals made in a party discussion paper last month for safeguarding continuity of ownership.

By far the loudest applause, however, was reserved for Mr Jenkins, who managed to convey the impression that the aristocracy and the trade unions were united in opposition to a philistine government.

He strongly supported the establishment of a national heritage fund under the administration of independent trustees. The idea was being resisted by the Government, but he did not believe the Treasury was the appropriate body to supervise such a fund.

Moreover, instead of the £50m to £60m, which the Commons elect committee want restored from the National Land Fund, Mr Jenkins suggested a minimum £100m.

While he was in favour of buying works of art for the nation, he said, it was scandalous that so many were hidden away in the vaults and cellars of museums. He saw no reason why they should not be displaced in private houses open to the public.

"The work you do as guardians of the heritage should be sustained", he told an audience almost beside itself with delight.

Science report

Zoology: How a shark swims

Staff of *Nature*

rk swims by sweeping its tail side to side; but what ly makes its tail move? Until ly it was assumed that mus- ulling on each side of the one provided the necessary force. However, according S. A. Wainwright, Dr F. rgh and Dr J. H. Hebrank, of University, North Carolina, in plays an important role in imming motion. Apparently, a shark swims its skin s and muscles attached to in are thus able to drive the

ark can be considered to be surized cylinder covered by a skin whose inner layers are sed of right-handed and left- f spirals of tough fibres. The ement of the fibres permits lity while preventing the vall from bursting as a result body's internal pressure.

The Duke University investigators measured the internal body pressure of a metre-long lemon shark by inserting a hypodermic needle attached to a gauge through the skin. They found that the pressure increased when the shark swam and that the faster the shark swam the greater the pressure became.

The cause of the pressure increase is still unknown but its effect is to stretch the skin and make it stiffer. The force of the locomotion muscles that are attached to the skin can then be transmitted to the tail. Since the backbone resists compressive forces that would reduce the length of the shark, the pull of the locomotory muscles causes the fish to bend rather than to shorten.

Extended muscles such as those on the convex side of the tail have less pulling power than muscles that are only partly extended. However, as a result of the stiffness of the skin, considerable energy is stored in the extended skin on the convex side of the tail, and that energy produces an elastic recoil which helps the tail to swing back just as the muscles on that side of the tail start to contract.

The skin of a shark can therefore be considered to be a large tendon covering the whole body. Although the skin of most animals does not normally function as a tendon, shark skin is well adapted to this role. For example, the angle of the fibres in the skin near the tail is such that the skin resists the twisting movement that tends to occur as the tail is swept back and forth. That is important, since, if the tail twisted as it moved, the power of each stroke would be reduced.

Source: *Science* November 17 (Vol 202, p 747, 1978)

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WEST EUROPE

Germans agree legal definition of border between east and west

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Nov 29

East and West German representatives today signed a document defining for the first time the grisly and tragic border which runs between their two countries, keeping Germans from Germans.

Few borders are as visible or as physically indisputable as the death strip which runs from Lubeck on the Baltic to a point south of Hof in Bavaria.

Probably the most forbidding barrier between humans since the Great Wall of China, it is one long minefield flanked with barbed wire fences, watchtowers, dug-outs, floodlights and trip-wires which set off automatic machine-guns. It is guarded by fierce alsatian dogs, and thousands of East German soldiers with orders to shoot anyone who comes near.

But in fact the exact legal location of the border has long been unclear in various places. The occupation armies, the Russians in the east and the British, French and Americans in the west, followed old pre-1914 boundaries which were indistinct in some spots. The armies sometimes simply exchanged slices of territory for the sake of convenience.

The matter was further confused as the East Germans set up the death strip, often cutting awkward corners or laying the fortifications some way back from the actual boundary.

After six years of negotiations the two sides have formally laid down its course in all but two still-disputed places, a stretch of the Elbe river and a small area in the Harz mountains. They have also *agreed to collaborate on* problems that the division is constantly creating for local people.

Forest fires, for instance, do not respect borders, and telephones will link East and West border posts so that one side can warn the other in case of danger. West German firemen will be able to put out fires in eastern territory where the death strip is set far back, without danger of being shot.

The East Germans have agreed to dredge and keep tidy streams which, since the population on their side has been moved away, have silted up and caused floods which affect the western side as well.

The Lübeck fishermen who, since the times of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa have had the right to fish in the eastern part of the Bight of Lübeck—now East German waters—will *be able to do so again. East* German fishermen are not allowed to fish there for fear they might slip over to the west.

The East German Government would have liked the agreement to have taken the form of a state treaty, but the West Germans resisted anything which would seem to be a formal act agreeing to the division of Germany. Today's document is regarded here simply as the legal definition of the unfortunate status quo.

Danish tax rebel loses his appeal

Copenhagen, Nov 29.—The Danish High Court has rejected an appeal by Mr Mogens Glistrup, the tax rebel and MP, for suspension of a four-year-long tax evasion case *Mr Glistrup, leader of the* opposition Progress Party, had asked for the case against him to be shelved pending the outcome of petitions he wrote earlier this month

E Germans flee in light aircraft

Hanover, Nov 29.—An East German couple, flying low to evade radar controls, escaped to the West yesterday in a crop-spraying aircraft.

They landed the aircraft on a frozen meadow in the town of Bad Lauterberger near here, 167 miles from their home in Karl-Marx-Stadt, formerly Chemnitz.—UPI.

Britain must 'get into monetary plan early'

If Britain finds itself unable to join the European Monetary System in December, Lord Thomson of Monifieth, former EEC Commissioner, hopes decisions would be reached in Brussels next week "in a way that keeps the option of entry fully open until next year's general election".

Lord Thomson is now chairman of the British council of the European Movement.

Delivering the Sir Winston Churchill memorial lecture in Luxembourg, last night, he commented that the instinctive compulsion in Britain to wait and see if the terms were right revealed a fundamental misconception of the nature of the European Community:

"The best way", he said, "to ensure that the terms of any new Community development take account of a country's needs and interests is to show wholehearted belief in making a success of the development of the Community.

"The best way to ensure that EMS takes proper account of British needs is to be in there on the ground floor shaping the monetary union from the beginning.

"Many Community problems connected with British membership arose because Britain was outside when the Six shaped the Community to meet their own needs. Because of late entry Britain was not there to help shape the common agricultural policy and budget policies."

Lord Thomson said that EMS was "as full of potential as the commitments made at Messina" when the Economic Community came into being. Outside the system Britain would become the founder member of a second division in the European league: "We should have chosen a role of standing on the sidelines grumbling at the impact on us of arrangements we have refused *to share in shaping". EMS was* a political challenge, not a technical problem.

He spoke against the Commission's grandmotherly bureaucratic interference

Terrorism now main crisis in Italy

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Nov 29

A new aspect of the Italian crisis is shown in the choice for the public whether political terrorism or common violence is the more serious form of crime. Problem of law and order is overtaking the economic issue as the worst aspect of the crisis.

An unexpected reminder of the strength of terrorism in the country has come from Signor Flaminio Piccoli, national chairman of the governing Christian Democrat Party. His remarks on terrorists "hiding around the corner" were made just as a new batch of letters, allegedly written by Aldo Moro while a prisoner of the terrorists, were published. Moro was Signor Piccoli's predecessor as Christian Democrat chairman and his killing in May still haunts the party.

Signor Piccoli's remarks were made at a party meeting in Genoa at the weekend. The more surprising of them were spontaneous comments and he has since sought to take some of the drama out of his phraseology, particularly comments suggesting terrorist infiltration in the armed forces. But his principal point remained clear: he intended drawing attention to the gravity of the issue of public order because he was alarmed at the way political parties were quarrelling instead of facing up to the crisis.

Signor Piccoli believes that the parliamentary alliances based on collaboration between Christian Democrats and Communists is runing the risk of falling apart before it has been properly put to the test of facing the emergency.

He said that the alliance was sealed on the day Moro was kidnapped but throughout the 55 days of his captivity the Government was severely hindered. Then came the summer and the deaths of two Popes. There had been little time to govern. His object was to call *the parties to order.*

The Communists accept his judgment on the dangers of the position but differ on the conclusions to be drawn. They say Signor Piccoli should be talking not only of perils but be condemning resistance to an effective policy from within the Christian Democrat Party itself.

An indication of the discredit into which the state is seen to have fallen is provided *by the controversy over the* Milan public prosecutor's decision to confiscate 2,560m lire (about £1,750,000) allegedly destined for kidnappers as ransom money.

The case has particular emotional appeal because the victim is a young woman seven months pregnant who has been in captivity a month and a half. It was thought she was about to be released when the kidnappers heard that the payment had been intercepted. The family recalled bitterly that when the son of an eminent Socialist politician was kidnapped in Naples there was no attempt to stop ransom payment.

Conservative opinion, as represented by the Milan newspaper *Corriere della Sera*, sees the family's point that the rule of preventing ransom payments is followed intermittently.

The case in which the state did stand firm against all demands from kidnappers was, of course, that of Aldo Moro himself.

The latest letters ascribed to him, published by *Panorama* magazine, show him proposing a special law under which he would have been moved from captivity and placed in one of the high-security prisons designed for terrorists where he would have stayed until a decision on his future which would also have benefited other prisoners. The Government refused any bargaining.

One of the reasons why the state fails to evoke confidence is implicit in the trial approaching its end at Catanzaro of the accused allegedly involved in the bomb attack on a Milan bank in December, 1969, which cost 16 lives and marked the beginning of serious political terrorism in Italy.

One of the principal accused worked for the Ministry of Defence's counter-intelligence service and two former officers in the service are also among the accused.

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WEST EUROPE



The Pope whirling a child above his head during a general audience attended by 13,000 people in the Vatican yesterday.

Constitution criticized by Spanish Primate

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Nov 29

Cardinal González Martín, the Primate of Spain, has criticized the country's proposed new constitution as godless and permissive.

In a pastoral letter to be read in his archdiocese of Toledo next Sunday, he says it opens the door to divorce, contraception and sexual promiscuity. The constitution is being submitted for the people's approval in a referendum on December 6.

The cardinal's action is in conflict with an earlier decision by the episcopal conference to advise Roman Catholics to decide for themselves how to vote in the referendum. Seven other bishops have also taken a stand against the constitution, it was learnt today.

Cardinal González Martín is the highest-ranking Spanish prelate but not the most powerful. The one with the greatest real authority is Cardinal Enrique y Tarancón, Archbishop of Madrid and president of the episcopal conference. He has deliberately avoided committing the church on the political issue.

Criticism of the constitution by bishops could lead to an increase *in the number of negative* votes in the referendum, but the Government is still confident of an overwhelming affirmative vote.

In San Sebastian today the Basque separatist organization ETA said in a clandestine communiqué that an official of the Ministry of Education and Science who was kidnapped on Tuesday would be set free tomorrow.

In Madrid representatives of the Government and the principal trade unions—the communist Workers' Commissions and the socialist General Worker's Union (UGT)—met for their second round of discussions aimed at drawing up a pact on economic policy.

There were differences between the two sides in several areas, particularly with regard to the ceiling to be imposed on wage rises for the coming year. The UGT was said to be maintaining a harder stand on this issue than the communist union.

The Workers' Commissions insist that political parties should also participate in the pact, whereas the opinion of Government negotiators is that the eventual agreement should be signed only by businessmen's associations, trade unions and the Government.

Officials in the Canary Islands said today that suspected Polisario guerrillas had killed eight fishermen in a machine gun attack on a Spanish trawler off the Western Sahara last night.

The Spanish Navy said three crew members of the trawler Cruz del Mar escaped in a life raft as the vessel was attacked with machine-guns and explosives. The rest of the crew died in a hail of bullets after the attackers, using rubber dinghies, sneaked up on the trawler in darkness.

One of the three survivors said: "They took us by surprise in the dark and made us leave the cabin. Then they machine-gunned us at point blank range."

M Hersant heard by judge

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Nov 29

M Robert Hersant, the newspaper magnate and owner of *Le Figaro* was heard for three quarters of an hour today by an investigating judge in connexion with the 1944 Ordinance on the Press.

This came a day after the resignation of two more prominent members of the original editorial team of the conservative newspaper *L'Aurore*, Father Bruckberger, a Dominican friar and writer known for his provocative traditionalist views, and M Jean Laborde, the leading court specialist.

Counsel for the trade unions which brought an action against M Hersant two years ago under the press ordinance, said that M Hersant had been accused of violating the ordinance. Neither M Hersant nor the judge would confirm or deny this.

The ordinance stipulates that no one person can be editor-in-chief or deputy editor-in-chief of more than one daily newspaper. Violation of this stipulation carries a prison sentence ranging from six days to six months.

M Hersant has in the past few years built up one of the most powerful press empires in France, and controls more than a dozen daily newspapers in Paris and the provinces, in addition to a number of weekly and specialist magazines.

The action was brought by journalists in 1975 and 1976, after he had bought a controlling interest in *France-Soir*, and a year after he had purchased *Le Figaro*.

The decision of the judge to summon M Hersant is widely interpreted as a sign that the Government is alarmed by the sharp increase in newspaper mergers and M Kershant's role in them; and that it is prepared to do something to halt the trend.

M Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, told a press conference yesterday that he had asked the Economic and Social Council, which includes representatives of professional organizations and trade unions, to produce suggestions as soon as possible on steps to uphold the pluralism of the press.

Ten-year beat

Marseilles, Nov 29.—Emmanuel Vitria, aged 58, the world's longest living heart transplant survivor, celebrated in champagne this week the tenth anniversary of the operation which gave him a new lease of life.

King Juan Carlos receives Argentina's past leaders

From Our Correspondent
Buenos Aires, Nov 29

King Juan Carlos of Spain has put his support behind a return to democracy in Argentina, holding unexpected audiences yesterday and today with civilian politicians who were prominent in the country's past elected governments, and also with the maverick Admiral Emilio Massera, former naval chief turned populist spokesman.

Yesterday the Spanish monarch, who is on a visit here, received Dr Arturo Frondizi, the former President, who was overthrown by the military in 1962, and Dr Ricardo Balbin, the veteran leader of the Radical Party. Today he is to meet Señor Juan José Taccone, the Peronist trade union leader.

If these favours shown to old-time politicians has caused irritation in some sectors of the military Government, they have only themselves to blame for not having encouraged a new generation of politicians during their 32 months of rule.

President Jorge Rafael Videla does not, however, appear to be among the irritated. Yesterday he accepted an invitation to attend the annual dinner of former Argentinian congressmen to be held tomorrow. This is a significant move in the President's personal campaign for dialogue with all sectors.

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THDAY PICTURES

Report calls for start on EEC talks with Spain

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Nov 29

A report welcoming Spain's application to join the EEC and urging that negotiations open as quickly as possible, was approved here today by the European Commission.

At the same time, the report recognized the serious problems which Spanish membership would pose on both sides, particularly in agriculture, and recommended a flexible transition period for Spain of up to 10 years.

The hope in Brussels is that EEC foreign ministers will agree there next month to open negotiations with Spain in the early months of next year. Mr Jenkins, the Commission President, feels that it would be less disruptive for all concerned if Spain and Portugal could enter the Community at the same time in 1982 or 1983.

Prince Charles in Brussels visit to EEC and Nato

Brussels, Nov 29

The Prince of Wales arrived in Brussels tonight at the start of a two-day visit to EEC headquarters and Nato. He will dine privately with King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola at Laeken Palace tomorrow night.

The Prince will be received at the European Commission by Mr Roy Jenkins, its President, tomorrow morning and they will have half an hour of private discussions before being joined by other members of the 13-man Commission.

Among the topics that the *Prince is expected to raise with* Mr Jenkins is Britain's role in the EEC, and how it is seen by other member states.

At the plenary session, the Prince will listen to reports from individual commissioners, covering the proposed new European Monetary System, British contributions to the budget, fisheries, the reform of the common agricultural policy, and the enlargement of the Community.

On Friday, Prince Charles will call at Nato headquarters

Turning point in French trade unionism

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Nov 29

The fortieth congress of the communist-dominated CGT, which is taking place this week in Grenoble, marks a turning point in the history of France's largest trade union organization.

The defeat of the left in the March election and the CGT's close identification with political battles—and with the Communist Party's quarrel with the Socialists after the break-down of the Union of the Left in September, 1977, has provoked criticism from the rank and file, and even from the Socialist minority in the leadership.

M Georges Seguy, the secretary-general of the CGT, who is also a member of the Communist Party's central committee, felt that, in spite of the misgivings of other Communist stalwarts on the executive who think he is playing with fire, some concessions must be made

European expert takes command at Quai d'Orsay

Paris, Nov 29

M Jean François-Poncet, the secretary general of the Presidency, was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs by the Cabinet this morning in succession to M Louis de Guiringaud. M Jacques Whal, the deputy secretary general since June, becomes the head of the presidential staff.

The appointment came as no surprise. It had been reported for some months that M de Guiringaud, who took charge of the Quai d'Orsay when M Raymond Barre became Prime Minister in August, 1976, would be leaving

In M François-Poncet, one career diplomat succeeds another but to carry out another task. With the chairmanship of France of the Council of Ministers of the Community next year, the European elections and the negotiations on the enlargement of the EEC, it was logical that a European expert should take over at the Quai d'Orsay.

OVERSEAS

Iran opposition fails to agree on a new prime minister

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, Nov 29

Moves to form a provisional Iranian Government of opposition figures appeared stalled today over its proposed leadership.

Opposition sources said that although the outlines of a new government containing moderate opposition figures had been agreed in talks with the Shah, from leaders of the various opposition groups failed to agree on a Prime Minister.

The souces said that fear of violence during the religious mourning month of Moharram, which starts on Saturday, had made the leaders hesitate to take power at this moment.

"No one wants to face the possibility of having blood on his hands in Moharram", a highly informed source said. "Thus no one wants to commit himself until danger has passed."

A new government might not be formed until after Moharram and possibly after after Safar, the religious month that folows. This would mean *no political initiative until mid-*January.

Western diplomatic observers say that they have grave doubts that such a political settlement will come about in the near future. They believe that the military-led Government of General Gholamreza Azhari will stay in power for six months or *more.*

The diplomats noted a comment made by General Azhari in an interview with *The Times* that a fireman did not leave the fire until he had fully put it out. "This means the Government is here to stay", one ambassador said.

But opposition sources say that the Shah has been involved in lengthy discussions with representatives of the opposition and may meet them again tomorrow.

They rule out speculation that Dr Ali Amini, a former Prime Minister, may head the new Government, although he has played a leading role in the recent discussions Dr Amini has, both publicly and in private conversations denied any intention of taking the post.

Tehran, Nov 29.—Troops fired shots into the air and used tea gas to quell unrest in Mashad, near the Soviet border, today.

They were dispersing angry demonstrators who shouted "revenge" for an attack by *tribesmen supporting the Shah,* who wrecked hundreds of cars belonging to Mashad residents.

Security units clashed with anti-Shah demonstrators in Gorgan and Babol, north-east of Tehran, in Abadan in the south, and at Tabriz in the north-west. A dusk-to-dawn curfew was imposed in Gorgan.

In Tehran, shooting broke out in the shopping centre round Istanbul Avenue. Huge queues formed at petrol stations amid fears of another power blackout.

A threatened strike by employees of Iran Air fizzled out after 10 ringleaders were arrested and freed after giving a pledge that the strike was off.

In Buta, the spiritual leader, Ayatollah Shariat Madari, reacted today to the Government's ban on processions during the month of mourning, he said that the faithful did not need anybody's permission to take part in religious ceremonies.—UPI, AP and France-Presse.

Study of communist plan to overthrow the Shah

By Our Foreign Staff

A communist-inspired plan to create disorder in Iran is behind the present threat to the Shah's rule, according to a new study published by the Institute for the Study of Conflict, entitled The Campaign to Destabilize Iran.

It says that communist support for the Muslim revolt was made clear in a 1973 policy statement by the Tudeh Communist Party in Iran when it issued a programme for "the creation of a monolithic front against the Iranian regime" calling for the formation of a broad-based coalition of communist, Muslim and liberal forces to overthrow the Shah. The term Islamic Marxist, now so much in vogue, was created by a terrorist organization, the People's Mujahedeen, linked with both Moscow and Tripoli.

Apart from the 100 Soviet diplomats employed at the embassy in Tehran and consulates *in leading provincial cities,* there are about 4,000 Soviet technicians in Iran, including known agents of the KGB, the Soviet security police.

Opponents of the Shah have been trained in Algeria, South Yemen, Lebanon, Cuba and Afghanistan. The latter has become an important centre for anti-Iranian subversion. The study adds that large numbers of Afghan agents have been infiltrated into the colony of 500,000 Afghans in Iran. Two Soviet-supervised training camps have been opened in northern Afghanistan to teach guerrilla tactics and Marxism.

There is also a division of Farsi-speaking Soviet troops on the 1,000-mile border with Iran.

Russia puts emphasis on boosting economy

Moscow, Nov 29.—The Soviet leadership, buoyed by a record grain harvest, today announced higher economic targets for next year with defence spending held to 1977-78 levels.

Details of the economic plan for 1979—the fourth year of the tenth Soviet five-year-plan—were presented to a regular year-end session of the Supreme Soviet.

Presenting next year's budget, Mr Vasily Garbuzov, Finance Minister, said defence spending would remain at the level of roubles (£13,000m) or 6.4 per cent of the national budget.

The figure, regarded as a signal of Kremlin thinking, was awaited with more than usual interest this year because of Romanian disclosures of a row about defence spending at last week's Warsaw Pact summit.

Western experts believe the official Soviet defence budget figure covers the running of the armed forces, but not research and investment in new weaponry, and that the real total spent on the military sector is much higher.

Mr Garbuzov's speech indicated that the economy would make a partial recovery next year from a slowdown in growth in 1978. He said the 1979 budget provided for government income of 269,100m roubles while spending would total *268,800m roubles.*

Mr Nikolai Baibakov, planning chief, said next year's overall economic target would be a rise of 4.3 per cent in the national income, roughly equivalent in western terms to gross national product.

These figures were higher than those for 1978, a year of *exceptionally modest economic* targets when the goal for industrial growth was only 4.5 per cent, the lowest since the Second World War.—Reuter.

Brussels, Nov 29.—The announcement by Moscow of an unchanged defence budget for 1979 does not alter the western alliance's view that it increases by 4 to 5 per cent in real terms each year.

Mr Joseph Luns, Nato Secretary General, said earlier this year that the Soviet Union was spending as much as 13 per cent of its gross national product on defence.—Reuter.

India's 10 million child workers

Delhi, Nov 29.—Mr Ravindra Varna, the Indian Labour Minister admitted today that there were 10 million child workers in India. A Bill was passed in Parliament prohibiting employment of children under 16 in certain jobs, including ports and railways.

Celebrating Romania awaits Soviet reaction

From Dessa Trevisan
Belgrade, Nov 29

As Romania is preparing to celebrate on Friday the sixtieth anniversary of its fusion with formerly Hungarian-ruled Transylvania, its leaders are also bracing themselves for Moscow's reaction to President Ceausescu's public defiance.

A concentrated verbal offensive from other members of the Warsaw Pact would be answered in equal measure.

On Friday when President Ceausescu addresses the crowds he will probably return to the argument why Romania refused to join the others in increasing the military budgets of the alliance. But he may try to calm down the situation by giving reassurances to his allies of Romania's intention to honour its commitments.

These are the tactics the Romanians have used in the past but since this is the first time they have gone out of their way to reveal publicly a disagreement which could have been kept hidden a much tougher line in challenging the Soviet Union may emerge.

Romania's public disclosure of its dispute with Moscow is the furthest Mr Ceausescu has gone since defying Russia and the Warsaw Pact over the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and declaring in no uncertain terms that Romania would defend its integrity and independence.

Equally so, on this occasion he has made it clear that Romania's 180,000-strong armed forces would take orders only from Bucharest thus implying a refusal to join any unified supranational command which last week's meeting in Moscow apparently pressed.

This public defiance of President Ceausescu's is also designed to improve the regime's image at home where because of low living standards and forced industrialization the people are beginning to ask themselves what benefits they are deriving from our independent foreign policy.

Explaining why Romania refused to increase military spending, he said this would have prevented the country raising living standards at home.

Leading article, page 17

S Africa businessman fined £35,000 in exchange case

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, Nov 29

Fines totalling £150,000 were today imposed on five senior executives of the Rennies group, a shipping, air freight, travel and security conglomerate, after they had been found guilty of exchange offences. The firm is a subsidiary of Jardine Mathieson, the Hongkong-based concern.

Robert Gordon Rennie, former president of Rennies consolidated Ltd, who was found with his wrists and throat slashed earlier this year, was fined £55,000, or five years imprisonment, after being convicted on two counts of failing to disclose overseas assets worth more than £100,000.

Mr. Justice Irvine Steyn said the sentence imposed on Mr Rennie had to be considered in the light of a £,000 fine imposed earlier this year on the company's chief executive, Mr Charles Fiddian-Green, for similar offences.

All five men, who had pleaded not guilty, were convicted under South Africa's foreign exchagne regulations of failing to report foreign assets of more than £200,00 These assets were paid as "directors fees" through a Panamanian subsidiary.

The hearing involving one of South Africa's best-known companies is the latest in a growing list of such cases which have come before the courts in recent months. They reflect concern among some business men about the long-term stability of South Africa in the wake of the Soweto riots and development in countries around South Africa's borders.

Banabans fail to appear at island talks

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

The Banaban delegation stayed away from the Gilbert Islands constitutional conference in London yesterday, although they had not up to last night formally notified the Government of their withdrawal.

Lord Goronwy-Roberts, Minister of State at the Foreign Office and chairman of the conference at Marlborough House, continued the discussions in their absence.

Safeguards of Banaban rights, within Gilbertese sovereignty, will be written into the new constitution which it is hoped will be completed next week.

Priest killed in San Salvador guerrilla gunfight

San Salvador, Nov 29.—Father Jose Ernesto Barrer Motto, a Roman Catholi priest, and two leftist gue rillas were killed here today i a five-hour gun battle wit police, authorities said.

The gunfight began when police went to search a hous to check reports that guerrilla of the Popular Liberatio Forces were using the build ing.

One man gave himself up A new guerrilla group, th Proletarian Guerrilla Army has taken the responsibility fo kidnapping Mr Fritz Schutz man, aged 32, director-genera of Philips of El Salvador

Charter 77 reports atomic deaths

From Sue Masterman
Vienna, Nov 29

Employees at Czechoslovakia's *atomic power station* have been pressed into exposing themselves to levels above the normal minimum amount of radioactivity and two workers have died of suffocation because an emergency exit was barred, according to a document based on evidence by anonymous atomic energy experts as drawn up by the dissident Charter 77 movement.

The document severely criticizes the failure of the Czechoslovak authorities to implement the extremely strict atomic energy precautions that exist on paper, and demands an open discussion and local referendums on the use of atomic energy.

Two serious accidents took place at the atomic power station, Jaslovske Bohunice, near Bratislava, in January, 1976 and February, 1977, when the power station closed down temporarily. It is still closed.

Because an automatic device for mounting new radioactive elements was never brought into use, the new elements were mounted manually. During this procedure a mistake was made and the element shot out of the reactor together with a large quantity of contaminated carbon dioxide

All employees were automatically ordered out of the area. Two, however, were trapped because the emergency door they reached was locked. This, the authorities explained later, was intended to reduce thefts at the plant. Before the two could reach another emergency exit they suffocated.

Because the capacity of the gas cleaning system was insufficient, radioactive gas also escaped into the atmosphere.

The second accident also involved the steaming of new elements. The so-called primary circuit overheated, which in turn damaged the generators. Because of internal leaks radioactive liquid contaminated a local stream, the document said.

As a result of the damage to the reactor, it was necessary for staff to work repairing the contaminated parts of the building. According to the Charter 77 document, this work was spread so that initially no single employee exceeded the radiation level allowed. But eventually a situation was reached where repairs were still incomplete and most had reached the limit.

A number of workers were then ordered into the radioactive area and were punished with loss of premium payments if they refused.

The document also complains that those responsible for the operation of the reactor often worked 16-hour shifts instead of the normal six observed in more developed countries.

The reactor's atomic waste has been stored in a protective area close to the power station, where it remains. It has not, the document states, been returned as is usual to the country of origin, the Soviet Union, to be re-refined.

The authors of the document, apparently a group of critical atomic scientists, demand an open discussion in Czechoslovakia on the need for atomic energy and on the security and protection of those who live close to this power station and others now being built.

Britain offers proposals to settle Belize dispute

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

New proposals for the settlement of the long-standing dispute with Guatemala over the future of Belize have been put forward by the British Government, it was disclosed yesterday.

In the rather better atmosphere in Anglo-Guatemalan relations that has developed since the recent change of government in Guatemala, Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, is hopeful that this time negotiations may prove more fruitful. A response is still awaited from the Guatemalan side, though as they have had the proposals for some weeks, they are evidently not in a rush to settle.

The new element in the proposals was set out by Mr Ivo Richard, British representative at the United Nations, in a statement this week. It is British offer to help with a important road building project to improve Guatemala communications with the province of Peten, which is adjacent to Belize.

The project, in the British view, would be a modern equivalent of the original undertaking in the Treaty of 1859, which was not fulfilled to build a road jointly. In Belize territory would be ceded, it is understood.

Britain has also proposed that Guatemala should enjoy free port facilities at Belize City, and access by road

Unlimited Soviet aid helped backward rural nation to enter industrial age

Material needs make Bulgaria look towards West

From Dessa Trevisan
Sofia, Nov 29

Bulgarian yoghurt and attar (fragrant oil from rose petals) have been famous all over the world. They still are, and Bulgarians will say with pride that no French perfume can do without a few drops of rose oil, just as there is no real yoghurt without the bacillus Bulgaricus, commonly known as Bulgarian bug, for which there is great demand in the West.

Bulgaria is also famous for long life and its longevity record is just a little below that of the Soviet Union. Bulgaria is the only country inside the Soviet block that has given Russia no trouble, so far.

Internally it has given the impression of moving on calmly and quietly, unruffled by any of the events which shook East Europe in the 1950s and 1960s, and not tempted by any urge to try the Romanian style independence. Externally, Bulgaria identifies with the Soviet Union and its loyalty is beyond doubt.

Judging by the output of verbal declarations—by the number of street posters advertising Bulgarian-Soviet eternal friendship and love, by newspapers which often give more space to Soviet than Bulgarian affairs, by the television, which once a week, transmit the whole day's programme direct from Moscow—this still seems to be true.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian leader, is fond of saying that Russia and Bulgaria are "two bodies with one bloodstream". Recently, in augurating the annual week of Soviet culture, a leading article in a newspaper spoke of mutual love "shining from eye to eye, from heart to heart, from generation to generation to eternity".

How eternal is eternal love, only *eternity* can tell. But for the time being, it makes sense. Especially as it enabled this once backward rural country to advance fast and reap tangible material benefits out of this symbiotic relationship.

Most of Bulgaria's capital equipment and technology comes from Russia, including the impressive Kremikovci steelworks which turn out three million tons of steel annually, the atomic power station on the Danube, shipyards on the Black Sea and chemical industry in Plovdiv.

In fact, more than 25 per cent of total industrial investment, worth more than £1,000m is financed by Russia. Furthermore, 80 per cent of Bulgaria's trade is with the countries of Comecon, the Soviet block economic organization, more than half of which is with Russia.

The Soviet Union supplies all with vital raw material, from coking coal to timber, iron ore to natural gas as well as 11 million tons of oil a year for which, until recently, Bulgaria was believed to be paying 14 to 20 per cent less than other members of Comecon.

Within the Soviet block Bulgaria hitherto enjoyed a privileged position, which it no longer does.

The amount of Bulgaria's debt has never been officially disclosed. The Bulgarians prefer to talk of it in terms of poetic metaphors of eternal indebtedness to Russia than in prosaic sums of money but, observers believe it to run to several thousands of million roubles which explains why Bulgaria has so far felt no need to change this relationship.

Nevertheless, in the past few years, there has been a trend towards a more open relationship with the West, especially, though not only in economic matters.

This is not to say that Bulgaria is turning away from Russia. On the face of it, Bulgaria remains totally committed to the Soviet Union. But a stage of development has been reached where economic self-interest and the need for modern technology surpasses Soviet possibility and pushes Bulgaria to look farther afield.

Eventually, Bulgaria's dependence on Russia might decrease, although there is no suggestion of it yet. But, as Russia has its own economic worries and urgent needs to improve living standards, it obviously cannot provide for all Bulgarian needs.

The fact is that on average a Bulgarian lives better than a Russian and that Russian tourists visiting Bulgaria are constantly reminded of it. As a matter of fact, in spite of the queues suggesting meat and other food shortages, Bulgarians live considerably better than their Romanian neighbours.

In recent years there has been a serious attempt to improve living standards. Although the average monthly wage is less than £100 and prices of some commodities are very high, people manage somehow to buy television sets at more than £200.

They wait three years for delivery of the Soviet-made Zhiguli car, costing more than £4,000, and buy Western goods in Korekom shops which sell only for hard Western currency, which no Bulgarian is in theory entitled to possess, but somehow or other most manage to acquire.

The mystery of Bulgarian socialism is that despite low wages and high prices of consumer goods, demand for them is growing.

Bulgarians are actually taught to love Russia, from elementary school to university and thereafter. They joke about this and will tell you that it is not part of sexual education but of "aesthetic education" which none is quite clear about

The idea is to instil "communist virtues" into everyone, especially the young who have been considerably more responsive to "rotten alien ideas". The project was launched two years ago by President Zhivkov's daughter, Ludmila who reigns over culture and appears to be set on developi her compatriots' taste serious music, literature, a and culture, and even y exercise.

A nationwide programme signed to create "moral, a aesthetic features of a co munist personality" is well der way. If everything g according to plan, Bulgari should be aesthetically fit enter the door of communi which is the Marxist idea heaven on earth, by 1990.

Like everyone else, Bulga is having its youth proble This is frankly admitted readily discussed. The old I lan patriarchal tradition to ded on strong family ties disappearing fast as migra from village to town contin at a high pace. Moreover, elsewhere in East Europe, munism failed to inspire young.

Young Bulgarians pr Western pop music to Bu rian folk songs, discotheques political lecture clubs. In or to stop alienation, the assoc programme provides for m discotheques and more music, but also for more ide gical pep talks and discip as well as mass culture

On the whole, life in Bulg is easier, less uniform and than it was a couple of y ago. This may not be m but for the Bulgarians impr ment, however small, mea great deal. The straitjacke still there, but there is a l more fun as well.

ERSEAS

r Teng says Peking eeting will not nove any top leader

eorges Biannic
ice France-Presse
Nov 29

Teng Hsiao-ping, the Deputy Prime Minister, day that the political being held here would measures to remove any from the politburo, not r Wu Teh, the former of Peking who has been riticized lately, accord- apanese sources.

Teng made the remark a meeting with Mr tsu Takeiri, head of the e opposition Komeito

mg also confirmed state- nade earlier this week rshal Peng Teh-huai, the Defence Minister, would abilitated posthumously meeting, which ends Marshal Peng was of his posts in 1959 riticizing the economic of Mao Tse-tung.

eng said that the meet- d not stripped any leaders of their func-

while, usually well- d sources said that a session of the Com- Party central committee e held at the beginning month. It was possible present meeting here ng held to prepare for ary session, observers

meeting now "under the capital and due to oon" has observers in- It is believed to involve itburo or central com- It appears, according to rmed Chinese source, main business of the is over.

day a number of who had disappeared e political scene for week returned to their luties, observers noted. life, until yesterday, to have slowed down. ew slogan adopted at ent Peking meeting is stability". Thus, s said, the status quo be maintained in the olitburo in order not to ze unity and stability.

However, it was seen as likely that leading figures such as Mr Lin Hu-chia, the new Peking Mayor, would now enter the party's top body.

Mr Teng's cold shower of carefully-worded little warnings issued last weekend during meetings with foreign visitors has apparently cooled people's enthusiasm a little in the present protest meeting movement in Peking.

No meetings were held beside the "democratic wall" of posters this evening. At Tien An Men Square speakers, addressing about 2,000 people, said democracy and freedom should be discussed "within the framework of socialism" and called for order and discipline.

However, they still felt free to criticize Mao Tse-tung and his choice of "the Soviet model", which they blamed for all China's ills and its diplomatic isolation from the United States for more than 20 years.

At the same time, Mr Teng was himself criticized on a poster here tonight for calling on people last weekend not to criticize Mao by name.

The poster, signed "An honest man", said that if Mao had made mistakes he should be criticized openly.

"You can clamp down silence again on the people but that will not solve anything", the poster said. The writer must be a fairly senior cadre as he referred to the publication of Mr Teng's remarks in a special twice-daily foreign news bulletin for higher cadres.

Hua praised: Speaking to his Japanese visitor, Mr Teng praised the appointment of Mr Hua Xuo-feng as Prime Minister two-and-a-half years ago and said he himself did not want the job.

On Sino-American relations, he was reported as saying he would like to visit the United States, but only after normalization of relations. He pointed out that there was still a Taiwan Embassy in Washington.—Reuter.

Closing Little Red Book,

page 16

mes' events baffle torn Beirut press

obert Fisk
Nov 29

ps nowhere else in the as the crisis at New House Square caused blend of curiosity and on than in the city of where more than 25 er employees—printers, boys, van drivers and en—have died violently ast three years as they d to keep their papers ess.

one of Beirut's 11 ranging from the pro-leftist *As Safir*, to the ng Christian *Le Reveil*, arried prominent news on the impending sus- of *The Times* and *The Times*.

the Armenian daily ound space today to ex- o its estimated 16,000 the causes of the dis- *The Times*. The tem- disappearance of the t said, would be "a loss d literature".

ugh most of the dailies e subsidized—sometimes gn governments—Beirut ermen may perhaps be for wondering how *The* ame to such a pass.

ion has been genuinely of its varied and now uncensored press, and he beginning of 1976 per employees have been and brutally murdered course of their work in ns that no British trade or management would

fatalities have crossed ivide in the newspaper y from the composing nd the foundry to the office.

east four van drivers idnapped as they tried their papers across the front line. All were later with their throats cut. Two delivery boys have been killed by snipers.

A printer became trapped in the burning press room of the *Daily Star* in the centre of Beirut at the beginning of the war as his newspaper office came under rocket and mortar attack from pro-Syrian Palestinian guerrillas. He died in terrible pain more than a week later in hospital.

More than 15 reporters and photographers have been killed by sniper and shellfire. One photographer died when he was taking pictures of the capture of the Holiday Inn hotel by Palestinians. He was hit in the face by an expanding bullet.

Another died when he was sitting on his balcony at home, apparently having refused to hand over to gunmen some film of a shooting incident: three men in a car sprayed him on the balcony with machine-gun fire.

One of the city's best-known correspondents was killed as he drove past the museum on the Beirut front line, returning to the west of the city to use the only working telex machines: a sniper shot him in the head at about 400yd.

So far the Beirut press has not publicly taken *The Times* to task—it could be a very humbling experience. But private feelings are a different thing. One deputy editor—a Muslim who still nurses a deep bullet wound in his right leg, stabbed his finger in the direction of *The Times* correspondent in Lebanon.

"*Maybe it proves nothing is permanent*", he said. "But you damned people don't know what *soft* lives you lead."

Three of Beirut's daily papers suffered temporary closure during the civil war because of shell damage. The remaining eight never missed an edition.

less bathing at Bondi beach

ourne, Nov 29.—Aus- famous Bondi Beach, in is allowing topless Last night the local approved topless bathing south end of the beach, oday scores of bathers appeared on the sand both to celebrate the decision and escape a heat wave in Sydney.

The police have been authorized previously to tolerate topless bathing at two other Sydney beaches.

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Thailand's new constitution approved

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, Nov 29

Thailand's new constitution, designed to restore democracy, is to be promulgated by the end of December and elections will take place in March or April.

Despite widespread complaints that it is undemocratic, unfair, and "politically vulnerable", its 191 articles have been approved by the appointed National Assembly. The authors of the constitution say that it offers a large measure of democracy and national stability.

The new Parliament will consist of a House of Representatives of 298 members elected for four years and an appointed Senate of 224 members.

The military leaders who have governed Thailand for all but three of the past 46 years, will appoint the senators whose powers will be virtually the same as those of elected members. Both Houses will sit and vote together on all important measures, including the budget, and matters concerning the national economy, the monarchy and national security.

Neither the Prime Minister nor any of his 44 Cabinet ministers need be elected but may be appointed from the Senate or outside Parliament. The two Houses voting together will elect the Prime Minister from a list of nominations. The Prime Minister will appoint the ministers.

Government officials may be appointed as ministers.

The minimum age for those seeking election is 25, appointed senators must be 35 and voters 20.

The Prime Minister will lose the power to impose summary punishments on suspected offenders but will still hold great personal power including that of imposing martial law without parliamentary approval.

The National Policy Council, through which the military leaders have been exercising their power, will be dissolved.

The constitution does not guarantee all rights listed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of which Thailand is a signatory. Women are not guaranteed equal rights. The Government can close newspapers without a court order. The police who have a list of proscribed publications, last week raided a house in Chiang Rai in search of pro-communist books.

Mr Pridi Banomyong, the veteran politician who drafted Thailand's first constitution after the overthrow of the absolute monarchy in 1932, has declined a government invitation to return home after 31 years in exile. From his home in Paris he said that he respected General Kriangsak Chamnanand, the Prime Minister, but had many doubts about future governments.

Mr Pridi had directed the Free Thai resistance to the Japanese in the Second World War and later became Prime Minister. An army coup in 1947 threatened his life but a British destroyer sailed up the Chao Phrya river and took him to safety.



A fibre glass killer whale designed to frighten dolphin away from Japanese fishing grounds being tested in the waters of Taiji Bay.

Party reluctant to speak frankly or tolerate other centres of power

Failure to consult threatens Polish success

By Richard Davy

Poland's problems are not only technical and economic.

Mr Gierek, the party leader, started out by making very earnest efforts to improve communication and trust between Government and people. The strikes of 1976 showed that his personal efforts were not enough to compensate for the inadequate institutional channels of communication.

The strikes were in part the result of a failure to consult and to be franker at an earlier stage with the people about the real situation of the country and its vulnerability to world trends. The Hungarian press was much more honest with its people and the regime was able to raise prices without trouble.

Curiously, the Polish regime repeated the mistake this year when it provoked opposition among peasants by failing to consult them properly about a well-intentioned pension scheme, and by tacking on over-ingenious incentives to get the peasants to sell to the state. Protest was, as officials point out, local, but it has been sufficiently vociferous to send the scheme back to the drawing board.

The Polish system is now nearer genuine pluralism than any in Eastern Europe in the sense that there are different centres of power acting as checks and balances on the leadership.

The workers have already shown their muscle on several occasions. Peasants have shown themselves capable of organized and articulate protest. Students can be brought on to the streets fairly easily.

The Roman Catholic Church is the main centre of alternative power, with its huge influence on the minds of the people, now enhanced by the election of a Polish Pope.

The church supports public order, morals and economic development but vigorously condemns censorship, for instance, and puts a protective arm around those sections of the intellectual opposition which it regards as representing the nation's cultural heritage and a true concern for human rights.

In particular it has fiercely defended its right to offer accommodation to the so-called "flying university" which organizes *unofficial lectures on* Polish culture and history. (The opening of the new term has been severely harassed by police.)

The intellectual opposition is now a fact of life in Poland with which the regime has to live uneasily. After rallying round workers victimized for the strikes of 1976 it branched in different directions following the amnesty of 1977.

One branch calling itself the Movement for the Defence of Human Rights represents a relatively conservative national trend with little interest in Western contacts and a loose (some now say disintegrating) organization.

More significant, and descending directly from the Workers' Self-Defence Committee (it still clings to the initials KOR) is the Social Self-Defence Committee.

Mostly left-liberal, it tries to organize constant pressure on the regime around specific issues and is in constant communication with the West. Its links with workers have become weaker since the amnesty but this year it helped organize the peasants' protest.

It is associated with the "flying university" and is also involved in many of the 25 or so unofficial publications that now circulate fairly openly and, because they claim to be perfectly legal, carry the full names of authors and publishers.

The regime avoids direct confrontation with these activities but wages a sort of guerrilla war against them, harassing individuals, detaining people in prison for 48 hours at a time, denying passports, confiscating driving licences, and trying to isolate stragglers with threats or promises of privilege. The aim, it seems, is to contain the opposition and demonstrate that anyone who joins it must expect an uncomfortable life.

Some officials like to dismiss the opposition as a negligible nuisance blown up by the foreign press. Other reactions inside the party are more complex.

In some quarters there is quiet support not for everything the opposition does because it draws attention to genuine issues—it has, for instance, done some serious writing on the economy—and because it creates valuable breathing space in the system where ideas and information can circulate beyond the reach of censors.

On the other hand some of the oppposition's young radicals cause resentment among liberals by claiming a monopoly of virtue and despising those who struggle with less publicity to bring about change from inside the system.

There is also worry that the opposition could inhibit internal reforms by provoking a *nervous and defensive* mentality in the regime and making party reformers afraid to stick their necks out. Some people also argue that there is so much discussion inside the party that opposition is superfluous.

Opposition leaders reply that party reformers have had several chances since 1956 but the system has always defeated them. Of course there has been some limited progress, they say, but most of it has been wrung from a reluctant regime, not freely granted.

For the moment the regime cares too much about its foreign image and foreign creditors to destroy the opposition. Nor does it want to risk trouble at home.

Technocrats hope that economic success will gradually leave the intellectuals with fewer issues to exploit, but this type of thinking has always been one of the flaws in Mr Gierek's approach. Once people are better off they are likely to think more and demand more.

It would be unfair to forget the very real improvements that Mr Gierek's regime has brought since 1970. More than 2,500,000 jobs have been created; industry has expanded and modernized at breathtaking speed; the standard of living has risen; travel to the West is freer; relations with the church are much improved. Poland is now a freer, more modern and more open place than it was 10 years ago.

Andrzej Wajda's remarkable new film *Man of Marble*, just shown at the London Film Festival, illustrates both the progress and its limits. Its release was delayed, it was attacked in the central committee, there were no reviews and a vital sequence was cut. But it was made, shown and exported.

The regime might even get credit for tolerating a certain level of opposition if it could come nearer to admitting that dissenting views, whether insider or outside the party, are necessary motors of development.

Concluded

US will take 21,875 more refugees from Indo-China

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Nov 29

The United States has decided to double the number of refugees it allows into the country during the coming months, Mr Griffin Bell, the Attorney-General, has announced.

Because of what he described as "crisis circumstances in South-East Asia", the administration will admit up to an extra 21,875 people from Indo-China, threequarters of them so-called "boat people" from Vietnam and the rest refugees from Cambodia, Mr Bell said.

In addition the country was prepared to receive about 3,000 political prisoners from Cuba, if they wanted to come to the United States, and provided they passed various screening tests. A further 1,000 victims of the Lebanese war were also being considered for possible admission.

The proposed entry permits for Indo-Chinese are in addition to the 25,000 people whose entry was authorized last June. They include many of the 2,500 Vietnamese on board the cargo ship Hai Hong, which was turned away by the Malaysians, as well as 15,000 other boat people who have been given temporary refuge in such countries as Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand.

A total of 4,375 people fleeing from Cambodia will also be entitled to come to the United States.

Mr Bell told a congressional committee yesterday that the problem of refugees from Indo-China appeared to be increasing rapidly.

Mr Bell also announced that the American authorities have begun screening the first batches of political prisoners to be released by Cuba. About 46 had been cleared for admission and another 180 were expected to be granted entry permits soon.

Kuala Lumpur: Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, the Malaysian Home Minister, has urged President Carter to make a firm commitment to help to solve the refugee problem.

Montreal: A second batch of 160 Vietnamese refugees, part of a group of 604 immigrating into Canada after being stranded in the Hai Hong off the Malaysian coast, arrived here last night on board a Canadian Armed Forces Boeing 707.—AP.

Bangkok: A boat carrying about 370 Vietnamese, guaranteed acceptance by West Germany, is anchored in heavy seas off the coast of Southern Thailand waiting for permission to land, West German Embassy officials said today.

Gandhi candidate severely cuts Janata majority in north India by-election

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, Nov 29

The ruling Janata Party has officially retained, though with a heavily reduced majority, the seat in a north Indian by-election which Mrs Gandhi's Congress was attempting to take by storm.

Professor Ajit Mehta, aged 45, was formally declared the victor with a 19,659-vote majority over Mrs Tarkeshwari Sinha, of the Indira Congress, by the Samastipur returning officer this afternoon, 27 hours after counting began.

Mrs Sinha, Mrs Gandhi's well chosen candidate, was however leading, at one time near midnight, building a 20,000-vote lead.

This evening, after party consultations, Mrs Sinha demanded a repoll in one division of the rural Bihar constituency where officially the voters' turnout reached more than 80 per cent, in contrast to the 69 per cent poll among eligible voters throughout Samastipur.

The returning officer had already had to exclude the votes contained in 12 ballot boxes, revising the final figures of the results, after many ballots in these boxes had been mysteriously found sealed in cloth bags.

When the seat was last contested in the March 1977 general election Janata routed the joint Congress candidate with a majority of more than 327,000 votes.

Today's result, out of a total poll of more than 500,000 votes, vividly underlines the decline in Janata's popularity with the masses of northern India.

Violence on polling day has already marred things and included the arrest of one Bihar state minister, and three of his armed guards, whom the police have charged with attempted murder.

Bihar, moreover, has a long-standing reputation for electoral violence and malpractice; in the campaign for the state legislative elections which followed Janata's national win last year, no fewer than 50 people in Bihar were reported *killed in clashes*.

Mrs Gandhi has a second chance in northern India with polling due next Sunday in the Fatehpur constituency of Uttar Pradesh, next door to Bihar. She is campaigning hard and the tone of her speeches is getting increasingly bold.

After claiming on Monday the masses had "now realized their mistake" which she blamed for "an almost humiliating defeat" in March last year, Mrs Gandhi yesterday told reporters her younger son, Sanjay, has not given up politics at all.

The woeful law and order situation in Bihar came up in Parliament today, obliging Mr Desai to promise protesting Congress and Janata MPs stern punishment for those responsible for what he called a "dastardly" attack on Harijans (formerly the Untouchables).

According to the Home Ministry 300 to 400 "musclemen" allegedly hired by a foromer local landowner, on November 15, burnt down 60 houses belonging to Harijan farm labourers in one village in the state, using firearms to terrorize them and killing one man. They also allegedly made off with *about 400 head of cattle*.

The Supreme Court today ordered Mrs Gandhi to make a statement before the Delhi High Court on December 8 in answer to the Shah Commission's complaint that she refused to give evidence before it

Japan to buy £5m worth of European works of art

From Our Own Correspondent
Tokyo, Nov 29

The Japanese Government has decided to reduce the country's huge trade surplus by purchasing £5.2m worth of works of art and books from Europe.

Japan's Cultural Affairs Agency is to outlay £3.9m to acquire some treasured paintings and statues. Another £1.3m is to be spent on a collection of rare and valuable books from Europe.

A West European diplomat said tonight that while his Government admired Japan's interest in European art, the purchases would not reduce the trade balance by any significant margin or create jobs.

Officials said tonight that the highest priced work on the Government's list was Henri Rousseau's painting "The Goddess of Liberty", for which Japan was expected to pay £628,000.

The agency also planned to buy "A Blue Dress before a Looking Glass" by Henri Matisse for £395,000; a "Still Life" by Pablo Picasso; and a "Composition" by Piet Mondrian for the Kyoto Museum of Modern Art; and Picasso's "Child and a Clown" for £505,900.

The *Japan Times* reported today that the Government was negotiating the purchase of paintings by Paul Cézanne, Marc Chagall and Peter Paul Rubens for the National Museum of Western Art in Tokyo.

It also reported that the agency would buy for £268,000 a collection of literary works.

Man tells of $50,000 offer to kill Dr King

From David Cross
Washington, Nov 29

A former car dealer from St Louis, Missouri, told a Congressional hearing here today that he was offered, but refused, $50,000 to kill Dr Martin Luther King, the civil rights leader.

Mr Russell Byers, who was giving evidence to the assassinations committee of the House of Representatives, said the offer was made by two Missouri business acquaintances several months before Dr King was shot in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1968. He was told the money would be provided by a "secret southern organization" and understood the offer to be a "dead serious" one.

He named the acquaintances as Mr John Kauffmann, whom he described as a fallen car dealer and drug manufacturer, and Mr John Sutherland, a parent lawyer. Both men are now dead but their wives have told committee investigators they knew nothing about the alleged plot to assassinate the civil rights leader.

Under cross-examination today, Mr Byers said he had told no one of the alleged offer until after the death of Dr King and the subsequent conviction of James Earl Ray, the suspected assassin. Years later he mentioned it to one of his lawyers who advised him to keep quiet about it.

Mr Byers's story came to light earlier this year when the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was going through its files on the assassination of Dr King. The bureau found a letter from an FBI informant in St Louis who wrote about the offer in 1973. But the information was never apparently followed up until very recently by the Congressional committee.

The committee is particularly interested in the alleged offer because a brother-in-law of Mr Byers, Mr John Spica, was serving a murder sentence in a Missouri prison at the same time as James Earl Ray. The inference is that Mr Ray might have known there was a price on Dr King's head.

During his testimony today, however, Mr Byers categorically insisted he had never mentioned the offer to his brother-in-law.

Mr Byers was opening the final three days of public hearings into the death of Dr King, which are concentrating on an investigation of the various conspiracy allegations which have arisen over the years.

He was brought to Washington under heavy guard and testified on the understanding that he would be immune from prosecution. Earlier this year he was arrested on charges of a St Louis museum.

taking part in the burglary of

Another witness in a similar position is expected to testify before the committee on Friday. He is Mr John Ray, a brother of the convicted killer who was arrested on assault and burglary charges earlier this week. The committee will be looking at allegations that members of Mr Ray's family also took part in the shooting of Dr King.

Japanese paper's staff call off lunch-hour strike

From Our Own Correspondent
Tokyo, Nov 29

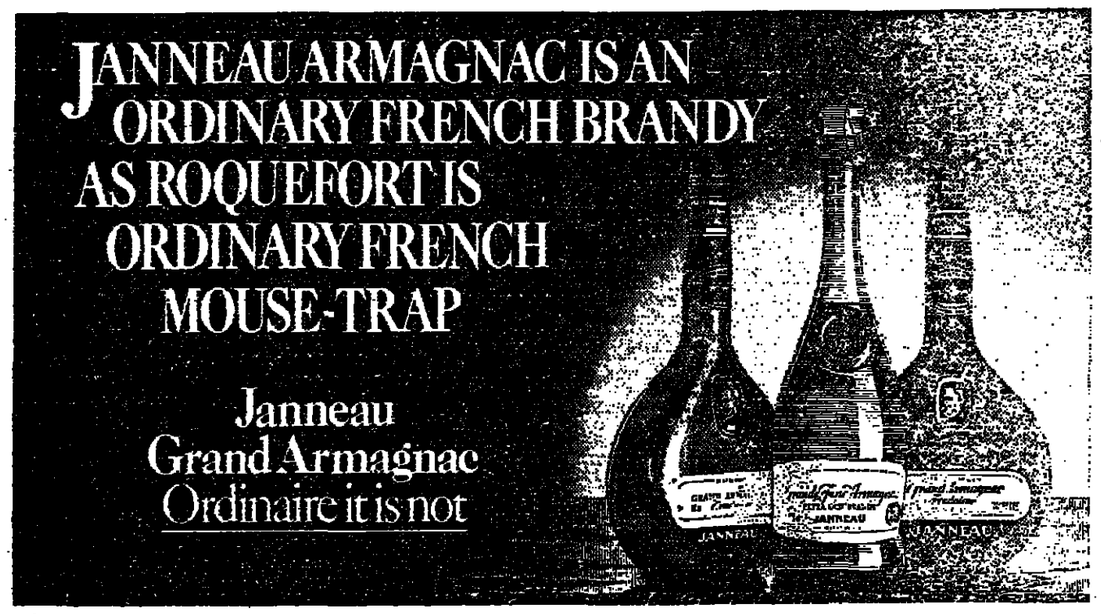
Symbolic of Japan's economic success, the *Asahi Shimbun*, the country's leading newspaper, will publish seven million copies tomorrow. It has never lost a day's publication.

But the staff of this astonishing newspaper today threatened to go on strike for 15 minutes during the official lunch hour at noon tomorrow, a period which cannot affect publication. The paper's evening edition is printed at night and the afternoon edition long after noon.

The strike threat, a symbolic gesture against the management, but never against the company according to Japanese rules, was lifted tonight 12 hours before the 15-minute protest was due to begin.

The house union, representing the collective will of all trades and professions, agreed on that after the management *offered tonight to increase the* winter bonus.

The union had demanded a winter bonus of £2,586 in addition to wages. The *Asahi Shimbun* management offered today to pay a bonus of £2,022. The union accepted that and called off the strike.



PARLIAMENT, November 29, 1978

Abolition of car tax the fairest way to proceed—minister

House of Commons

Mr William Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, defended his proposal to eliminate road fund tax as " the fairest way to raise taxation from the motorist ".

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C) had asked what representations Mr Rodgers had received about his recent statement proposing the elimination.

Mr Rodgers (Teesside, Stockton, Lab)—The Government's decision to phase out vehicle excise duty has been widely welcomed.

Mr Adley—While recognizing the superficial attractions of the proposal, is not there a danger that the main beneficiaries will be two-car families with the husband's company car and the wife's run-about, while the people bearing most hardship will be low-income workers in rural areas who need cars for their work.

Is Mr Rodgers satisfied they were adequately consulted before he made his announcement ?

Mr Rodgers—I agree that if there are to be winners because of abolition some people will be worse off. I have considered that carefully. He should see what we say in our information paper on rural areas. The picture for them is better than some initially supposed.

Mr Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C)—How will his proposals lead to savings when he will need to continue the Swansea centre for licensing diesel vehicles and heavy lorries and for checks on the MoT and insurance ?

How are these checks to be made if even the present checks on the tax cannot be made ?

Mr Rodgers—The role of Swansea is far larger than vehicle excise duty. Given the normal length of stay in employment there, there will be no compulsory redundancy, but there will be fewer people working there once the duty has been phased out.

Mr John Robertson (Berwick and East Lothian, Lab)—Many of my constituents and others in rural and remote areas have to drive much farther than the 16-mile round trip to work quoted in his proposals. Will he make a deeper analysis into the effect on rural areas ?

Mr Rodgers—We do not say simply that those who travel 16 miles to work will be beneficiaries. That is the average journey to work in rural areas, leaving a substantial extra amount of mileage which someone doing an average number of miles per gallon can drive.

These proposals will enable some in rural areas who could not afford to put a car on the road, and do not intend to do a long mileage, to do so.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, L)—If he makes the transfer will he consider varying the tax regionally ?

Mr Rodgers—I had hoped the House would rejoice at the ending of a tax. I am surprised at the somewhat grudging approach. I am only comforted to know that there is a clear majority, in favour of abolition among Labour, Conservative and Liberal voters.

Mr Ronald Atkins (Preston, North, Lab)—This is the fairest tax possible as it taxes use of the road.

Mr Rodgers—This is much the fairest way to raise taxation from the motorist. The House has been concerned with the level of evasion. This could not be eliminated without an unfair intrusion into people's privacy. The abolition of vehicle excise duty will get rid of the unfairness of evasion.

Mr Norman Fowler, chief Opposition spokesman on transport (Sutton Coldfield, C)—He is simply replacing one tax by another. Will he confirm that a new registration document will replace VED ? How often would it have to be renewed ? Will it have to be displayed and how much will it cost ?

Unless he can say this doubt must be cast on all the estimates in his booklet on administrative savings and which motorists will be better off.

Mr Rodgers—I am surprised he is so halfhearted about a proposal which will reduce a lot of bureaucracy which conservatives have complained of. It will make it simpler for the motorist and most of them will be delighted.

I have taken full account of the need to maintain a minimum form of registration. Those details not settled will be precisely the matters upon which we shall be consulting in the period during which VED will be phased out.

Mr Timothy Rathbone (Lewes, C)—While unlike some of my colleagues I welcome this initiative by the Government, I do not think Mr Rodgers fully appreciates the great concern felt by those people living in non-Metropolitan areas as to the levels of taxation going to be brought in, the schedule for the introduction of the tax, and the schedule for the implementation of the scheme to take the place of the present road tax. Are we going to have an opportunity of debating it ?

Mr Rodgers—I would welcome a debate at a time convenient to the House for sober consideration of these proposals. I hope it would bring MPs to the same view as me that this makes good sense.

It would give an opportunity to spell out the broad timetable we have in mind. We shall be consulting on all the outstanding issues and phasing it in by 1983.

It will be for the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr Healey) to make the particular decisions at the appropriate time.

Mr David Stoddart (Swindon, Lab)—His announcement of the policy on the road fund licence has been generally welcome. It is strange that the Opposition, who are in other contexts in favour of indirect taxation, should be against this measure.

Mr Rodgers—I entirely agree. It is strange but the Opposition never fail to amaze me in their lack of judgment on issues of this kind.

Abolition of the vehicle excise duty is the fair way to proceed. The fact that it will fall harder on the man who owns a Rolls than on a man who owns a Mini is a move in the right direction.

Mr Paul Dean (North Somerset, C)—He is recommending us to jump from the Swanswa frying pan into the fire without the benefit of abolishing the Swansea licensing centre. His own figures show that motoring and other costs will rise significantly in the rural areas.

Mr Rodgers—I would not agree at all. Exactly how an individual's motoring costs will be affected depends precisely on how much they use a car, its size and the number of miles to the gallon they do.

In rural areas, a number of people who lack mobility will be able to achieve it by putting a car on the road for the first time and using if for a relatively modest mileage.

Mr Peter Mills (West Devon, C)—He has got it wrong about the rural community. He must look at it again. It will bring more unemployment in rural areas and more depopulation there. This shows once again the bias of this Government against the rural areas.

Mr Rodgers—That is awful nonsense. I appreciate the concern of MPs on both sides about the problems of transport in the rural areas but it was this Government which in the last year has made provisions in a Bill, which the Opposition voted against, for improving public transport in the rural areas and to give it greater flexibility in future.

Chancellor sets out changes needed before UK can join new exchange rate regime

Mr Dennis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Leeds, East, Lab), opening a debate on the European Monetary System, said there had been months of intensive discussion among finance ministers and their officials. But so far there had been far too little discussion on the broader aspects of the monetary system.

There had been almost none about the relationship with the dollar, none about the reserve pooling, and very little on the role of the ECU, on concerted action and on resource transfers to the less prosperous countries. Yet the last two questions were agreed by the Heads of government to be essential matters if a currency system was to work.

"It was essential that the less prosperous countries should achieve a net transfer of resources from the more prosperous members. The United Kingdom was already making the second highest per capita contribution to Community affairs and unless action was taken quickly, she was likely to be the largest single contributor with a net contribution of £1,000m in a couple of year's time. But on such vital matters agreement had not been reached.

They were not discussing something as the first step to European monetary union but about something they hoped would be the first step to global monetary order. Some people thought, for example, that if the EMS developed as conceived at Bremen and there was a fund with an element of reserve pooling, with central organization of resources and a new reserve asset, that in itself would commit the countries concerned to monetary union. This was far from being the case.

There was already in the world an international monetary fund with an element of reserve pooling and which did organize a reserve asset. This was the SDR. But nobody would imagine the IMF was or could be regarded as a step towards a single world currency.

Important disagreements remained. These centred on the steps which should be taken to ensure that currencies stayed within the margins unless realignment took place.

The way in which intervention was organized within a currency system would largely decide whether the system assisted growth and jobs or put further constraints on employment and economic growth. The Government would not join any system unless it was likely to aid growth and not put on more constraints.

Action was most urgently required to change the current operation of the common agricultural policy and freeze the price of all commodities which were in surplus.

They must produce a system contributing to the EEC Budget to replace the present own resources system which expired shortly by a system which was progressive rather than regressive in its effect.

Since the snake system was set up six years ago, there were wider gaps in the inflation performance of the various European countries than then. Over the past 18 months one of the main causes of turbulence in Europe had been the weakness of the dollar.

Of the nine members of the EEC, only Ireland had higher growth than Britain. Three countries had higher inflation and five had balance of payment deficits. They had wider disparities between the performance in the major areas which affected exchange rates than at the time the snake was set up.

It would be a little absurd if all that emerged out of these discussions was something in all respects that was the same as the snake.

The essential difference we would require in a new exchange rate regime as compared with the snake (he said) is that it should impose similar obligations on the stronger and weaker countries. This is easier said than done.

In this search for an intervention system which would impose obligations to ac ton stronger countries, they were supported by the French, Italians and Irish. There must be a system by which what they called innocent debts could be frozen.

They could not join a system which did not include such elements, but these changes would not be sufficient by themselves. There must also be a commitment which was promised at Bremen to concerted action to achieve lower inflation and higher growth within the countries which were members of the system.

A paper on this subject was circulated to members of the Cabinet but when it entered the public domain it was described by *The Times* as embodying the advice given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to his colleagues on what they should do about the EMS. It was nothing of the sort.

The Government believed there were immense advantages in a stable exchange rate but this depended on the appropriate economic and monetary policies in the countries concerned. It could not be achieved by juggling on the exchange markets and by intervention.

No country could achieve stability in its exchange rate or determine its exchange rate even by the best domestic economic and monetary policies because every currency in the world was influenced by the movements of currencies outside its borders.

No country was master of its own exchange rate. It could achieve a degree of mastery in so far as it pursued appropriate economic and monetary policies.

But we do not have freedom here (he went on). If we want exchange rate stability the question we have to ask, in deciding whether or not we join the EMS, is whether we can get more stability at less cost inside the system than outside the system.

I must tell the House that unless there are movements on the part of some of those concerned in the areas I have described, I do not believe that a system so much like the snake as seems now to be in prospect would give us advantages commensurate with the disadvantages which we would risk by joining it.

On the other hand, if the changes which I have described and which the Government are pressing for are made in the exchange rate regime in the next few days—and many other countries besides ourselves are pressing for these changes—and if the Heads of government next week were to agree on the necessary commitment on concerted action and resource transfers, and if therefore the Government decided that it would be in Britain's interests to join the exchange rate regime, then the Government would submit this issue to Parliament for debate and, if necessary, a vote before the regime came into operation at the beginning of January.

I hope that allays the anxieties that some Labour MPs have expressed. (Interruptions.) The essence of democracy in our country is that the Government have to take repeatedly decisions on economic matters and then submit them to the view of the House and if the House rejects them the Government either resign or change their policies.

At present all the countries concerned were in conversation with one another and the negotiations were proceeding. He imagined they would come to a conclusion on Monday or Tuesday.

Whether Britain joned the exchange rate regime or not, they remained vitally concerned with the wider aspects of the EMS. Britain was determined to play a full part in the negotiations which were to follow on these aspects in the coming months and years.

These included action on higher growth and lower inflation; resource transfers to the less prosperous members of the Community and relations with the dollar and other currencies outside the Community. The Government would be deeply concerned with any proposals to realign exchange rates within the exchange rate regime.

There were important areas of disagreement left on the exchange rate regime. They would return to this problem in the House when conclusions had been reached by heads of governments next week and the British Government had been able to form a view.

I find (he said in reply to an intervention) it difficult to conceive a situation in which the Irish Punt broke its link with the British pound which did not require both Governments to introduce exchange controls.

This has been discussed between our two Governments. We have both reached this conclusion.

It does not (he continued) appear at the moment as if firm decisions are likely to be taken next week on anything except on an exchange rate regime, if indeed decisions are taken on that.

I hope it may be possible to unanimous decisions to be taken but there are wide differences between the countries concerned which have still to be removed.

An exchange rate regime, though it might, if properly constructed, make a contribution towards their common objectives was not in itself going to achieve those objectives. Achieving those objectives, which were steady growth, falling unemployment with fallin inflation was going to require them to adopt and stick to the appropriate domestic policy.

The Government had made it clear on many occasions they were giving overriding priority to conquering inflation. A stable pound could make a useful contribution to the conquest of inflation. The Government remained dedicated to those objectives whether they joined an exchange rate regime or not.

Strong case for participation from outset

Sir Geoffrey Howe, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs (East Surrey, C) said the Prime Minister and his colleagues had only themselves to blame for the fact that the country had nearly been excluded from the earry initiatives on the EMS. Cabinet ministers had struggled to outdo each other in their anti-Europeanism in a kind of primary campaign for the leadership of the Labour Pprty.

I unreservedly endorse the objective of establishing a zone of currency stability in Europe (he said) with the mainpurpose of reducing and finally eliminating inflation.

The preservation of the entire apparatus of exchange control was a nureaucratic hallmark of a society that had no confidence inits won economic management. What was more it was contrary to the Treaty of Accession.

The currency union between Britain and Ireland had existed for a long time and it would be a tragi cconsequence of the present negotiations of the two countries were to be divided by an immense apparatus of complicated exchange controls.

The Conservatives were attracted to the EMS scheme for one major reason. If it was well-designed, it would commit this country to a standard of monetary discipline including a firm commitment to the elimination of inflation of a style which had served Germany in the Community so well.

There should be no reason why a government really committed to conquering inflation and the restoration of monetary discipline should not be prepared to accede to the scheme.

By what they said in the Green Paper the Government were committing themselves to the prospect of exchange rate stability achieved by increasingly firm monetary discipline in this country. In that sense the prospect was entirely welcome. The most important elements about which there were questions for the Government were exchange rate stability and the conquest of inflation. Which was to be achieved first ?

The nation wanted to achieve a stable monetary system and continue the successful attack on inflation. The Government's position seemed to suggest that they were anxious to continue working against inflation for some time yet to get convergent inflationary performance and Britain's inflation rate down before they were prepared to accept the consequences of joining an exchange rate arrangement of the kind set out here. He would have hoped it would be possible to work towards both together, so long as it was accepted that there were bound to be parity changes in the system when it came into existence.

Had the arrangements for parity changes which were inevitable in the early exchanges been properly thought out, he would have thought it would be possible to move on both fronts together if they were committed first to a clear pattern, where the United Kingdom was concerned, of a progressively tightening monetary discipline. The suggestion was not that this should be done overnight but that there should be a firm commitment, pursued over several years, to declining rates of monetary growth leading to the prospect of reduced inflation in this country.

There was a need for proper and workable arrangements for parity changes, inevitable in the transition period, which ought to be undertaken with the minimum of formality, certainly with the minimum of spectacle and drama.

He hoped the Government would tell the House before reaching any conclusion on this matter about the arrangements they had in mind for parity changes within the system during the transitional period.

There is (he said) a very strong political case for our participation from the outset—(Conservative cheers)—in the construction of a system, provided it is properly designed and likely to be durable, to establish in Europe a non-inflacionary zone of monetary stability.

If the Chancellor was unable to get entry on the right terms there would be anxiety about ceding leadership of the new monetary system to a Franco-German axis. The danger of that was that it would seriously reduce Britain's power to achieve the very things the Chancellor said were necessary, including securing a reduction in the net transfer of resources. Chances of getting reforms in the CAP would be impaired.

There was a good case for accepting the system but there must be progressively more disciplined management of Britain's own money supply.

If we are unable or unwilling (he said) to proceed on these lines from the outset grave doubt is bound to be cast on the extent to which this Government are genuinely committed to the conquest of inflation.

Mr Douglas Jay (Wandsworth, Battersea, North, Lab) said the major issue was whether the United Kingdom should yet again go back to a regime of fixed exchange rates. Limits on freedom were involved.

Without the authority of Parliament, the Government had no right to had over currency reserves which were the property of the nation. When Britain joined the International Monetary Fund in 1945 a Bill was passed to authorize the Government to make such payments.

Mr Healey—There is no question in any case of that type of handing over of reserves to an international fund at this stage. All that has been agreed in principle is that negotiations would take place with a view to setting up a fund two years after the exchange rate regime came into effect.

If these negotiations were ever concluded and we were a party, we would need legislation in order to participate.

Rail talks on tunnel

British Rail are discussing with French Railways a proposal of their own for a Channel tunnel, but a report had not been received by the Department of Transport, Mr William Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport (Teesside, Stockton, Lab) said during questions. In due course, it might be a matter that the House might wish to consider.

Mr Albert Costain (Folkestone and Hythe, C)—Mr Rodgers appears to have made an announcement about the channel tunnel. What is he really up to ?

Mr Rodgers—The Government's position remains unchanged since the announcement made by the late Mr Anthony Crosland some years ago. This study has been taking place between British Rail and French Railways. It is their document and it is for them to decide what to publish and when.

On rail electrification, he said, there was a joint working party between British Rail and the department of Transport. The work involved was considerable, but as soon as a report became available, MPs would wish to be informed about it.

EEC heads of government to meet next week

Mr Frank Judd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, in a statement on EEC business in December, said :

Heads of State and Government will meet in the European Council in Brussels on December 4 and 5. At present six meetings of the Council of Ministers are proposed for the month.

The Budget Council will meet on December 5 to consider the budgetary implications of the decisions taken by Heads of Government on the regional development fund.

The Finance Council will meet on December 18 and will discuss the European Monetary System and any follow-up action necessary in the light of decisions reached at the European Council. It will also discuss the Commission's draft annual report on the economic situation in the Community and the Commission's annual economic review for 1978-79.

The Agriculture Council will meet on December 18 and 19 and is expected to have a preliminary exchange of views on the CAP price proposals for 1979-80, to consider further the wine market proposals and possibly matters concerning health and hygiene in the milk sector. No Fisheries Council has yet been arranged.

The Environment Council will meet on December 19 and will hold an additional meeting on December 18 to discuss environment policy generally. The council is expected to consider the pollution of groundwater by dangerous substances, pollution caused by the paper pulp industry, the quality of water for human consumption, bird conservation and the cost of pollution control.

The Foreign Affairs Council will meet on December 19 and will review any need for follow-up action arising from the European Council.

In addition the council is expected to discuss the Gatt multilateral trade negotiations ; current negotiations between the EEC and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance ; and those for a new EEC/ACP Lomé Convention ; review progress in the negotiations on Greek accession to the Community and resume its discussion of the internal and external aspects of the Community's steel policy.

The Times: emergency debate takes place today

The Speaker (Mr George Thomas) granted a request for an emergency debate tomorrow (Thursday) on the impending closure of *The Times*.

Calling Mr Patrick Cormack (South-West Staffordshire, C) to make the application, the Speaker said he received two applications in connection with *The Times*. He had received one at 8.30 this morning and another later, and was giving precedence to the 8.30 application.

Mr Cormack said he begged to move the adjournment of the House under Standing Order No 9 for the purpose of discussing a specific and urgent matter which should have urgent consideration —namely the impending closure of *The Times* newspaper.

I do not think I have got to show that the crisis at *The Times* is specific and important. The most famous daily and Sunday papers in the world, together with supplements of equal distinction, are approaching the most critical 24 hours in their long and distinguished history. If the presses stop tomorrow there is no saying when, or even whether, they will roll again.

The crisis itself and its possible consequences are incalculably important to everyone in this country for the death, or even lengthy silence, of any of these papers would diminish all of the freedoms we so rightly take for granted.

I would submit that here is a matter which this House, which depends so much on the continued existence of a healthy free press, should turn its attention to and it should do so urgently in the hope that a thorough discussion of the issues involved will make a positive contribution to the resolution of a problem which touches us all and those who sent us here.

The Speaker—Mr Cormack asked leave to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a specific and important issue that he thinks should have urgent consideration, namely the crisis in The Times newspaper and its serious consequences.

I listened with anxious care to him and I am satisfied that the matter raised by him is proper to be discussed under Standing Order No 9.

When the Speaker asked if Mr Cormack had the leave of the House, MPs from all sides of the House, including Mr Michael Foot, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House, and Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, stood to signify their agreement.

The Speaker said that the motion for adjournment would stand over until the commencement of public business tomorrow when a debate on the matter would take place for three hours.

Mr Max Madden (Sowerby, Lab), on a point of order, said later—I am sure there is widespread support for the agreement you have just given to the application for a discussion of the suspension as from midnight tomorrow of Times newspapers. I am sure also that you will agree that an intrinsic part of any such application is the urgency of the issue.

As there are only a few hours to go to the suspension of all Times newspapers and it would be most useful if the House could give a considered view to those who are vitally involved in this matter, I would be grateful if you could let us know if you have given any consideration in agreeing to the application for the debate to take place later today so that the House and ministers would have a full opportunity of expressing a point of view which hopefully would have a favourable influence on those involved in this dispute and hopefully avert suspension as from tomorrow night.

The Speaker—I gave a considerable amount of thought to the question of whether if I granted the debate I should grant it today rather than tomorrow.

The House has instructed me not to give reasons for my decisions, but I can assure Mr Madden that I gave serious thought to that question and decided on the debate tomorrow (Thursday).

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Debate on impending suspension of publication of Times newspapers; Merchant Shipping Bill, second reading.

House of Lords

Today at 3: Welsh Referendum Order. Public Health Laboratory Service Bill, second reading. Debate on apparent change in global weather patterns.

Repeal of Secrets Act heads subjects on which MPs want to legislate

The 20 backbench MPs who drew a place in the ballot for the right to introduce private members' Bills this session introduced the following Bills which were formally read a first time. They were set down for second reading on the following Fridays:

JANUARY 19

Official Information Bill to repeal section 2 of the Official Secrets Act, 1911, to create a public right of access to official information, and to make new provision in respect of the wrongful communication and handling of official information (Mr Clement Freud, Isle of Ely, L).

Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill to enable electors who are away on holiday at the time of a parliamentary election to vote by post or by proxy; to make further provision for the registration for electoral purposes of the wives and husbands of members of the armed forces and to provide for the correction of the register of electors (Mr Nicholas Edwards, Pembroke, C).

Handicapped .. and .. Deprived Children (Abolition of Corporal Punishment) Bill to forbid the use of corporal punishment in special schools for mentally and physically handicapped children and in community homes (Mr Bruce Grocott, Lichfield and Tamworth, Lab).

JANUARY 26

Indecent Displays (Control) Bill to make fresh provision with respect to the display, advertisement or distribution of indecent matter and to the use of machines for the viewing of indecent pictures (Mr Hugh Rossi, Haringey, Hornsey, C).

Homeworkers (Protection) Bill to amend the law to provide for the further protection of homeworkers and for the better enforcement of the law as so amended (Mr Frank White, Bury and Radcliffe, Lab).

National Heritage Fund Bill to provide for the establishment of The National Heritage Fund to be administered by trustees to assist non profitmaking organizations including public museums and local authorities concerned with the preservation of exceptional elemtnts of the national heritage (Mr Arthur Jones, Daventry, C).

Public Bodies (Appointments) Bill to regulate appointments to public bodies; to make provision for confirmation by Parliament of the appointment by Ministers of chairmen of public corporations and other boards of a commercial character; to provide to an annual Register of Offices to which appointments are made by Ministers and their holders; and to limit the number of offices that may be held by a person at one time (Mr Geoffrey Johnson Smith, East Grinstead, C).

Access to Commons and Open Country Bill to amend sections 193 and 194 of the Law of Property Act 1925; to clarify the meadning of the Commons Registrarin Act 1965; and to grant a right of public access to open country (as defined in the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 as amended by the Countryside Act 1968) (Mr Arthur Blenkinsop, South Shields, Lab).

FEBRUARY 2

Mental Health (Amendment) Bill to reduce the duration of authority for guardian ship and for the detention of patients for treatment; to amend the law on restrictions on discharge of patients and prisoners removed to hospital; and to repeal section 134 of the Mental Health Act 1959 (Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Chertsey and Walton, C).

Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons (Amendment) Bill to make further provision with respect to the welfare of chronically sick and disabled persons (Mr Edwin Wainwright, Colne Valley, Lab).

Heritage Aid Bill to make provision as respects historic buildings, conservation areas, housing action areas, and general improvement areas ; to amend section 101 and other related sections of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 (Mr Michael Morris, Northampton, South, C).

Supply of Goods (Amendment) Bill to amend the Sale of Goods Act 1893 and the Supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Act 1973 (Mr Donald Stewart, Western Isles, Scot Nat).

FEBRUARY 9

Children and Young Persons Act 1969 (Amendments) Bill to amend the law so as to give to magistrates the power to commit children and young persons to secure accommodation (Mr Roy Whitney, Eycombe, C).

British Nationality (Amendment) Bill to amend the law so as to extend to women the right to pass on United Kingdom citizenship to their children (Mrs Jill Knight, Birmingham, Edgbaston, C).

FEBRUARY 16

Employment Opportunities (Small Businesses) Bill to amend the law relating to employment (Mr Michael Grylls, North-West Surrey, C).

Licensed Premises (Exclusion of Certain Persons) Bill to empower the courts to make orders excluding certain categories of convicted persons from licensed premises (Sir George Young, Ealing, Acton, C, on behalf of Mr Anthony Grant, Harrow, Central, C).

Freedom of Information and Privacy Bill to further the full interchange of opinion in the United Kingdom by providing for greater personal access to official information and to safeguard the privacy of personal information collected and retained for official purposes; to make provision with respect to the keeping, disclosure, correction and dissemination of such information; and to make further provision for the content and accuracy of certain official documents (Mr Geoffrey Dodsworth, South-West Hertfordshire, C).

Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue Appeal Tribunals Bill to establish independent appeal tribunals in connexion with the administration of the Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue (Mr Norman Lamont, Kingston upon Thames, C).

FEBRUARY 23

Licensing (Amendment) Bill to amend the Licensing Act 1964 in relation to the grant of special hours certificates and the extension of existing on-licences to additional types of liquor (Mr Neville Trotter, Tynemouth, C).

Children Bill to remove the legal disabilities of children born out of wedlock (Mr James White, Glasgow, Pollok, Lab).

Views remain divided on merits of a Bill of Rights

House of Lords

The subject of a Bill of Rights would not simply go away Lord Allen of Abbeydale said in opening a debate on the House of Lords select committee report on a Bill of Rights.

He said that last February Lord Wade (L) moved the second reading of a Bill of Rights incorporating into the domestic law the provisions of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

The House accepted without a division that it should set up a select committee. The committee, after 17 meetings straddling two sessions, reported in May.

It unanimously agreed that if there were to be a Bill of Rights, it should be a bill based on the European Convention, although the committee agree that some changes would have to be made [illegible] of the United Kingdom in the form recommended by the majority of the Select Committee.

He said he did not claim that a statement of principle such as that contained in a Bill of Rights was a substitute for having a truly representative Parliament.

Nevertheless, it was recognized that there was a growing feeling that certain rights and principles of a fundamental nature called for special protection. That idea underlined the movement for some form of Bill of Rights.

One practical step forward would be to incorporate the European Convention into the country's domestic law.

Lord O'Hagan (C), for the Opposition, said the convention was part of international law. Britain was committed to it. Would it not be simpler and more fair for British citizens to have the chance of making complaints and having cases tried in this country with Britain's judges first before it was necessary to take the second step of going on to the European court ?

The Bill would be a minor and modest improvement in the cause of basic human liberty.

Lord Lloyd of Hampstead (Lab) said there was a tendancy in this country to become obsessive about civil rights and to be somewhat unmindful of the responsibility of self-restraint which it was necessary to couple with the exercise of rights in a mature democracy.

It was of far greater relevance to the present situation and the problems being faced to teach the citizen that the granting of valuable rights imposed obligations to refrain from abusing them, and to adopt a responsible attitude to the needs of the community.

He remained unrepentently of the view that this proposal would do virtually no good to anyone but it would entail serious consequences which would only increase the present problems.

Lady Elles (C) said it was evident that unless and until a system of administrative law was developed to protect the citizen from state encroachment of his fundamental freedoms and from state abuse of his fundamental rights there would be o means of guaranteeing protection to the individual.

Lord Scarman, a Lord of Appeal, said the administrative law would not be successfully reformed unless both the legislature and judges had a broad base of fundamental principle upon which to build and it was that which a Bill of Rights could produce in the country's law and it was that which was lacking.

Bishops introduced

The Bishop of Oxford and the Bishop of Chester were introduced.

Concessionary fares plan

Mr William Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, announced he was looking at the possibility of some form of national concessionary fare scheme.

I believe (he said) very much in the need for transferability. It should be possible for pensioners to visit their children or grandchildren wherever they may be and obtain the same benefits as they would do at home.

Mr Rodgers (Teesside, Stockton, Lab) told Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab) that he had had a great many representations about a national scheme of concessionary fares for retirement pensioners and the disabled.

Mr Canavan—It is a national disgrace that local authorities fail to take up the £20m of Government assistance which is available to subsidize concessionary transport costs. The worst offenders are Tory controlled councils.

Mr Rodgers—It is a national disgrace, or a local one, that a number of authorities do not provide any scheme at all for old people and the disabled. It is wrong. There is no need for it. We made clear over a year ago that resources were available under the rate support grant system.

To move to a national scheme of free fares would cost something over £200m on the best estimate.

Mr Roger Moate (Faversham, C)—Local authorities will still have to bear nearly 40 per cent of the cost of concessionary fare schemes and that at a time when the Government is urging them to keep rates down to the level of inflation.

Mr Rodgers—I agree ; in the present financial arrangements local authorities do have to find some money to contribute to concessionary fare schemes. This is a test of meanness ; some of them do and some of them don't.

EXHIBITIONS & LECTURES

ANTIQUE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. Mon.-Fri. 10-4, Sat. 10-1, until 1 Dec. Simon Kaye Ltd. 1's Albemarle St., W.1. 01-493 7958.

HARTNOLL & EYRE LTD. 5a, Duke St., St. James's S.W.1. 01-930-7800. In collaboration with Robert G. Sawers an exhibition of Japanese prints. THE FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN 21st Nov.-1st Dec., 7th Daily 10-5 p.m.

MUSEUM OF MANKIND, Burlington Gdns., W.1. The world's greatest collections from the tribal societies of five continents. Free film shows except Mondays, Weds., 10-5, Suns., 2.30-6. Adm. free.

ROBERT DOUWMA (PRINTS & MAPS) LTD., 103 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1. 01-636 4892 ITALIAN MINIATURES. From 27th November. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6.00, Sats. 10.00-1.00.

ROYAL ACADEMY. GOLD OF EL DORADO. Until 18 March. Mon.-Fri. 10-7, Sat. & Sun. 10-6, except Nov. 27, Nov.-1 Dec. & 15 Dec. 12 March. Adm. £1.20 & 60p. Suns. until 2.00p. Last adm. 1 hr before closing. CLOSED 24 & 25 Dec.

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-629 6176. DUTCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES FROM SCOTTISH COLLECTIONS. A Loan Exhibition in aid of the National Trust for Scotland. Until December 4. Entrance 1re Rop. and FRAGONARD DRAWINGS for Grenada Purpose. Until 15 December. Mon.-Fri. 9.00-5.30; Thurs. until 7.

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-629 6176. DRAWINGS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Until 22nd Dec. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30; Thursdays until 7.

BRITISH ILLUSTRATION 1800-1900 presented by Potter Books at Maas Gallery, 15a Clifford St., New Bond St., W.1., Nov. 27th-Dec. 9th.

BRITISH LIBRARY (in Brit. Museum), VOLTAIRE AND ROUSSEAU until 18 Feb. RUSSIAN FUTURIST BOOKS until 15 Feb. Weekdys. 10-5, Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BRITISH MUSEUM, Gainsborough and Reynolds. ISLAMIC PAINTING. Until 14 January. FROZEN TOMBS. Culture and Art of the Ancient Tribes of Siberia. Until 23 Jan. Weekdys. 10-5, Suns. 2.30-6. Admiss. free.

BROWSE & DARBY, 19 Cork St., W.1. John Selway, Circus Pictures. Norman Adams, Flower Pictures.

CHAUCER FINE ARTS, Chaucer and Van Dam Galleries, 25 Pimlico Road, S.W.1. 01-730 3972. OLD MASTER PAINTINGS. Until 21 December. Mon.-Fri. 10-6, Sat. 10-1.

COURTAULDS INSTITUTE GALLERIES, Woburn Sq., W.C.1. 580 1015. The Permanent Collections of Impressionist and Post-Impressionist paintings and Old Masters. Exhibition: AUGUSTUS JOHN: STUDIES FOR COMPOSITIONS (opening tomorrow Friday, 1st Dec.). Mon.-Sat. 10.00-5.00, Sun. 2.00-5.00. Free.

COVENT GARDEN GALLERY, Christmas Exhibition. 250 Impressive Watercolours for the modest collector. 20 Russell Street, W.C.2.

DAVID CARRITT LIMITED, 15 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.1. Seven 19th Century Drawings and Watercolours. Until 15 December. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.

RONNARD, Drawings for o28-EN FINE ART SOCIETY, 148 New Bond St., W.1. 01-629 5116. Last Week.

GERALD NORMAN GALLERY, 8, Duke St., St. James's, S.W.1. CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION. 19th c. Watercolours for a most original gift. Until 22nd Dec. W/days 10-5.30, Sat. 10-1 p.m.

GOLDSMITHS HALL, FOSTER LANE, E.C.2. TOUCHING GOLD AND SILVER. 500 years of Hallmarks. Until November 30th. Free entry, 10.30-3 p.m., Not Sundays.

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"UNDOUBTEDLY THE FUNNIEST SHOW IN TOWN."—Sunday Express. LIMITED SEASON—LAST WEEK

VAUDEVILLE, c.c. 836 9988. Prevs. Mon., Tue. 8 p.m. Opns. Wed. 7p.m. Subs. 8.
PATRICK GARLAND'S Adaptation of THOMAS HARDY'S
UNDER THE GREENWOOD TREE
"A joy to watch" BBC.

VICTORIA PALACE. C.C. 828 4735/6 Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2.45
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ANNIE
"BLOCK-BUSTING SMASH HIT MUSICAL."—DAILY MAIL.

WAREHOUSE. Donmar Theatre, Covent Garden. Box Office 836 6808. Royal Shakespeare Co. Tonight & Tomor. 8.00 Peter Flannery's SAVAGE AMUSEMENT A striking and vibrant piece of theatre"—S. Express. Adv. bkgs. Aldwych.

THE ARTS

When cinemagoers got the news but not the politics

Newsfront (a)
Screen on the Hill

Hitler—A Career (a)
Classic, Oxford Street

Germany in Autumn
Scala

Ben Travers season
National Film Theatre

Once there were newsreels in the cinema; but a whole generation has grown up since then, happily unaware how awful they were. The pictures were often good enough: the best cameramen were daredevils; and there are horrifying tales of the feats and skulduggery employed to be first with a good scoop.

In 1934, for instance, Gaumont-British had an exclusive franchise to film the England-Australia Test series and so built a great barricade around Trent Bridge to keep out pirates. Undaunted, the rivals built scaffolding above the fence, whereupon Gaumont-British raised a captive balloon to obstruct their view. The pirates thereupon cut the balloon loose, to the joy of all Nottingham.

But the hard-won pictures were always subject to the companies' editorial policies, which were to make their newsreels as bland and inoffensive to the patrons of the ninepennies (or, rather, to the cinema proprietors) as could be. Hence the too-well-remembered collections of dog shows, fashion parades, novelty motor cars, extravagant hats and politicians arriving home at Croydon, all commented upon with grating facetiousness and jolly jingoism.

Jonathan Lewis and Elizabeth Taylor-Mead, researching their film *Before Hindsight*, which deals with the attitudes of British newsreels between the wars, disinterred a fair example of the newsreels' stunning but studied political unawareness. A Paramount report on the erection in 1933 of a huge Nazi flag on a mountain overlooking Austria ends with shots of laughing girls in national dress dancing with armed brownshirts. The comment is: "Governments come and go but the picturesque life of this Alpine country has scarcely changed through the centuries".

The unawareness was not entirely accidental. As late as 1943 the parliamentary private secretary to the Ministry of Information said in reply to a question that he shared his "noble friend's dislike of the intrusion of politics into newsreels, which offer little scope for genuine discussion".

Philip Noyce's *Newsfront*, which must be reckoned among the best half-dozen films of the year, and certainly the outstanding feature debut, is set among the people who were making newsreels in Australia, in circumstances not so very different, between 1948 and 1956. Two rival companies, Cinetone and Newsco (the real-life Australian originals were Cinesound and Movietone) battle to record the passing show of Australian history: the great migrant influx of 1948; the election of Robert Menzies, who was to set the political tone of the country for 17 years; the Redex cross-country car trial; Mr Nixon's visit, as American Vice-President, to Australia; the great Maitland floods; rock and roll; the great rabbit plagues; the rise of McCarthy era red scares; the 1956 Olympics. The rivalry of the two companies ceases only when television forces them into a doomed defensive alliance.

The film is written by Noyce from a screenplay by Bob Ellis and a concept by David Elphick, who was producer of the film. It is distinguished by the enormous technical ingenuity with which it combines actual newsreel footage of the period with fiction material—an ingenuity seen at its most notable in the staging of a dramatic incident in the Maitland floods. Through this complex interweaving, however, the film achieves a still more subtle integration of history and the individual. Against the panoramic background of great events, individuals and private problems, are picked out; and the process of creating newsreels seems to symbolize their efforts to come to terms with the larger affairs of history.



Newsfront: Bill Hunter and assistant, Chris Haywood

The central figure is Len Maguire, Cinetone's chief cameraman, a man doggedly loyal to the principles of an old-fashioned Marxist humanist. He has a young wife of narrow Catholic views and an opportunist brother; and to those family anxieties is added the constant demands for compromise from the commercial newsreel company. In the final scene Len rises to a sort of heroic grandeur. The end of his work and his world is in sight; events in Hungary have tried the political faiths of a lifetime; but he walks off still his own man, still neither compromised nor defeated.

Len is an outstanding performance by Bill Hunter, the kind in which "acting" is undetectable. The whole film, though, demonstrates the excellence, within its own characteristic idiom, of Australian film acting. It is worth noting in particular a scene where Len and his estranged wife (Angela Punch) meet, and both, without acknowledging it, consider and dismiss the possibility of reconciliation. The surface dialogue is brief and commonplace; but through the words, and what is left unsaid, and the playing, the scene conveys extreme subtlety of sentiment. Philip Noyce is one of the most substantial new talents of the Australian cinema miracle.

The British attitude to newsreels in the Thirties was not a universal one. Hitler took a keen interest in the newsreel and its propaganda value. From the earliest days the activities of the National Socialists were captured on film, not in the catch-as-catch-can haphazard way of English news films but with all the technical care of fiction films.

Joachim C. Fest and Christian Herrendoerffer's *Hitler eine Karriere*—based on Fest's own book, *Hitler*—collects together an extraordinary 157-minute assembly of Nazi news film, gathered from all the main archives of the world, and filled out with such choice items as Eva Braun's home colour movies of happy times at Berchtesgaden.

The film follows Hitler's career from the early years to the apogee of the Thousand-year Reich. The dictator was, according to the West German film-maker, Hans Jurgen Syberberg, who has made a close study of him, the greatest film-maker. The huge parades and processions and demonstrations are choreographed with the precision of a Busby Berkeley and impeccably recorded: the reaction shots of the grateful populations of Berlin—or Vienna or Prague as the case may be—are filmed and cut in with the precision of a feature film.

The film was released in Germany last year to great controversy; and there seems some justice in the charges that *Hitler eine Karriere* plays up too readily to the unnerving wave of Hitler nostalgia in present-day Germany.

Deutschland im Herbst is an attempt to come to terms with a newer Germany. The title is a reference to Heine's *Deutschland, ein Wintermächen*; but the autumn in question is the autumn of 1977 and of the Schleyer kidnapping and murder, the springing of Kapler from his Italian gaol, the Mogadishu hijacking and the deaths of the terrorists in Stammheim.

It is a collaboration by 11 young or youngish German directors, notably R. W. Fassbinder, Alexander Kluge, Volker Schloendorff and Edgar Reitz, and two writers, Heinrich Böll and Peter Sternbach, and was intended as a collective reflection. The result, almost inevitably, is rather a collection of reflections, having little cohesion or real coherence. Trying to deal with the contradictions of contemporary Germany, it ends up only contradictory. A rather soft, romantic view of terrorism runs counter to the running motto of the film: "The atrocities reach a point where it no longer matters who commited them. They should stop."

The film explores historical connexions. The Mayor of Stuttgart, called on to decide how the Stammheim three should be buried (there are hysterical demands that the bodies should be shoved in the sewers) is the son of Marshal Rommel; and the film recalls the irony that the elder Rommel was poisoned by the state and then honoured with a state funeral.

Styles and approaches vary. Fassbinder's major contribution is a passage of autobiography. In conversation his mother reveals her belief in benevolent despotism: in more intimate domestic scenes with his lover, (who was to kill himself shortly after this) he shows himself the not-at-all-benevolent despot.

The writer Böll provides a satirical playlet about the banning of a television *Antigone* as being, in the conditions of Germany in 1977, a possible incitement to terrorism. Fiction is mixed with documentary coverage of the decorous funeral of Schleyer, and the chaotic burial of the terrorists in a cemetery overrun with press men and threatened with flooding.

Returning to the Thirties, should you feel like revisiting the lost world of Clumpton-on-Sea and Maiden Blotton, or the stately grace of Wrotten Abbey, the National Film Theatre is offering a whimsically nostalgic series of Ben Travers farces. Most of these film adaptations were directed by Tom Walls, and were (as I remember them) primitive—unashamedly filmed theatre, often technically woeful.

But Travers's craft, directly descended from Pinero, and the craftiness of his dialogue are indestructible. In the old Aldwych company, too—Robertson Hare, Ralph Lynn and Walls himself as the perfect Mad Hatter's Party, and Mary Brough as Red Queen—Travers found his perfect interpreters, and wrote to suit them.

David Robinson

THEATRES

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1 DEATH ON THE NILE (A), Wk. & Sun 3.20, 6.20, 9.20.
2 DEATH ON THE NILE (A), Wk. & Sun 2.00, 6.00, 8.00.
ACADEMY 1, 437 2981, Ingmar Bergman's THE SERPENT'S EGG (X). Progs. 1.20, 3.55, 6.05, 8.35.
ACADEMY 2, 437 6123, Alain Resnais's PROVIDENCE (X). Progs. 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40. 30th Wk.
ACADEMY 3, 437 8819, Goretta's THE LACE MAKER (AA). Progs. 1.15, 3.40, Sat./Sun. 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.
CAMDEN PLAZA (opp. Camden Town Tube) 485 2443. Tim MOORE DYLAN FILM "RENALDO & CLARA" (AA) with BOB DYLAN & JOAN BAEZ IN 4 TRACK STEREO. Progs. 2.50 & 7.20 daily. 12TH WEEK.
COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. 734 8416. CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE THIRD KIND (A) presented in 70mm Sep. perfs. Wks. 2.00, 5.00, 8.15. Sun. 4.00, 7.30.
CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737 YOU LAUGHED AT HIS AFFAIR . . . NOW LAUGH AT HERS
PARDON MON AFFAIR TOO," (A) (English Subtitles). Film at 2.0 (not Sun.), 4.05, 6.30, and 8.40.
DOMINION, Tott. Crt. Rd. 580 9562 THE SOUND OF MUSIC (U). Feature Times 2.45, 7.45. Sun. 5.00, 8.30.
EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last eve. perf. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (not late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon. to Sat.) or by post. No telephone bookings.
GREASE (A) sep. progs. daily 2.30 (matinee), 6.00 (1st eve.), 8.30 last eve.).
NOW RITZ, Leicester Square.
COMA (AA). Sep. prog. daily 1.00, 3.50, 6.40, 9.30.
GATE CINEMA, Notting Hill, 221 0220/727 3750. Agnes Varda's ONE SINGS, THE OTHER DOESN'T (AA) Progs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. LAST 7 DAYS. THE LONG GOODBYE (X) and THIEVES LIKE US (X) 11.00 p.m.
LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 6252). THE THIRTY-NINE STEPS (A). Sep. progs. 11.30, 1.50, 4.00, 6.10, 8.20, 10.30. Sun. 3.30, 7.45. Extra 8.10 prog. and Weekends. Late Night Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45 p.m.
ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771). MIDNIGHT EXPRESS (X). Sep. progs. Dly. at 1.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.30 p.m. Late show Fri., Sat. & Sun. doors open 11.15 p.m. prog. at 11.45 p.m. All seats bkble.
ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). EYES OF LAURA MARS (AA). Sep. progs. Dly. doors open 2.00, 4.45, 7.45. Late show Fri. & Sat. doors open 11.15 p.m.
ODEON MARBLE ARCH, W.2. (723 2011/2). REVENGE OF THE PINK PANTHER (A). Progs. Cont. 2.15, 8.15. Late Night Show Sat. 11.15 p.m.
ODEON ST. MARTINS LANE.—HOME OF DISNEY MOVIES.—PETE'S DRAGON (U). For Info. 240 6071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. progs. Dly. 2.30, 5.45, 8.50. Special Show Sat. 11.15 p.m.
PARIS PULLMAN, South Ken. 373 5898. Krzysztof Zanussi's CAMOUFLAGE (AA). Progs. 5.00, 8.15.
PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4, off Piccadilly Circus 437 1234. Advance booking facilities now at Empire, Leicester Square. No telephone bookings.
1 THE GREEK TYCOON (AA)— Sep. progs. daily 1.35, 3.45, 6.00, 8.35.
2 WATERSHIP DOWN (U). Sep. progs. daily 1.05 (not Suns.). 3.00, 4.55, 6.50, 8.50.
3 SATURDAY NIGHT FEVER Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.). 3.25, 5.55, 8.25.
4 HEAVEN CAN WAIT (A). Sep. progs daily 1.50 (not Suns.) 4.05, 6.15, 8.40.
PHOENIX EAST FINCHLEY 883 2855 John Carpenter's ASSAULT ON PRECINCT 13 (X) Progs. 4.00, 6.10, 8.20. Ends 2nd Dec.
PRINCE CHARLES, Lic. Sq. 437 8181. Wajerian Borowczyk's THE BEAST London X Sep. perfs. Dly. (Inc. Sun) 2.10. Late show Fri. & Sat., 11.15. Seats bookable. Lic'd bar.
SCREEN ON THE HILL 435 3566 (Belsize Pk. Tube)
PARTLY NOVICE
NEWSFRONT (A)
2.40, 4.50, 7.00, 9.10.
One of the best films I have seen this year.—Times.
Adv. Book.
STUDIO 1 & 4, Oxford Circus. 437 3300
1: Jill Clayburgh, Alan Bates in Paul Mazursky's AN UNMARRIED WOMAN (X). Progs. 1.05, 3.30, 6.00, 8.35. Late show Sat. 10.50.
4: Agatha Christie's DEATH ON THE NILE (A). Sep. Perfs. Dly. 2.15, 5.15, 8.15. Late Show Sat. 11.15. Seats Bkble.

(continued on page 8)

CHRISTMAS AT THE GAUMONT THEATRE SOUTHAMPTON
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Me, I'm Afraid of Virginia Woolf
London Weekend (Saturday)

Michael Ratcliffe

Scene: the Polytechnic canteen in the dead watch before seven o'clock class. Mother and son, 35, mutually invincible across one table and, at another, a carrot-haired troll rubbing yoghurt off her blouse. Mother, briefly on the ropes after being bitterly reproached for calling her son Trevor, sees the chance to hit back.

Is that your girl fried?

She is a girl who is a friend, Mother, not a girl friend.

What's her name? (With contempt) Shirley?

Wendy.

(Quick as a flash and grim alike with certain victory and disgust.) Same thing.

With the conversation turning (I forget how) to Lesbianism and Auntie Phyllis's nerves during the Blitz, Trevor enacts a swift, if crude, revenge, and Mrs Hopkins, after contriving to suggest that the former is yet one more of the arcane perks available only to those, like himself, with education, and failing to distract the troll from her yoghurt, sweeps out.

For one second, the Lecturer in English Literature and author of "Culture and Expropriation in the Novels of E. M. Forster" is free, but Wendy moves fast. "Live, Trevor!" she cries several hours later, as he stubbornly fails to kindle the fey meanderings with which she delays the weekly approach to joyless coupling in her bed. "Why did they have to wade through this every time?" muses the dismayed narrative voice of Alan Bennett over the scene, "other people got foreplay".

Don't laugh too loud at Bennett's rueful romance of life on the yearning fringes of Halifax or you will, quite literally, miss the next joke. Me, I'm Afraid of Virginia Woolf, one of the most touching and certainly the funniest play I have seen this year, is the first of six snapped up by LWT when the BBC, so Bennett told Nicholas Wapshott in Monday's Times, incredibly turned them down. Four, including this one, are directed by Stephen Frears, one by Lindsay Anderson (his first for TV) and one by Giles Foster: they will be transmitted at intervals through the winter (the second on December 16).

Romance? Very much so. In Bennett's dramatic world the men may be pathetic and devious bores and boors, but the women are frequently hell. The overwhelming Wendy is certainly no match for cool Skinner, the bright and provocative yobbo whose scepticism and dazzling smile rout the complacency of his classmates and turn the amazed Trevor's life in directions where it should clearly have been turned for the past 15 years.

This play offers so many things: the Northener middle-class mind in both realism and farce, the path to a sentimental education and a gentle but firm text on the importance of not being earnest. It is typical of Bennett's broad sympathies that whilst Trevor is about to test the orthodoxies of Bloomsbury against the facts of his own experience, we are left feeling that in the end, despite the graffiti and the rude jokes about them, the old mentors will not fail.

Frears and Bennett's cast is worthy of them. Neville Smith (plus the playwright's incomparable voice-over) perfectly depicts a blank space being gradually coloured in, and the authenticity of Thora Hird as Trevor's mother is terrifying and tremendous. There isn't a weak link, in fact, and on all sides the cheering prospect of English character-actors—Frank Middlemas, Hugh Lloyd, Carol Macready, Gillian Martell—working in top gear with a writer whose language and individuality they relish. Watch them.

The Machine Wreckers
Half Moon

Irving Wardle

This is not a bad moment for reviving Ernst Toller's pre-war blockbuster on Ned Lud and the new technology, and the show will need no recommendation to specialists in German stage history and the history of our own Workers' Theatre movement.

But its main interest is as one of the very few non-Brechtian plays of the 1920s to appear in London for many years (the National's plans for reviving Kaiser having gone down the drain), and given the stylistic care of Tim Albery's production it offers a splendid occasion for putting "our-moded Teutonic expressionism" to the test: is it really as ridiculous as selective academic qu

Fashion: 1

by Prudence Glynn

Janus

Not long ago I was rash enough to make a promise to fall down in a faint if anyone mentioned the words "retrospective" or "nostalgia" to me *à propos* current fashion. It looks like being a week at the horizontal. Biba has opened again, I have discovered a designer who believes in simplicity and quality, a knitter who makes everything by hand to patterns of the Forties and Fifties, and a shop designed expressly to please the men who buy expensive clothes for the ladies in their lives. None of this, however, convinces me that fashion is only looking back and not forward. After all, there is going to be a night club opened on the roof of Derry and Toms. . . .

Biba, haven of the personalized shopper at the turn of the decade, has re-opened at 22 Conduit Street, W1. Barbara Hulanicki, the inventive genius of the original, is still out in Rio and has nothing to do with the new venture, which is the work of her sister who, just to confuse you, was the one called Biba. Sequinned handbags, lamé blazers, crêpes in sludge colours, hair slides, jewelled masks, teeny beany masks, all is recreated in devoted Biba style, and the devotees were packing the shop.

The designer I have discovered is Victor Edelstein (83-84 Longacre, WC2, telephone 01-836 3392; stocked at Lucienne Phillips, Chic of Hampstead, Robell of Baker Street) who makes just simply beautiful pure silk crêpe de chine dresses. As any expert will know, to make in crêpe de chine allows little room for mistakes, and Edelstein makes none. Classic, elegant and infinitely desirable. He was trained at St Martins School of Art, and by coincidence worked at Biba when it was in Church Street, Kensington. A stint with Christian Dior, London, gave him the expertise to start up on his own two seasons ago.

Betti Shaw is betrayed by her windows, which cause passers-by to mistake her shop (56 Chiltern Street, London, W1, telephone 01-935 2404) for a massage parlour and regular customers to take fright. I must say that I find the yards of pink tulle and the discreet screens misleading, for inside this tiny boutique you can find, and have made, some of the most original and stylish clothes in London. They are very expensive, or rather, I should say that they cost a lot of money, since expensive implies that they are not value.

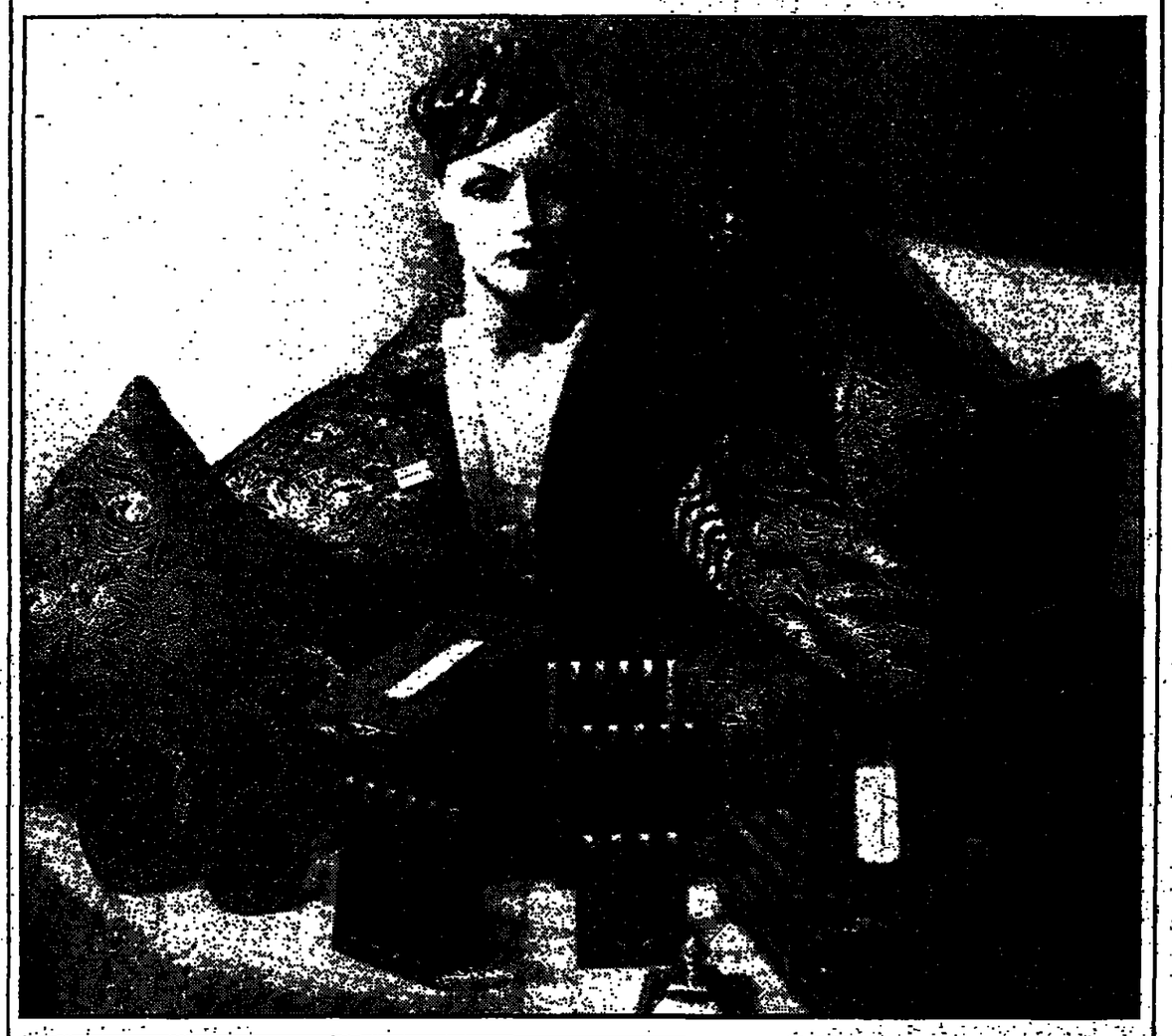
Betti Shaw has a small workroom of the highest quality and I have yet to see better tailoring. Many women like the tailored look but hate the masculinity of the cut you usually find. Betti Shaw's tailor cuts skirts which curve, waistcoats which fit as neatly as a robin's and the most beautiful jackets which actually accommodate a bust. Most of the designs are one off because the fabric is so special. My favourites: a green velvet evening dress ruched all over with a cream gathering, and a magnificent evening suit, cut to within an inch of your life in cheviot worsted with the lapels embroidered in silver bugle beads.

"I'm just a glorified outworker", says Sandra Hyer, designer and co-proprietor of Hyerarchy. She is too modest. Starting 18 months ago with her husband "tipped into the business" she now numbers her hand knitters in hundreds, can claim an export ratio of 80 per cent and makes very, very nice knitted clothes. They do look back in fashion, because that is what her customers—primarily Ralph Lauren of New York, who was mentioned on this page recently—want. "I'm not really a designer. I work with the buyers. I'll take along an idea. They may like it, and for instance Harrods will order in dozens. Or they may want a lot changed. I'm not too grand to change. I believe in giving the customer what they want.

"A slipover takes about six weeks to knit, by hand. It does sound slow but the interesting thing is how much involved the knitters have become. How do I find them? By publicity for my work and by word of mouth. Many of them are pensioners, or young wives with children who cannot be left."

Hyerarchy is at 62 Wynchgate, Southgate, London, N14, telephone 01-886 2625.

So why do I say that fashion is not retrospective? Because the next decade I think will be ruled by movement. Dance will be the motivating force in fashion—hence all the legs currently coming into view in the most subtle ways. Disco is one end of the spectrum, with maximum expression of individuality and athleticism. Jogging is the other end, so look out for a new generation of sports clothes by designers such as Venessa Keegan and Fred Spurs. Somewhere in the middle come you and I in graceful, pretty dresses (sorry about the cobwebs on the adjectives) and somewhere else in the middle comes amazing fancy dress clothes by designers such as Paul Peacock which require the wearer to stand still and be admired to an accompaniment of what is called robot music. Without doubt, fashion is facing both ways.





The new Biba shop
at 22 Conduit Street, London, W1
Above: Punk meets prin
and fashion looks both ways.
Top: Comforting nostalgia,
a display at Biba which makes the
last five years fade away.
Photographs by David Jones

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Fashion: 2

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Serge Krougikoff

SPORT

Cricket

England resist temptation to play extra fast bowler in first Test

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Brisbane, Nov 29

The one thing upon which all Test cricketers are agreed is that nothing the game has to offer can compare with playing for one's country. The thoughts, therefore, even of those who have chosen to seek their fortune with Mr Packer, will be centred upon Brisbane's Woolloongabba ground when the first Test match between England and Australia starts there on Friday.

"There is no other occasion", Jack Nicklaus said at Muirfield in 1973, "when I feel so proud or so nervous as when I step on the tee in the Ryder Cup." Tracey Austin said after being beaten earlier this month in the Wightman Cup: "I guess it had a lot to do with a new kind of pressure." Yesterday's "spectacular" at the Sydney Cricket ground—the "great con-trick" as one newspaperman has called it this morning—though devastatingly effective in its way, had none of the natural tension of a Test match or of the Ryder Cup or the Wightman Cup.

It is, then, a different sort of cricket that we return to now, in which rivalry has no need to be contrived. You will not hear anyone saying in Brisbane, as a former Australian cricketer now with World Series Cricket said to me in Sydney last night, "We need Australia to lose some wickets, to make a better finish of it." Australians, anyway, believe they will lose in Brisbane, more I think because they underrate their own side than overrate England's.

Among the England team named this evening are eight players who have been victorious over more famous Australian sides than this latest one. They bowl well enough to have won nine of their last 17 Test matches—against Australia, New Zealand and Pakistan—and to have lost only one of them. They are as good a fielding side day in and day out as England can ever have had. Their batting, though, is more vulnerable. Too often for comfort they find themselves 20 for two or 50 for three.

For the first time since Greg Chappell's losing side in England defected in such numbers to Mr Packer, Australia will be sensing out without an old hand at the helm. Until now the new school have had Simpson to look after them. The captaincy has passed from Simpson to Yallop, who is one of five specialist batsmen, all in their early or middle twenties, with the advantage of a torrid West Indian tour behind them.

After some hesitation Wood and Toohey have signed the contracts which give the Australian Cricket Board first call on their services for this Australian season and the next. There is enough money (conceivably over £20,000 a year) to be made from holding a regular place in the Australian side to provide their best players with a handsome living, from cricket alone. With a job thrown in—Toohey, for example, works for the brewery that bears his name—Australia's "establishment" cricketers have the chance these days to become rich.



Hurst: could cause England some early problems

The pitch for Friday is thickly grassed. All this week it has been growing fast, having been dressed as recently as last Friday and regularly watered since. Now that the curator at the Gabba no longer bares it with a scythe as he would have done until not many years ago, it seems sure to start "green". I can envisage the side batting first having a difficult time on the first day, whether it be England against Hogg and Hurst or Australia against Willis, Old and Botham. With the pitch as it is, England thought, if only briefly, of discarding Miller and including Hendrick or Lever.

England have not won in Brisbane since 1936-37. Of the eight Test matches played here since the war they have lost five and drawn three. As though it was only last week, I can hear the rain pounding down in the middle of the night in 1950-51 on to an uncovered pitch after England had done marvellously well to bowl Australia out on the first day for 228. That was the last Test match ever to be played on one of Australia's notorious "sticky" wickets. In one abbreviated day's cricket England subsequently declared at 68 for seven, before Australia in their second innings declared at 32 for seven, and England going in again made 30 for six.

How we suffered, too, in 1954-55, when Australia, having been put in to bat, declared at 601 for eight and won by an innings and 154 runs: in 1958-59 when, with a fistful of household names, England lost to an emerging Australian side by eight wickets, and again four years ago, when Thomson came to light. Without any previous reputation Thomson battered England to the first of several painful defeats.

On Friday a new era begins. Where cricket is going no one can be sure. In a gullible world I may be in a minority, but to me a proper Test match, however dour, is preferable to numerous night charades. One day, perhaps, the two will live happily together.

ENGLAND (in batting order): G. Boycott, G. A. Gooch, D. W. Randall, M. J. Brearley (captain), D. I. Gower, G. Miller, I. T. Botham, R. W. Taylor, P. H. Edmonds, C. M. Old, R. G. D. Willis. Twelfth man: J. K. Lever.

AUSTRALIA (from): G. J. Cosier, G. Wood, P. M. Toohey, G. Yallop (captain), K. J. Hughes, P. H. Carlson, T. Laughlin, B. Yardley, J. A. Maclean, R. Hogg, A. G. Hurst, J. D. Higgs.

Kent prices may rise

Members of Kent, the winners of last season's county championship and Benson and Hedges Cup, may have to pay more to watch their side next year.

The club has called a special general meeting to review subscriptions for next year, and, if thought fit, revise them. The present basic single membership at Kent is £8, which the club say is probably the lowest in the country.

WSC caught out by size of night crowd

Sydney, Nov 29.—Cricket followers were on their best behaviour at the second World Series Cricket night game at the Sydney Cricket Ground here today. The scene was in direct contrast to last night when an estimated 50,000 crowd at the opening match sometimes got out of hand. There were fist and beer-can fights on the infamous Hill and regular invasions of the pitch.

Thirteen people were arrested by police, who admitted that they were unprepared for such a large crowd. Today WSC, worried about the trouble, brought in extra police, and private security staff were also increased.

Sydney Cricket Ground officials restricted the amount of liquor allowed into the ground. With tonight's crowd only about half of last night's, there were no ugly incidents.

An Australian XI beat a World XI on faster scoring rate in the 50-over international Cup match. A heavy thunderstorm just before 9 pm ended the game early, but by then the Australians had the match within their grasp after an entertaining display. WSC officials were happy with the attendance.

The Australians scored 222 for six in 50 overs: the World XI could manage only 99 for four off 30.3 overs in reply before the rain started. Greg Chappell and Wessels opened the Australian innings with a brisk partnership of 45 and useful contributions from Ian Chappell, Davis, Hookes, Trevor Chappell and Rod Marsh followed.

Ian Chappell won the man of the match award for a glorious 66, including nine fours, in 83 minutes off 67 balls.

Scoring: Australian XI [illegible] for 6 (I. Chappell [illegible], G. Chappell 1, D. Hookes [illegible], T. Chappell 2, R. Marsh [illegible], World XI [illegible] for 4 (Zaheer [illegible], Rice 25, Malcolm [illegible], I. Chappell 1 for 21, [illegible]). Australian XI [illegible] runs an over on faster scoring rate—Reuter.

Steele may be new captain at Derby

David Steele, England's successful answer to the bouncers of the Australians and West Indies in 1975 and 1976, may be the captain of Derbyshire in succession to Eddie Barlow, who has returned to Soth Africa. Northamptonshire have given them permission to approach him.

"Every effort has been made to persuade Steele to stay with us," Peter Arnold, Northamptonshire's chairman, said. "But he wishes to take the chance of discussions with Derbyshire, so permission has been given."

Steele, grey-haired and bespectacled, became a hero when he stood firm against Lillee and Thomson, then Holding, Daniel and Roberts, Northamptonshire offered him their captaincy at the time but he turned it down, saying that he wanted to concentrate on his efforts as a player.

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ME, I'M AFRAID OF VIRGINIA WOOLF, will be the first of the six new plays by Alan Bennett to be premiered by LWT, this Saturday on ITV.

...Four other new LWT programmes for the ITV network started this Autumn...



BRUCE FORSYTH'S BIG NIGHT, the new look for Saturday night on ITV with comedy, music, games, stars and Bruce Forsyth.



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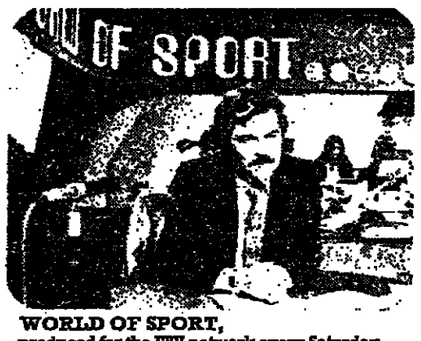
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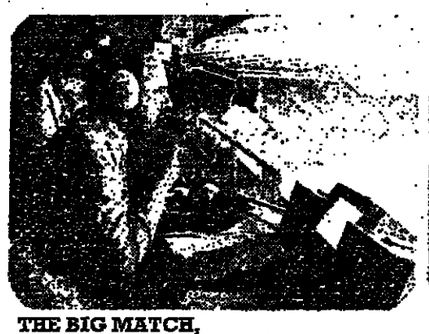


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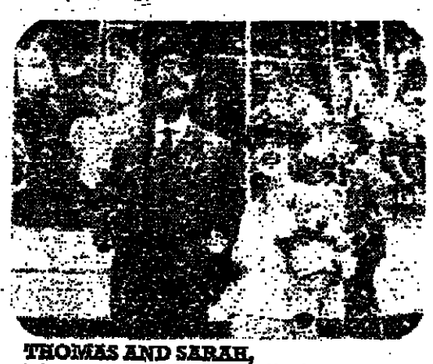


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LWT London Weekend Television

SPORT

Football

The night the Czechs bounced off Shilton

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

England 1 Czechoslovakia 0

Marvellous saves from Peter Shilton kept England from being overrun by the European champions, Czechoslovakia, at Wembley last night. He held the Czechs at bay, as England's much changed team tried without much success to find an understanding.

Yet England could not have wished for a warmer reception on a numbingly cold night when a dusting of snow covered most of the frozen pitch and both goalkeepers sensibly protected themselves from blue, raw knees with track suits. The feeling of fresh interest and new enthusiasm from the crowd of 92,000 was positive and a measure of the manager's progress towards his objectives. England, unfortunately, failed to fulfil the expectancy.

None of this overcame England's immediate problem, which was to unite as a team. They struggled to find rhythm and understanding; neither did they come to grips with the difficult pitch. So the Czechs took the initiative, and retained it with a determination not often seen from visiting sides so early in a match. They were assisted by England's nervous habit of failing to be sure of their passes and even in the first 15 minutes they had Shilton on his toes.

Stroking the ball neatly through midfield the Czechs forced England back much farther than they expected to go and worried the new defence from the beginning. Masny, one of the known danger men, brought Shilton slithering across the goal to hold a low, menacing shot.

Another of the fine European championship winning team of two years ago, Nehoda, was quick to maintain the momentum. Breaking away down the right side, he chose to shoot towards the far post when a pass to the unmarked Stambacher would surely have brought a goal. Nehoda was to become a nagging threat on the firmer, right side of the pitch and Cherry was fully extended to keep him under control.

When Nehoda again escaped, this time after Cherry had given the ball away, he preferred to find Stambacher whose shot Shilton saved, with some difficulty. The crowd, so keen and eager at the start, sensed that this was not likely to be a match affording England opportunities to squirm out of difficulties and tear into counter attacks in the manner of recent matches. The Czechs were bold and exciting. They were quick to retreat when England did breakaway but far from defensive in attitude. They closed in on Keegan, knowing his capabilities; kept men between Woodcock and goal to stop his line of attack, and kept Barnes from reaching the line.

It could not have been improved as a demonstration of sound planning. The result was that Coppell, Currie and Wilkins were rarely able to forsake the deep midfield, and Anderson, who was confident and safe on his first appearance, could not often attack from the back. Indeed, over the whole field, England's hopes were being frustrated.

The presence of Shilton in the England goal undoubtedly saved England from reaching half-time two or three goals down, with all that could have meant in deflating the spirit of progress. Ahead of him the team built no more than half a dozen promising attacks and Shilton ensured that the Czechs did not capitalize.

Only one clear cut opportunity came Keegan's way and then the ball bounced awkwardly. Poor Woodcock suffered a worse fate. He had managed only one shot of full power when, after 36 minutes, Vojacek bundled him down and that was the end of his game. Dragging a limp leg, he was helped from the pitch and England had to call on an orthodox centre forward in Latchford who was, in fact, the only forward on the bench.

Shilton's face-saving acrobatics came mainly in the last 10 minutes of the first half when he fell on a close-range drive from Kozak and moments later breath-takingly pushed Nehoda's shot away. Apart from this remarkable man, the other defenders were badly uncertain of themselves.

Apart from a swerving shot that Currie spun round the goalpost, England managed few dangerous moments as the game went into its second part. Indeed, one's attention was drawn to the fact that only Anderson was displaying true club form at international level—the critrion of a good player in Mr Greenwood's mind. Even Anderson was sometimes caught by the speed of the Czechs in their vivid counter attacks.

After all Czechoslovakia's enterprise England started to get into the match after the interval and Steve Coppell put them ahead after 69 minutes. They had Anderson to thank for starting the move which brought the goal.

The Forest fullback charged towards the Czech penalty area before sending Currie away on the right. Currie's venomous shot was well saved by Michalik but the ball spun out of his hands and Coppell, who had been almost anonymous until then, was on hand to stab in the rebound.

ENGLAND: P. Shilton (Nottingham Forest); V. Anderson (Nottingham Forest), T. Cherry (Leeds United), P. Thompson (Liverpool), D. Watson (Manchester City), R. Wilkins (Chelsea), K. Keegan (SV Hamburg), S. Coppell (Manchester United), A. Woodcock (sub, B. Latchford, Everton), A. Currie (Leeds United), P. Barnes (Manchester City).
CZECHOSLOVAKIA: P. Michalik (Banik Ostrava); J. Barmos (Dukla Prague), R. Vojacek (Banik Ostrava), I. Jurkemik (Inter Bratislava), K. Gogh (Slovan Bratislava), F. Stambacher (Dukla Prague), J. Kozak (Lokomotive Kosice), V. Gajdusek (Dukla Prague), K. Jarusek (Zbolovska Brno), M. Masny (Slovan Bratislava), Z. Nehoda (Dukla Prague).
Referee: E. Linemayr (Austria).



Sims (left) of Leicester City, whose transfer to Derby County has been called off, and Findlay, Aston Villa's reserve goalkeeper, who has signed for Luton Town.

Derby call off Sims transfer

Derby County have called off their proposed signing of the Leicester City centre half, Steve Sims, for £250,000. The secretary, Stuart Webb, issued a brief statement in which he said the club had decided not to proceed with the registration of the signing "on medical advice".

Sims had three examinations of the knee on which he underwent surgery for cartilage trouble last summer.

Tommy Docherty, the Derby manager, talked about Sims, an England Under-21 player, as "the best young centre half in Britain", last week, and the switch to the Baseball Ground was described by Sims as "a dream move".

But his transfer could not be ratified until there was a full medical clearance and doubts about the strength of his knee were obvious yesterday when he was examined for the third time by orthopaedic specialists in Derby.

Aston Villa's reserve goalkeeper, Findlay, has signed for Luton Town. The fee is in excess of £100,000.

Since making his first appearance in 1974, Findlay has played only 10 first team games being second choice behind Cumbes, Burridge and Rimmer. The 24-year-old Scot, who graduated through the youth team with Villa has not been selected since the arrival of Rimmer from Arsenal at the start of last season. His only appearance was as substitute for Rimmer in a Uefa Cup game against Athletic Bilbao last season.

Tommy Smith will miss Swansea's home game against Sheffield Wednesday on Saturday. He was banned fr one match by a Welsh FA disciplinary committee yesterday, after collecting 20 points. The committee took into account his automatic suspension for one match, after his sending off for using foul language to a linesman in Swansea's league game at Chester on September 23.

Bill Taylor, Manchester City's chief coach, has been linked with the vacant manager's job at Sunderland. Taylor, who is one of Ron Greenwood's assistants in the England set-up, said: "I am flattered to hear of their interest."

Sunderland have made no official approach to City and the City manager, Tony Book, said: "I have always been happy working with Bill and I would like him to stay to finish the job. But if Sunderland make an approach it will be up to Bill whether to accept or not."

Nelson's troops overrun Bulgaria

Sofia, Nov 29.—Northern Ireland, with a surprising but well-deserved win over Bulgaria here tonight, moved to the top of group one in the European championship. Gerry Armstrong put the Irishmen one up with a brilliant individual goal after 17 minutes and then Bil Caskey crowned his first international by scoring the second eight minutes from time. nervous start and grew in confidence after Armstrong's goal. Pat Jennings made three brilliant first-half saves from Mladenov but the Bulgarians faded in the second half as teeming rain made the pitch soggy.

Panov, perhaps Bulgaria's best player since the last war, was marked out of the match by Martin O'Neill, who, with Sammy Nelson, was outstanding. The win must give Northern Ireland confidence for the match with England, the strongest team in the group, at Wembley on February 7, a game that now takes on far greater significance.

Armstrong's goal came after he beat Grancharov in a chase for a loose ball. Both players then collided with the goalkeeper, Goranov, but Armstrong quickly recovered and ran the ball in. From then on, Northern Ireland grew in authority and O'Neill, who tortured the Bulgarian defence in the second half, was responsible for the clinching goal.

He forced a corner after a run down the wing and took it himself. Jimmy Nicholl climbed above the packed defence to head it on for Caskey, whose shot beat Goranov. O'Neill might have scored himself when he beat three men in the penalty area on the hour and flicked the ball over Goranov's head only to see it hit the underside of the bar. Goranov hooked the ball out after it hit the ground but the Turkish referee said the ball had not crossed the line.

Jennings was forced to make only one save in the second half from a weak shot from Panov. For Northern Ireland, Nelson was everywhere. He plugged the defensive gaps, ran wide and effectively and marshalled his colleagues with authority. He was unlucky not to score in the 44th minute from a free kick which Goranov somehow managed to scramble over the bar.

BULGARIA: R. Goranov; N. Grancharov, P. Stankov, R. Kiriakiev, G. Dimitrov, V. Sretkov, R. Gochev, G. Slavkov, S. Mladenov, P. Panov, A. Stankov.
NORTHERN IRELAND: P. Jennings; B. Hamilton, J. Nicholl, G. Nicholl, S. Nelson, M. O'Neill, B. McCreery, S. McIlroy, T. Cochrane, G. Armstrong, W. Caskey.—Reuter.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
N Ireland	3	2	1	0	4	1	5
England	2	1	1	0	5	4	3
Rep of Ire	3	0	3	0	4	4	3
Denmark	4	0	2	2	9	11	2
Bulgaria	2	0	1	1	2	4	1

Unfair dismissal claim by former manager

A dismissed football club manager behaved "as if there were no taxman in the country", one of the directors of his former club claimed yesterday. Alex Ferguson, dismissed by the Scottish League Premier Division club, St Mirren, earlier this year had constantly gone behind the back of his board, the club's vice-chairman, John Corson, said at an industrial tribunal in Glasgow where Ferguson, aged 37, now managing Aberdeen, is claiming unfair dismissal.

Last month when the case opened it was said that the manager was dismissed after a "complete deterioration" of relations between him and the board. The club chairman, William Todd, claimed at the first hearing that Mr Ferguson had paid double bonuses to players on several occasions without the authority of the board and had drawn £25 a week in tax free expenses to which he was not entitled.

It was also claimed that the petty cash from which Mr Ferguson drew his expenses eventually had to be taken from the club and kept in a director's home. Mr Corson, the vice-chairman, told the tribunal yesetrday: "You'd think there was no tax man in this country the way he talks. Everything was done behind your back and it was a fait accompli when we heard about it. That is not the way I work and that is why I was so angry about it."

Mr Corson said that Mr Ferguson had walked out of a board meeting four weeks before he was dismissed after an argument about expenses saying: "You can sack me and I will sue you."

As St Mirren manager Mr Ferguson was paid £9,000 a year, with a bonus of £5,000 increasing to £6,000, while the club remained in the Premier Division. Mr Corson said that Mr Ferguson had also demanded a Jaguar car because another Scottish football manager had one.

Mr Ferguson said trouble had started when he asked for a meeting with Mr Todd to discuss his own salary and those of three players who had signed new contracts. "I said that he was putting these players on contracts and that they could earn more than me even in an average season on the special terms they had been given."

He said that the chairman must have known about the £25 per week expenses he was drawing and said the claim that he had walked out of a board meeting threatening to sue the club if he was dismissed was "utter nonsense".

Recognition for Trollope's loyalty to club

Norman Trollope, of Swindon Town, yesterday received the MBE from the Queen at an investiture at Buckingham Palace. He has played a record 840 games for his club and is still standing in when necessary.

Now the coach of the youth team, he said: "The key is that I enjoy the game so much. I am now in my 19th year with the club and I still get the odd game".

By playing so many games, Trollope, aged 35, has beaten the League, League Cup and FA Cup records. With him when he received his award was his wife, Maureen, and his daughter, Sara, and his six-year-old son, Paul. "I have started coaching my son and he shows promise", he said.

Wales beat Turkey 1-0 at Wrexham last night in Group Seven of the European championship. Their goal was scored by Deacy with a header in the 67th minute.

Cumbes will ask for danger money in future

James Cumbes, Worcester City's goalkeeper, turned out for training yesterday wearing a protective helmet belonging to Glenn Turner, a Worcestershire cricketer. The former Aston Villa and West Bromwich Albion goalkeeper said: "The next time I play against a league side in the FA Cup I am going to ask for danger money."

Cumbes was pelted by Plymouth Argyle supporters herded at the back of his goal in last Saturday's cup-tie, and had a big lump on the back of his head as evidence. "I was more afraid of the missiles from behind than of anything happening in front", he declared. "It's a miracle I wasn't maimed. "One lump of stone thrown at me was about a foot across. These people are a lunatic element, a dangerous element. They just don't seem to know any better." Commenting on Worcester's chances in the second round of the cup, Cumbes said: "I don't think we shall have any worries at Newport. We are often better away from home."

A professional voice calls for share of profits

Madrid, Nov 29.—The International Professional Footballers Association has called for a voice in organizing the 1982 World Cup and a share in the tournament's profits. The Association decided at a meeting in Madrid on Tuesday to open negotiations with the International Football Federation in an attempt to have its demands recognized.

The meeting, attended by players from 10 countries, threatened judicial and labour action if FIFA ignored its requests. The Association, which has not been recognized by FIFA, is led by a Dutch player, Jan van Raay. Jacques Bertrand, of France, is secretary. —Reuter.

Today's football

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Youth Cup: Clapton v Hornchurch (7.30), Staines v Wokingham (7.30).
FA YOUTH CUP: Second round: Hull v Newcastle (7.30), Oxford United v Chelsea (7.30).

Rugby Union

All Blacks enhance reputation with demolition job at Newport

By Richard Streeton

Monmout 9 New Zealanders 26

The New Zealanders enhanced their reputation in no uncertain manner at Newport yesterday when they thoroughly demolished a strong Monmouthshire side and dispelled previous reservations about their strength in depth. In biting cold weather they scored a goal, four penalty goals and two tries against three penalties to win with ease against opponents who unexpectedly showed many of the failings that often reach to a scratch combination. This was particularly true in the first half and by the interval the All Blacks led 22—9.

A fortnight ago the fire destroyed the hotel the New Zealanders had been scheduled to use and they were switched to one at Porthcawl. The All Blacks swiftly dampened all the flames that had been predicted to be lit by a Pontypool-dominated pack and Monmouthshire could do nothing about it. By ruthless efficiency and avoiding errors the All Blacks deprived the Welsh team of any opportunity to take the initiative. It is now eight matches since the New Zealand line was crossed.

The match was dominated by the forwards and too untidy to claim many marks. There was a ferocious struggle between the front rows and Faulkner, Windsor and Price held their own which at least assuaged local pride to a degree. The Monmouthshire front five gave as good as they got and even Haden in the lineouts did not have things his own way.

Monmouthshire provided Brynmor Williams with little protection at the base of the scrummage; their handling was prone to mistakes and was often slow, allowing an unusual amount of interceptions to be made. By contrast with the New Zealanders, there was an overall lack of organization and discipline. These All Blacks may be unspectacular in some ways but tactically they never missed a trick.

For the New Zealanders, Mourie's contribution was tempered with commonsense and judicious application as usual. Richard Wilson's showing at fullback was a revelation. He was having only his second game since he arrived as a replacement fortnight ago. He took his place kicks with splendid judgment and reliability and there was nothing faulty about his defence.

If the Monmouthshire forwards toiled gallantly to no avail there were still moments to admire Ringer's foraging and commitment. Brynmor Williams often cleared well despite harassment and he made two or three typical breaks that caught the eye though they were quickly stifled.

The eight scores in the first half hour confirmed both the game's dull pattern and the extent of Monmouthshire's carelessness. In the first six minutes Richard Wilson kicked two penalties for offences at a set scrummage and a ruck; Peter Lewis replied once, the ball toppling over off the crossbar. Soon Richard Wilson made it 9—3 from just inside the Monmouthshire half for a further case of offside at a ruck.

Bush, a New Zealand prop, went off with a pulled hamstring just before the game's first try came. The All Blacks applied pressure on the right and after Taylor chipped through, Dunn was there to touch down. Next Peter Lewis kicked two penalties inside five minutes; Richard Wilson claimed his fourth. Both fullbacks seemed infallible. It was just before half time when the All Blacks emphasized the difference between the teams in the matter of taking advantage in broken play.

Taylor had just gone off for treatment after being winded. He returned and indulged himself with a long solo burst that led to a scrummage on the Monmouthshire line. The Welsh side heeler the ball a shade unduly and I was Loveridge who nipped round to score with Richard Wilson, incrimbly, converting.

Early in the second half Peter Lewis at last missed a place kick and Browning was no more successful when he was given the next two Monmouthshire penalty chances. Nearly half an hour had elapsed before the only second half score came, a chip ahead by Taylor giving Robertson the chance to score a try in the right hand corner.

MONMOUTHSHIRE: P. Lewis (Pontypool); T. Browning (Newbridge), D. Burcher (Newport), T. Gwilt (Ebbw Vale), D. Davies (Pontypool); D. Barry (Newport), J. Williams (Newport); A. Faulkner (captain), R. Windsor, G. Price, S. Sutton, J. Perkins (all Pontypool); C. Burgess (Ebbw Vale), J. Squire (Pontypool), P. Ringer (Ebbw Vale).
NEW ZEALANDERS: R. G. Wilson; S. S. Wilson, B. J. Robertson, M. G. Taylor, R. Kururangi; I. J. Dunn, D. S. Loveridge; B. R. Johnstone, J. L. Black, W. Barth (sub, J. Ashworth), A. M. Haden, J. Lauaki; G. N. Mourie (captain), J. F. Fleming, W. Graham.
Referee: J. West (Ireland).



Brynmor Williams: harassed but not embarrassed by the lack of protection given by his forwards.

Injury to Robbie a worry for Cambridge

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Cambridge Univ 13
M. R. Steele-Bodger's XV 36

Cambridge University, who have won this contest for the past two years, were confronted yesterday by a combination much changed from the original selection. The day ended on an especially worrying note for Cambridge when their captain and mainspring at scrum-half, John Robbie, was helped off with torn ligaments—to an ankle previously injured this season—that may keep him out of the match against Oxford.

His fate may not be known for several days. He was due to miss the last match of term against Birmingham on Saturday since he will be getting married in Dublin. After a brief honeymoon, he hopes to be back for training next Monday and I trust there will be no repetition of the ill luck that seems to haunt Cambridge captains these days. Peter Warfield missed two chances of leading the university at Twickenham; Alastair Hignell was not wholly fit when he did so last year.

It was a shame that the convenor of the visiting side struck down with gastric influenza, should have been unable to see his team perform so well in an enjoyable game. His deputy, Geoffrey Windsor-Lewis, certainly must have got them thinking along the best adventurous lines. There is no doubt that the vision and skills of Phil Bennett (playing his first game at Grange Road) and Michael Gibson (who oran in three tries on his old sward) were too much for the undergraduates in midfield.

These two maestros were admirably supported fore and aft. With Lewis flicking the ball out or making telling switches, and with Bennett ever ready to embark on one of his magical mystery tours, the Cambridge defence not always as emphatic as it might have been, and they were in danger of being run off their feet when their big forwards faded for a time in the second half.

Steele-Bodger's gave an object lesson in how to fence for an opening from deep in defence, by having the courage and ambition to fling the ball around. Gibson did everything with immaculate judgment; the wings made a nice contrast between the purring running of Wood and the bustling strength of Lambert; Barrie Corless (though not yet match tight) did some good things in the centre.

Grant at full back had one of those sparkling field days for which he was renowned at Cambridge. An essential difference between the two sides in the first half was that the visitors took their chances with aplomb, but Cambridge were unable at a time when their pack was going well in all areas, quite to turn them into tries.

Steele-Bodger's men scored three tries before the interval and five more afterwards for a margin of two goals (kicked by Bennett) and strategies to a goal, a dropped goal and a try. Thornton dropped an early goal behind a solid university scrummage but the visitors stopped a tapped penalty ruse and Wood sent Grant scampering home in the clear from well inside his own half.

A clever feed by Wilkinson and thrusts by both half backs through the middle, had Gibson slanting to the corner, like a 20-year-old, for the second try. Bennett created the next for Gibson.

A marvellous arcing run made Gibson's third try. Gibson put in Grant for number five. Barrie Corless notched the sixth and the hookers, Johnson, the seventh after an interception by Grant, got the last by courtesy of Bennett.

Before that Cambridge had replied well with tries by Thornton after an exchange of passes with Metcalfe at the touchline, and Butler, the number eight, who drove over after Robbie's diagonal scurry had been stopped at the corner. Metcalfe converted the last Cambridge score.

Ralston played well on his first senior outing since his head injury against Llanelli. He was seen talking to Bennett, who is the Llanelli captain, in an attempt to sort out the affair.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: Metcalfe (Kes Birmingham and Catharine's); T. A. Greig (Queen's College, Queenstown, and Downing); M. C. Finch (Haileybury and Magdalene); M. Parr (St Joseph's, Blackpool, and Trinity Hall); N. Tyler (Cheltenham and Fitzwilliam); J. F. Dennis (Dulwich and Magdalene); J. Robbie (The High School, Dublin, and Christ's, captain, replacement, T. Campbell-Kelly (Dumbarton and Christ's); R. J. Broomann (Merchant Taylor's and Trinity); J. Grant (Hailebury and St Catharine's); S. Kill (Dulwich and Queens'); N. R. Heath (Saffhall and Downing); J. Ford (Millfield and Emmanuel); O'Callaghan (St Joseph's, Park Talbot and St John's); P. T. Butler (Monmouth and Fitzwilliam); T. Stewart (Fettes and Christ's).
M. R. STEELE-BODGER'S XV: G. Grant (London Scottish); C. W. Lambert (Harlequins), R. J. Carle (Mossley and England), C. M. Gibson (North of Ireland FC and Ireland), G. Wood (Harlequins), J. Bennett (Llanelli and Wales, captain), A. Lewis (London Welsh and Glons Cerdas (Mossley), P. Johns (Northampton), W. Dickinson (Richmond), A. K. Rodgers (Rosslyn Park), C. W. Ralston (Richmond and England), G. Phillips (Bedford), R. Wilkinson (Bedford and England), Pratt (London Scottish).
Referee: R. C. Quittenton (London).

Andy Ripley has gone big game hunting in East Africa and misses Rosslyn Park's merit table match against Wasps at Sudbury on Saturday.

With Ripley on safari, Park take the opportunity to bring back their international lock, Neil Mantell, after a seven weeks absence with rib and achilles tendon injuries and he will take over at number eight, but Park have two vacancies in the centre and at hooker.

They are hoping that Peter Winfield will be free from school duties to appear in the threequarter line, but Terry Aldridge, third team regular, is the likely choice in the front row. Kevin Roach, the club captain, is still troubled by a calf injury and the deputy hooker, Vaughan Nicholas was severely concussed last week.

Coventry are strengthened by the return after injury of their right-wing, Paul Knee, the club top try scorer for Saturday's home game with Richmond. The captain, Ian Darnell, has a knee injury, so David Duckham again leads the side.

Squash rackets

Field for world series is taking shape

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

The £70,000 world squash rackets series, an exciting innovation, consists of six tournaments from which eight players will qualify for the Masters event in Karachi from December 13 to 18. The sixth leg of the qualifying series is in progress at Wembley and already the field for Karachi has taken shape. It will consist of Zaman, Jahan, Mohibullah, Alauddin, Maqsood (all Pakistanis), Safwat, Aziz (both Egyptians), and either Brownlee or Lilley (New Zealand).

Hunt, the world champion, has qualified but has decided he is not in the right gear for another trip to Karachi. Brownlee has also qualified but seems inclined to take a similar decision. An elbow operation prevented Barrington from playing enough tournaments to qualify.

From yesterday evening's quarter-final round onwards, the Wembley event, promoted by the Wilkinson Sword company, will therefore be played for the pride, the fun and the money. There will be one Pakistani in every match. Two pairings, Zaman v Lilley and Brownlee v Jahan, were known before Tuesday's play began. A third, Alauddin v Safwat, emerged when Alauddin beat Briars 9—5, 9—1, 9—5 and Safwat beat Shawcross 9—5, 5—9, 9—7, 9—4.

Alauddin, twice the runner-up for the British open championship, is now 28, and for years has been established in the world's top five. He knew too much—and exercised his wisdom too soundly—to have any cause for concern against Briars, aged 20, a British amateur, who holds the Australian title. Briars was more diffident than usual and made too many unforced errors. His short game was sometimes deceptive enough to catch Alauddin going the wrong way. But for the most part Alauddin was coasting. He moved Briars about with angles, drops and lobs and his length was so good that in one rally he forced Briars to play two consecutive back-wall boasts—then buried the next thrust to an irretrievable length.

Safwat, a nimble, balanced, athlete shaped (from the hip downwards) rather like a wishbone, had an interesting match with that large and rugged left-hander, Shawcross, who has the gentle touch common to many big men. Safwat was always up to something. He insists that squash should be adventurous and artistic. From 5-all in the second game, Shawcross had a run of eight points out of nine, playing smoothly while Safwat was recharging his batteries. Then Shawcross was out-manoeuvred at the end of a long, tiring rally. Thus was his momentus arrested. Safwat won that demanding and crucial third game with a lucky winner and a volley to a length. After that Shawcross was no longer quick enough to keep the rallies going or sound enough to finish them profitably.

UXBRIDGE: RAF golden jubilee championships: Sq-Ld Graves beat Sgt Kirk, 10—9, 9—7, 9—1; Spl Lyman beat Sgt Keegan, 9—3, 9—3, 9—3; Flt-Lt Gault beat Sgt Feaney, 9—1, 9—2, 9—3; Cpl Darlington walked over SAC Manson; Sgt Gant beat Sgt Beadel, 9—1, 9—3, 9—3; Flt-Lt Coldicott beat Flt-Lt Gould, 9—4, 9—0, 9—1; Flt-Lt Stephenson beat Flt-Lt Marshall, 9—6, 8—9, 9—4, 9—3; Flt-Griffin beat SAC Cummings, 9—4, 9—6, 9—4; Cpl Scully beat Flt-Lt Pearce, 9—2, 9—1, 9—1; SAC Clarke beat Cpl Hughes, 10—8, 9—1, 9—2; Sgn-Ldr Morris beat Cpl Pelling, 9—3, 9—3, 9—2, 9—5; Sgn-Ldr Pawley beat Flt-Sgt McLay, 9—10, 9—4, 9—5; Sgt Davidson beat Sgn-Ldr Macleod, 9—3, 5—9, 9—1, 9—5; Flt-Lt Cunningham beat Flt-Lt Thomson, 9—1, 9—3, 9—5; Flt-Lt Burnett beat Sgn-Ldr Lilley, 9—7, 9—2, 5—9, 10—8; Wg-Cdr Stokes beat Flt-Lt Donovan, 9—2, 9—4, 9—0. Third round: Graves beat Lynham, 9—0, 9—0, 9—1; South beat Darlington, 6—3, 10—8, 9—0, 9—5, 9—1; Coldicott beat Gant, 9—5, 9—4, 9—5, 9—5; Griffin beat Stephenson, 9—0, 9—0, 9—0, 9—6; Scuiley beat Clarke, 9—0, 10—8, 9—0, 9—4; Morris beat Pawley, 9—4, 9—0, 10—8; Cunningham beat Davidson, 9—2, 9—2, 9—7; Stokes beat Burnett, 9—0, 9—0, 9—6.

Yachting

British boats mop up minor places

Pattaya, Nov 29.—Brett Willetts, of Canada, today won the fourth race of the seven-race world Frieball yachting championships here in Thailand. British boats mopped up the minor placings, with Laurie Smith, the overall leader, finishing second, followed by Kim Slater and Crispin Read-Wilson.

Gordon Lucas, of Australia, was fifth, with two more Britons, John Alsop and Roger Tushingham, sixth and seventh. Willetts, a 25-year-old carpenter from Vancouver, controlled the race nearly all the way. He lost the lead briefly to Tushingham on the third-leg spinnaker reach, but regained command during the following upwind beat.

RESULTS: 1, B. Willetts and J. Heimiller (Canada), 9; 2, L. Smith and A. Barker (GB), 8; 3, K. F. Slater and N. Read-Wilson (GB), 8.7; 4, C. Read-Wilson and P. Wain (GB), 9; 5, S. G. Lucas and J. Gardiner (Australia), 10; 6, J. Alsop and O. Stewart (GB), 11.7; 7, R. Tushingham and N. Vivian (GB), 12; 8, A. Bell and M. Bell (Ireland), 13; 9, P. Wilders and J. Wilkinson (GB), 15; 10, D. Giraud and Chastaunet (Mauritius), 16. Other placings included: 14, P. Leitch and R. Allan (GB), 20; 15, K. Bracewell and P. Allan (GB), 21; 18, P. R. Maurel and P. R. Lacesse (Mauritius), 22; 19, S. Soderman and K. Andersson (Denmark), 24; 20, H. W. Jensen and P. Risvang, (Denmark), 26.—Reuter.

Welsh Cup draw

All six Football League clubs in the Welsh Cup have home draws against non-league opposition in the fourth round.

DRAW: Cardiff City v Merthyr Tydfil; Newport County v Tonpentre; Swansea City v Kidderminster Harriers; Bridgend Town v Worcester City; Shrewsbury Town v Rhyl; Courtaulds Greenfields v Oswestry Town; Wrexham v Penrhiwceiber; Chester v Bangor City. Matches to be played by Saturday, January 20.

The revised second round draw of the FA Cup is:

Peterborough v Altrincham; Barnsley v Rotherham; Doncaster v Shrewsbury Town; York v Scarborough; Darlington or Chesterfield v Chester; Tranmere v Sheffield Wednesday; Crewe v Hartlepool; Bury v Blackpool; Stockport v Bradford; Carlisle v Hull; Barking v Aldershot or Weymouth.

Watford v Southend; Maidstone v Exeter; Portsmouth v Reading; Wimbledon v Bournemouth; Swindon v Enfield; Newport v Worcester; Swansea v Barnet or Woking; A. P. Leamington v Torquay; Leatherhead v Colchester. Ties to be played on December 16.

Ice skating

One queen who dare not rest on her laurels

By Dennis Bird

Three years ago almost to the day the then British women's figure skating champion, Gail Keddie, lost her title to a cheerful 16-year-old schoolgirl with a powerful free skating programme. Now that same youngster, Karena Richardson, is finding in her turn that "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown". In the British championships at Richmond Ice Rink this week, sponsored by Perfume Roberre, she is in third place at the halfway stage, ahead of her by more than four points and a half is Deborah Cottrill, of Solihull, aged 16.

In bygone days reigning champions were seldom defeated. Cecilia Colledge won the event six times; Sally Stapleford, now a highly perceptive member of the judging panel, held the title for five years.

Miss Richardson goes into the final free skating event with the prestige of three past victories, but she will need more than her laurels to extricate herself from her present predicament. Miss Cottrill a fine free skater who has made great progress in the past year, and she has two triple jumps in her programme, whereas the holder usually has none. If Miss Richardson can overtake Tracey Solomons (Queen's Ice Club), who is lying second, she will at least have the consolation of a ticket to Zagreb for the European championships in January, to which Britain are entitled to send two competitors. For the world events in March in Vienna, however, only one girl can be sent.

Robin Cousins should easily win the men's title again at Richmond, having amassed an unassailable lead in the figure and short programmes. He skates for Bristol, and the same club will also provide the new pairs champions. The only contenders are Robert Daw, who is 14, and Susan Garland, two years younger. *Pair* skating is usually Britain's weakest point in international events, but these two are developing into a fine partnership. The former champions, Alan Beckwith and Ruth Lindsey, could not defend their title because of injury.

The pairs championship, first held in 1914, has only twice before failed to attract a larger entry.

This is a historic season for the British governing body, the National Skating Association, who celebrate their centenary early next year. James Drake Digby held the inaugural meeting in the Cambridge Guildhall on February 1, 1879, and a luncheon will take place there on the exact anniversary. The history of the association is to be published, and on March 29 there will be a celebratory gala at Wembley Arena, at which exhibitions will be given in the old, dignified English style as well as in the more familiar international style. The current world champions and runners-up will take place, and so will Britain's Olympic gold medalist, John Curry.

Skiing

Lack of snow leads to postponement

Val d'Isère, France, Nov 2 The World Cup skiing organization today called off the Criterium la Première Neige to be held—the first event in the World series—because of lack of snow. The men's competitions will be raced instead at Schladming, Austria, with the women's events between December 17 and 21.

The Criterium was originally scheduled to take place here December 6 to 10. The organization said they hoped to arrange a new downhill event here later which could be fitted into the calendar. The postponed world events would be a downhill and a giant slalom.

Officials said the International Ski Federation (FIS) had not decided when the Schladming events would be held. A date will be announced shortly at the headquarters in Switzerland.

At Bormio, in Italy, Ingemar Stenmark, the world champion from Sweden, scored his first victory of the new season by winning a special slalom in the world cup today. His combined time for two runs down the Stelvio course, high in the Italian Alps, was 110.87 seconds, 0.26 seconds ahead of Christian Neureuther (West Germany). Paul Frommelt of Liechtenstein, was a close third after leading from Stenmark.

LEADING PLACES: 1, I. Stenmark (Sweden), 110.87 sec; 2, C. Neureuther (WG), 111.13; 3, P. Frommelt (Liechtenstein), 111.13; 4, G. Thoeni (Italy), 111.35; 5, A. Mair (Italy), 111.87; 6, P. Pargätzi (Switzerland), 112.69.—Reuter.

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ks enhance ... olition job



oney should flow for Grundy blood

hael Phillips,
Correspondent

lls' world famous Dec- les begin at Newmarket ternoon shortly before With the exception of selling will go on every eight days until the finally comes down for time on the last lot half ough the afternoon of December 8.

time more than 1,600 have been through the will be a time-consuming n for everyone involved: is now so big that the s publish two catalogues. first catalogue concerns and foals. They and they sold this week. There- sale is devoted to mares, and out of training and In the main, the year- offer this week are those unable to go up for r in the year for one another.

e, Empery, Lochnagar, Manado, Record Token ow are among the young represented by foals for time. The colt foal by who won the Derby two is out of a full sister to those fast horses and success- ful stallions, Baldoe and Ballioi. Next weeks catalogue includes mares in foal to both Mill Reef and Habitat, arguably two of the most popular stallions available today.

"It will be the hope of many to emulate Mrs Jill Weal, Comte Roland de Chambure and Alec Head, who have profited recently from buying mares in foal to those same two stallions. Two years ago Mrs Weal's Ballyrogan Stud spent 15,000 guineas on a mare in foal to Mill Reef. That mare turned out to be Hardiemma, the dam of this year's Derby and Irish Derby winner Shirley Heights. This autumn the Ballyrogan Stud passed with the filly foal by Mill Reef their Hardiemma was carrying at the prime of her purchase for a quarter of a million pounds.

Three years ago de Chambure and Head authorized the Agence Fairway to spend 10,500 guineas buying a mare named Saru, who was in foal to Habitat. Subse- quently Saru produced a filly who they named Sigy.

This autumn Sigy proved that she was probably the fastest two- year-old in training in Europe when she was the Prix de Abbaye at Longchamp on "Arc" day by outstripping Sollaus from the word go. Apart from the fact that she is in foal to Habitat, the 14-year-old mare, Redoni, can claim that she had already bred one good horse in Reg Regent and that she herself is a full sister to Yellow God and St Alphage.

With yearlings by Grundy sell- ing faster than a loaf of bread during the bakers' strike this autumn, there is bound to be much interest shown in mares in foal to the National Stud stallion with the flaxen mane and tail. The pick of the mares in foal to Grundy is probably Silly Symphony, who is being sold to dissolve a partnership.

Silly Symphony has already bred two good winners in Black- adder and Albert Hall. And now she has even more going for her in that she is a member of the female family that has been res- ponsible for Whistead and Tug of War, both top-class winners this year.

The catalogue also includes mares in foal to Artaius, Blushing Groom and The Minstrel. Cape Race, a half sister to Lord Gayle by Northern Dancer is one of those in foal to Artaivc who had us all electrified when he won the Eclipse Stakes and the Sussex Stakes last year.

The mare in foal to The Minstrel, who like Grundy won the Derby, the Irish Derby and the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes, is called Doubledoor. And she also happens to be a full sister to Habitat. That ought to be enough to make the mouth water.

The majority are expecting this year's Champion Stakes winner, Swiss Maid, to fetch the highest price of the week on Monday evening. But much will depend on how high they fix her reserve and whether anyone will be pre- pared to spend an enormous amount on a filly who could not be flown to the United States to take part in the Washington DC International because of her nervous temperament.

Galaxy Libra, who won his first and only race so far at Ascot in September, is likely to be another big attraction. He is due to be sold on Wednesday evening by the Galaxy Tape and Disc Company. Only yesterday his trainer, Barry Hills, told me that he would be very sad to see such a promising individual leave his stable. "He has only to improve a stone during the winter" Hills commented "and he will be right there among the best next season."

ew twist to trainers' torment

iel Seely

ply sparkle about the mination is in the frost t paid to both meetings d yesterday at Haydock Sedgefield. Trainers up n the country must be their teeth with rage. ll the prolonged drought nted them from getting ses fit. And now, just ground has eased suf- n most counties to allow sibility of some real te present icy spell has

is more frustrated than Tate, the trainer of s. "I suppose if racing in tomorrow" his wife, d yesterday, "it'll have Massey-Ferguson. But we're concerned, the danmer was D-Day for s."

ates are the kind of ouple who are the back- National Hunt racing. A d energetic personality. ate rode 25 winners es and 80 in point to s wife, too, is an accom- orsewoman, who rides y. Tate is a busy and man, who combines with the training of 50 horses. He is not the kind of character to waste a moment of his crowded existence.

We were lunching at the same house recently. And long before the port and cigar stage had been reached, Tate was making offers to our joint host for some cattle who were grazing in a field out- side the dining room window. His remarks were of course meant in jest, but I am sure he would have bought at the right price!

However, there is still hope for Tate and the other owners and trainers with horses engaged this afternoon. Showing commenda- ble initiative, the Haydock executive have added yesterday's feature race to today's pro- gramme. Pat Firth, the clerk of the course, said yesterday: "There has been a slight thaw this afternoon. And there is the likelihood of only a light frost overnight".

If racing does go ahead, Rawn- ogues remains a firm selection to beat Bachelor's Hall and The Last Light, in the Edward Hanmer Memorial Steeplechase. The only withdrawal is Gay Spartan, who will now run in the three and a half miles St. Helens Handicap Steeplechase which is run over a distance more suited to this gallant stayer's talents.

If the result of this morning's 7.30 inspection is favourable, Tate's Worcestershire friend and neighbour, Fred Rimell could pro- vide the day's next best bet with Saintly Sorrell in the Rainford Opportunity Handicap Hurdle.

And now for 10 horses to follow in the next few weeks. Peter Easterby's Night Nurse is sure to make the grade in his new role as a steeplechaser, but his odds will always be prohibitive. A sounder betting prospect from the same stable could be the 1977 Waterford Crystal Stayers hurdle winner, Town Ship, who is to have one run over hurdles before being put to fences.

Of the older handicappers, Ice Plant, Uncle Bing, Grand Canyon, and Gay Spartan should all pay their way. Arthur Stephenson's Don't Forget and Easterby's Silver Shadow are recent winners who should certainly defy their penalties in future novice races.

Golden Vow is going to win his fair share of handicap hurdles for Gavin Pritchard-Gordon. And two young horses who have yet to run, but could make their name over hurdles are Tony Dickinson's French import, Jonathan Seagull, and Rimell's Mitchelstown, a former useful handicapper on the flat in Ireland.

Tristam Shandy in form for Cheltenham

Adrian Maxwell landed a huge gamble in the Triumph Hurdle at Cheltenham with Meladon in 1977. He now has another promising Cheltenham candidate in Tristam Shandy, who won at Leopardstown yesterday.

The odds on favourite, Tristam Shandy gave Michael Morris an easy ride in the opening race, the first division of the Kippure Hurdle, and was a more convinc- ing winner than the verdict, a length and a half, over Irian showed. Yellow Dean won the second division and is a likely runner in the SGB Hurdle at Ascot on December 16.

Tommy Carberry, who won the Prix General Donnio at Auteuil on Tuesday, had a comfortable vic- tory on Royal Way in the novice steeplechase. Edward O'Grady, who won the "bumper" race with Highway Pageant, sends Glassllaun for the Mecca Book- makers Handicap Hurdle

STATE OF GOING (official): Hay- dock Park: Steeplechase, Good. Hurdles, Good to Firm. Wincanton: Good to Firm. Warwick: Steeplechase, Good to Firm. Hurdles, Good. Tomor- row: Sandown Park: Firm. Leicester: Steeplechase, Good to Firm. Hurdles, Good.

Tennis

A storm that refreshed British Cup hopes

Melbourne, Nov 29.—Play in the second round of the Federation Cup was abandoned today after a thunderstorm drenched Kooyong Stadium's grass courts. Jim Endrich, the tournament referee, called off play shortly after lunch and the 16 scheduled matches will now be played tomorrow.

Mr Endrich said: "If this weather continues, we will play through until we get a decision here. We have provided for an extra day in the schedule and it now means the quarter-final matches will be played on Friday instead of being split to Saturday. He added that he would consider introducing tie-breakers.

The matches were suspended 14 minutes after play when light rain began to fall and the storm hit 80 minutes later. The abandonment was a blessing for the British team, who are to play West Germany. Susan Barker, Britain's No 2, tore a groin muscle and ruptured a lower back muscle on Monday in her first round match against Monica Alvarez. She failed to re- spond to treatment and was drop- ped by Virginia Wade, the team captain, for today's singles.

Miss Wade is also having trouble with her form and she struggled through her first round match against Carmen Perea. As soon as play was abandoned, Miss Wade took the British team for an in- door workout on synthetic courts at Moorabbin near here.

On the centre court, Natasha Chmyreva, of the Soviet Union, was in a commanding position against Nenni Delmestre, of Yugo- slavia, leading 6—1 in the first set. Dianne Fromholtz looked set for a comfortable win over Kiyoko Nomura, of Japan. Miss Fromholtz, whose inclusion as No 2 in the Australian team caused a slight surprise, led Miss Nomura 2—0 in the first set.

On an outside court, the Swiss No 2, Petra Delhees, was causing an upset in her match against Florentia Mihai, a Romanian sadly out of touch. Miss Delhees led 3—0 in the first set and was hav- ing little difficulty handling Miss Mihai's game.

Gail Lovera, of France, was 1—0 up in the first set against Raquel Giscafre, of Argentina. Mr Endrick, who yesterday censured an Israeli player, Hagit Zuhari, over the wearing of advertise- ments on her shirt during a singles match with Miss Nomura, said the decision to abandon play was taken after water seeped through the covers on the grass courts.

Miss Evert No 1 for fifth year

New York, Nov 29.—Christine Evert has been listed as the world's No 1 tennis player for the fifth consecutive year in the *World Tennis* magazine rankings announ- ced last night. The magazine said that Miss Evert's victory in the Colgate series championships earlier this month earnt her the top place above the Wimbledon champion, Martina Navratilova.

The top ten are: 1, C. Evert (US); 2, M. Navratilova (Czecho- slovakia); 3, E. Goolagong (Aus- tralia); 4, V. Wade (GB); 5, L. W. King (US); 6, B. Stove (Netherlands); 7, W. Turnbull (Australia); 8, T. Austin (US); 9, V. Ruzici (Romania); 10; P. Shriver (US).—Reuter.

Cycling

Vacancy exists for supremo to make the pace

By Michael Coleman

After yet another "worst sea- son ever", the British Cycling Federation (BCF) will shortly be advertising a vacancy for a "supremo" to take control of all aspects of the racing side of the sport in this country. It will be a new job, tailormade for some superman (or woman) with fresh ideas and the drive and personal- ity to put them into effect.

The salary will be approaching five figures, I am told, which for a sport still heavily dependent on unpaid club officials, indicates that the BCF, not known to be embarrassed with money, means business. The pay and the cus- tomary back-up perks may well encourage applicants from outside the sport, perhaps the best solu- tion. Gaps in knowledge can be filled in by the part-time speciá- lists he will direct.

Near panic set in after disas- trous performances in the Com- monwealth Games and world championships and the resignation of Tom Pinnington, for four years national team director, was not unexpected. Overraced or under- raced—both criticisms were made—the national teams were stale in the events that mattered and heads were bound to roll.

The curious thing, however, is that the new man—his title has yet to be decided but will prob- ably be National Director of Cycle Sport—will not find the sport in as parlous a state as the results indicate. In fact, I doubt if any of the countries regarded as at the centre of the sport—France, Bel- gium, or Italy—can boast the variety and quantity of events that the amateur racer enjoys here.

Furthermore, the sport is expanding. The Sealink five-day International (from Manchester, April 18-22), the Milk Race (May 27-June 9), the professional Tour of Britain (August 6-11), the annual Harrogate festival of rac- ing and Isle of Man week form a classic framework unmatched elsewhere.

Add to that the 12 Pernod Star road races for the elite amateurs, hundreds of criteriums and single- day events, countless time trials, lively track leagues, cyclo-cross, hill climbing and the increasing involvement of schools and a very different picture is presented.

But it needs to be seen to be believed, as the Milk Race organizers have discovered through their successful policy of forcing cycle racing into the centre of cities. Birmingham closes its centre when the "milkmen" come each year and the Lord Mayor himself starts the race off. The result? The Lord Mayor of Manchester went one better with last April's initial Sealink race, by laying on a reception which raised even the Continentals' eye- brows.

Hiding cycle racing away in parks, or on the quiet outskirts of cities so as not to offend the motorist is a sure recipe for defeat. Another is to ban school- children from open time trials, as the Roads Time Trials Council is proposing to safeguard against accident claims. To penalize a healthy interest this way should be roundly condemned

Motor racing

Frenchman fills Renault vacancy

By John Blunsden

The announcement by Renault yesterday that Rene Arnoux has been contracted to drive a second turbo-charged formula one car alongside Jean-Pierre Jabouille next season means that one of the last significant pieces in the 1979 grand prix driver jigsaw has fallen into place.

The pairing of Jabouille and Arnoux can also be taken as con- firmation that Ken Tyrrell has retained the services of Didier Pironi for a second year, despite the strenuous efforts by Renault to woo him into the French team. Pironi's contract with Tyrrell runs until the end of 1979.

The only question still to be answered is who will fill the other Tyrrell cockpit next season. An official announcement will be made next month, when the new sponsors for the Tyrrell team will also be confirmed, but the favourite from a short list is another Frenchman, Jean-Pierre Jarrier, whose impressive drives in a works Lotus in the United States and Canada last month brought him right back into grand prix prominence. Other drivers who have been mentioned in con- nexion with the Tyrrell team are Keke Rosberg, a Finn, and two Italians, Bruno Giacomelli and Elio de Angelis.

The drivers for all the other big teams contesting the 1979 world championship, which will begin with the Argentine Grand Prix at Buenos Aires on January 21, have now been confirmed.

Mario Andretti, the most pro- minent world champion the sport has had for years, has Carlos Reutemann as his new partner in the Lotus team. Reutemann's place at Ferrari has gone to Jody Scheckter, who in turn has been replaced by James Hunt in the Wolf team. Gilles Villeneuve re- mains as the No 2 Ferrari driver.

The leadership of the McLaren team was to have passed from Hunt to the late Ronnie Peterson, but now that important position has been taken by John Watson, the unexpired portion of whose contract was sold by Bernard Ecclestone, the Brabham chief, to the McLaren team. Patrick Tambay remains with McLaren for a second season.

Watson's departure makes Niki Lauda the undisputed leader of the Brabham team (at time- Watson was the faster driver last season), and his new partner is Nelson Piquet, a young Brazilian. Piquet's better known compatriot, Emerson Fittipaldi, remains with the steadily improving Copersucar team for another year.

The Ligier team, who are chang- ing from Matra to Ford engines for the new season, will be run- ning two cars for Jacques Laffite and Patrick Depailler, who has moved across from the Tyrrell team. Derek Daly, a talented Irish- man, remains with the Ensign team, and Alan Jones will con- tinue to lead for Frank Williams. A second Williams car will be run next year for Clay Regazzoni, who has left the Shadow team.

Shadow will be running one car for Jan Lammers, a young Dutchman, and another for Danny Ongais when his American racing commitments do not conflict; his replacement for the remaining races has yet to be announced.

The Arrows team will continue with Riccardo Patrese, who stood in so ably last season for the ail- ing Gunnar Nilsson, and he has been joined by Jochen Mass. Mass's place in the ATS team has passed to Hans Stuck, and Michael Bleekemolen will continue to drive the second car.

Arturo Merzario will persevere again with his own car; Patrick Nève makes a grand prix come- back as the nominated driver of the new German formula one car of Willi Kaufman; Hector Rebaque will continue to appear in an ex-works Lotus; and Rupert Keegan is striving to obtain sufficient sponsorship to buy a similar drive.

We can look ahead, therefore, to a season of many changes, one in which a number of new construc- tions stand to be made, and per- haps one or two established ones to become dented.

Golf

Miss Lopez nears $200,000 mark in earnings

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

By finishing the season with total prize money of $189,813 Nancy Lopez, winner of the European LPGA tournament at Sunningdale last August, has broken all manner of records. Per- haps the most notable of these is the margin of $70,000 by which she finished ahead of Pat Bradley in second place. Surprisingly her achievement of nine victories in the season is not a record; in the astonishing year of 1968 Kathy Whitworth and Carol Mann both recorded 10 victories.

Miss Lopez, who played for the United States in the 1976 Curtis Cup match at Royal Lytham, pas- sed the $150,000 mark in the sum- mer, and it was only in the last two tournaments that she raised her total. She won the Colgate Far-Eastern tournament, the last official one, and was runner-up the week before in Tokyo after a five-hole play-off against Michiko Okada, of Japan. In the one re- maining tournament, a male- female partnership tournament, she is paired with Curtis Strange and victory in that with her un- official earnings from pro-ams could hoist her winnings over the $200,000 mark, but it would not go into the record book.

In sad contrast to these dazzling figures is the $5,400 won by Michael Walker a former British amateur champion, in 82nd place. The best that can be said is that she has escaped having to earn her card again. Jenny Lee Smith finished in 76th after a pretty full first season, but Christine Lang- ford with only seven appearances has not yet done enough on which to form an opinion.

Organisers' refusal to increase prize money

Hanalei, Hawaii, Nov 29.—The World Cup golf tournament starts here tomorrow with the organizers refusing to increase prize money despite a drain of top players and prestige from the competition.

Severiano Ballesteros has de- clined to play this year because he thinks the prize of $1,800 is hardly worth the effort. The leading Australians Graham Marsh and David Graham were also re- ported to be dissatisfied with the money and they have decided to play in a tournament in New Zealand. Wayne Grady and Greg Norman are here in their place.

"There's got to be something worth playing for rather than money", John Ross, director of the International Golf Association (IGA) which runs the event, said. "Surely it's worthwhile taking off just one week to play for your country, rather than just making money?" As for increasing the prize money, he said: "That would change the whole concept of the tournament, which is surely a good one the way it is."

Teams of two from 48 countries will compete over the spectacularly beautiful Princeville Makai course on the north shore of Kauai, the most northwesterly of the Hawaiian islands. Jagged volcanic mountains loom over the 6,940- yard course (par 72) laid out along the coast where huge waves crash on to the shore.

The United States team com- prises Andy North, the United States Open champion, and John Mahaffey, who won the PGA title, and they are the likely winners. Strong competition is expected from England, Scotland, Mexico, the Philippines, Spain and Taiwan.

England have Howard Clark and Mark James, who both finished in the top seven in the European order of merit; Scotland are represented by Ken Brown, who was fourth, and Sam Torrance. Even without Severiano Balles- teros, Spain are not without hope of capturing their third successive title with Antonio Garrido, who was in the team that won last year, and Manuel Pinero who played in 1976.

For Mexico there are Victor Regalado, encouraged by a good year on the American tour, and the 1976 individual champion, Ernesto Acosta. Japan had decided to pull out this year as its top 15 players were already committed to a major domestic event. But it had a late change of mind and has sent Norio Suzuki and Shigeru Uchida, who is now 41.

Japan's predicament was caused by a decision to move the world cup from Ireland to Hawaii after the Irish government said it would not allow South African players into the country. The change in dates from July to November caused problems for several other top players who already had other commitments: Gary Player and John Bland, of South Africa, are playing in their own country's PGA championship.

On a different note, Jean Garaialde, of France, is setting a record just by being here: this is his twenty-second World Cup. Close behind is Mohamed Said Moussa, of Egypt, appearing for the twentieth time.—Reuter.

Hockey

Oxford find artists are difficult to locate

By Sydney Friskin

Oxford U	1
Slough	7

But for the shrill blasts from the umpires' whistles, no one outside the Parks would have known that a London League hockey match was being played there yesterday. Visibility was poor but Slough came through the fog to beat Oxford University by a margin big enough to move them to the top of the table with a 100 per cent record, a distinc- tion shared only by Southgate.

Slough are no strangers to fog- bound matches. One of their offi- cials recalled that four years ago they drew1—1 with Teddington in conditions that made yesterday's game look like bright sunshine. When they scored the equalizer against Teddington, they had to convince the umpires that the ball had crossed the line. The umpires at yesterday's match had fewer problems, certainly none so com- plicated as those confronting the Oxford defenders who found Slough's elusive stick artists diffi- cult to locate.

In 49 seconds, a combined assault led to Collins putting the ball into the Oxford net. Four minutes later, Khehar advanced with subtle variations of pace and direction to put Slough two up. Some spirited play by Oxford helped them to recover ground as well as their composure, Waller scoring a well-taken goal in the 17th minute from a square pass by Schweitzer.

Two minutes after the interval, a sudden burst of speed by Kirkby on the left wing pro- vided Collins with a chance, which he accepted readily. Ox- ford, inspired by Banting's, coul authority, came back strongly and earned a short corner after Westcott had come into violent collision inside the circle with a Slough defender.

The short corner ended with a bad hand stop, a risky play in such poor light. There followed another attack by Oxford, from which Waller nearly scored but that was their last chance. In the last 12 minutes Slough went on a scoring spree with goals by Khehar, Partington, from a penalty stroke, Collins, who brought his personal tally to three, and Murdoch.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: N. Had- dock; T. Edwards and St. Edmund Hall; T. Maunder (Millfield and Keble); P. R. Sutton (Epsom and St. Edmund Hall); M. Previous (Scarborough and Nuffield); D. W. Banting (Rugby and Wycliffe Hall); A. R. Turner (Hastings HS and Lincoln); J. Gibson (St. George's, Weybridge and Christ Church); M. Hrigas (Magdalen CS and Lincoln); A. Schweitzer (Charterhouse and Merton); D. G. Westcott (Cran- leigh and Brasenose); G. Waller (Hurstmonceux and Wadham).

SLOUGH: D. Maidment; M. J. Parris, W. S. Flora A. Churcher; J. Allen; J. Murdoch, S. S. Khehar; N. Partington, S. Collins, R. Saini, G. Kirby.

Umpires: I. S. Brown, T. E. Jones (Southern Counties).

Swimming

Revenge chance for East German women

New York, Nov 29.—East Ger- man women soundly beaten by Americans at the world swimming championships in Berlin last sum- mer will have the opportunity of revenge at the Harvard University short-course women's meeting on January 6 to 7.

The East Germans have accep- ted the American invitation and will be sending a strong team that includes Barbara Krause, the world 100 metres free-style record holder, the butterfly record hol- der, Andrea Pollock, and Ulrike Tauber.

The United States will be led by the quadruple gold medallist, Tracy Caulkins, and Cynthia Woodhead, the 200 metres free- style world record holder. Britain, Australia, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Hungary and France will also be sending competitors to the first international meeting of 1979.

San Antonio, Nov 29.—George Haines, who led the all-conquering American in Berlin, will be chief coach of his country's team to the 1980 Moscow Olympics. Olympic trials will be held at Austin, Texas in June, 1980. Austin was used for trials for this year's world championships.

Mr Haines will be backed up at Moscow by Mark Schubert, of Mission Viejo, Paul Bergen, of Tennessee University, and Don Gambrill, of Texas University.

Table tennis

Klampar is in the money after Bletchley success

Tibor Klampar, of Hungary, won the masters' table tennis tournament, at Bletchley and £600 by beating Milan Orlowski, of Czechoslovakia, in straight games in the final on Tuesday night.

Klampar also took the French and Yugoslav open titles and he has almost enough points to make certain of qualifying for the masters itself at Milton Keynes at the end of May, when the first prize will be £1,000, an English record. He could win another £500 for topping the points table, as well as £150 each time he wins a designated open tourna- ment. In all he can earn over £2,000, which is a lot of money for a sport that only a short time ago gave away cups and small token prizes.

So far no British player has won any money. The England number one, Desmond Douglas, failed to qualify for the Bletch- ley event but he should be able to remedy that at the end of May and reach the Masters when twice the number of players, 16, will be competing.

Two of the three remaining qualifying events are on Douglas's territory. The Norwich Union International is at Burton in January and the Welsh open at Cardiff the following month. Douglas is teamed with Nicky Jar- vis in Sunday's invitation tourna- ment at Braintree in Essex. Over- seas players include Jachen Lerch (West Germany), Dragutin Surbek (Yugoslavia) and the two leading Czechoslovaks, Milan Orlowski and Jindricj Pansky.

England have chosen a power- ful team for their European League match against Czechoslo- vakia at Batley, West Yorkshire on December 5. The team is: Men: D. Douglas (Warwickshire), N. Jarvis (Cleveland), P. Day (Cambridgeshire), J. Hilton (Lan- cashire). Women: J. Hammersely (Buckinghamshire) and L. Howard (Surrey).

Bloodstock sales

Broxted colt fetches 16,000gns

Foals dominated the final period of the Doncaster November Sales and sires with their first crops proved the most popular. Highest price of the day was 16,000 guineas given by the Irish breeder and agent Timothy Hyde, for a bay colt by Broxted.

This foal, who comes from the first crop of the former Neville Callaghan-trained horse, seemed an extremely high-priced purchase, as Broxted stands at only 400 guineas. Mr Hyde, who thought the foal "an extremely nice individual" will re-sell him as a yearling.

The dam Deep Company, won at Chester and is out of a full- sister to the Irish 2,000 Guineas winner, King's Company. Their dam, Miss Stephen, has also pro- duced a champion sprinter, Deep Diver.

Mr Hyde was also the success- ful buyer of a chestnut colt from Record Token's first crop for 8,200 guineas. This younester, submitted from Paul Whitten's Eaton House Stud, will also be resold as a yearling.

The highlight of the day was expected to be Schweppeshire Lad's half-sister by Mandamus. But this brown filly out of Archaic went for 11,500 guineas to the bid of the Middleham trainer, Tommy Fairhurst, who outlasted the agent, Jack Doyle. The latter purchased the filly's half-brother, Schweppe- shire Lad, winner of six races in- cluding the Norfolk and National Stakes.

The highest priced mare was Rounceval, carrying to The Brian- eer. She fetched 9,200 guineas from the Irish breeder, Ginger Powell.

Shirley Heights' year

Shirley Heights, twice the win- ner of the Derby, won the Race- horse of the Year award with a total of 21 votes. Tromos was second with five votes and Buck- skin third with three. Devon Ditty and Swiss Maid each received two votes, Fair Salinia and Sea Pigeon one each.

Golf

OSAKA: 68, T. Nakajima; 69, M. Kusakabe, T. Nakamura, I. Aoki; 70, K. Shimada; 71, A. Kanazawin, Y. Muramoto, T. Sugihara; 72, Hsieh Min-Nan (Taiwan).

King George runners

There are 37 first acceptors for the King George VI Steeplechase at Kempton Park on December 26. They are:

Aldaniti, Andy Pandy, Approachmay, Autumn Run, Bachelor Hall, Banana Bumbler, Ben Nevis, Bright Dawn, Captain Christy, Channon, Coolishall, Ebonwezer-double, Even Up, Fisher- mans Col, Fort Devon, Gay Spartan, Golden Whin, Grand Canyon, Hazards, Jack of Trumps, Mars Chariot, Master H, Midnight Court, Orillo, Purdo, Red Earl, Royal Epic, Royal Frolic, Royal Mail, Royal Marshall I, Snare Project, Strombolus, Sunrise Hill, Tug Champ, Three Cents, Tied Cottage, Uncle Bing.

anton programme

IARD STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,086: 2m)

1 Calculator (D), R. Isaac, 8-12-0 Mr R. Isaac
2 El Cards (D), Mrs E. Kennard, 8-12-0 P. Richards
3 Tsaru (CD), J. Cobden, 7-11-13 P. Hobbs
4 Mouldy Old Dough (D), F. Muggeridge, 9-11-5 S. May
5 Sky Myth (C,D), L. Kennard, 8-11-5 M. Williams
6 John Boy (D), D. Edmonds, 8-10-0 Mr P. Scudamore 7

Tsaru 100-30 Calculator, 4-1 Sky Myth, 11-2 El Cards, 7-1 Mouldy 12-1 John Boy.

:NE ABBAS STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,333: 2m

2 Transformation, J. Old, 9-10-0 C. Candy
1 Yes Yes Yes, L. Kennard, 8-10-0 M. Williams

Yes Yes, 11-10 Transformation.

M CAXTON HURDLE (Qualifier: Handicap: £939: 2)

0 Colonel Nelson (D), D. Nicholson, 7-10-5 A. Webb
0 Prince Abyss (D), P. Arthur, 12-10-5 —
7 Camille (D), L. Kennard, 12-10-1 Miss L. Vincent 7
14 Virgin Slave (D), J. Wright, 6-10-0 G. McCourt
11 Rock Dove (CD), R. Kennard, 7-10-0 M. Williams 7
The Grandson, Mrs L. Dingwall, 7-10-0 G. Old
0- Ronora (D), Mrs E. Kennard, 7-10-0 P. Richards

ville, 11-1 Virgin Slave, 4-1 Colonel Nelson, 8-1 Rock Dove, 12-1 00, 14-1 Ronora.

:D STALBRIDGE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,626: 1 1f)

3 Good Prospect (D), J. Edwards, 9-12-0 P. Blacker
30 Grille (D), G. Balding, 9-11-12 R. Lister
-0 Joint Venture, (C), J. Old, 9-11-8 R. Champion
4 Kents Hill (CD), S. Patemore, 7-11-8 G. Thorner

lock Park programme

:AVERHAM HURDLE (Div I: 3-y-o: £777: 2m

11 Saintsfix Boy, M. Scudamore, 11-7 Mr T. Houlbrook 7
10 Alexbroc (D), D. McCain, 11-5 —
7 Captain Sing (D), J. Bingham, 11-5 S. Rees 4
01 No Bombs, M. H. Easterby, 11-5 J. D'Neill
00 Avril, J. Thorne, 11-0 A. Phillips
Eagle Bridge, R. Fisher, 11-0 —
Firebourn, L. Barrett, 11-0 R. Williams 7
Form Sell, L. Kerrani, 11-0 J. Burke
70 Haldoon, F. Rimell, 11-0 P. Mangan
0 Happy Worker, M. W. Easterby, 11-0 A. Richards
40 Hughlad, W. Atkinson, 11-0 N. Clay
Kam Tsin Princess, W. Clay, 11-0 C. Smith
0 Never For Me, M. Tate, 11-0 A. Brown
7 Royal Celebration, M. H. Easterby, 11-0 A. Brown
Sapering, E. Owen Jnr, 11-0 R. Wilding
00 Sable Saint, B. Cambidge, 11-0 Mr J. Cambidge 7
00 Sounds Lovely, W. Elsey, 11-0 A. Flint
Summerfield, R. Morris, 11-0 F. Morris
Tudor Diver, S. Holland, 11-0 S. Holland

ntain Boy, 5-1 No Bombs, 9-2 Captain Sing, 7-1 Alexbroc, 8-1 Happy Worker, 12-1 Sounds Lovely, 14-1 others.

VERHAM HURDLE (Div II: 3-y-o: £759: 2m)

0 Banowen, R. Fisher, 11-0 J. Errington 7
Bilbao, L. Barrett, 11-0 R. Williams 7
Commission, M. Chapman, 11-0 R. Hillman 7
Du Coast, W. Clay, 11-0 W. Clay
0 East Coast, W. Clay, 11-0 T. Carmody
00 Geraldo, A. Dickinson, 11-0 M. Brisbourne 7
0 Heyden Honey, P. Andrews, 11-0 M. Barrett 7
Inch Farrier, D. Barons, 11-0 M. Barrett 7
Irish Image, M. Naughton, 11-0 A. Brown 4
Jayboy, M. H. Easterby, 11-0 A. Kay
Kirtland Spirit, J. Harris, 11-0 K. Taylor
Lacis Di Lammermuir, J. S. Turner, 11-0 A. McGuinness
Martial Game, E. Weymes, 11-0 P. Tuck 7
Nevermistyk, J. Harris, 11-0 J. D'Neill
00 Poker Player, M. W. Easterby, 11-0 R. Wilding
0 Rabiaski, E. Owen Jnr, 11-0 —
Spate, J. Cousins, 11-0 D. Swift
Tallisha Beverly, G. Toft, 11-0 —
0 The Captainsaas, D. McCain, 11-0 W. Dudley 7
The Missus, P. Asquith, 11-0 —
Warrior, 9-4 Martial Game, 7-1 Geraldo, 10-1 Jayboy, 12-1 Tallisha Beverly, 14-1 Poker Player. 16-1 others.

ISKIRK STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £556: 2m)

30 Irish Quicksteps (D), S. Nattriss, 8-11-9 J. O'Neill
23 Paradise Flight, M. Chapman, 10-11-1 R. Hillman 7
21 Zonta (D), R. Clay, 10-10-11 K. Gray
Prairie Master (D), R. E. Peacock, 9-10-7 —
00 Solonville, Earl Jones, 7-10-5 Mr J. Meade 7
24 Dry Ice, C. O'Neill, 10-10-3 N. Tinkler
34 Just Spider (D), P. Curtis, 10-10-0 —
pp Andrew, D. Lewis, 6-10-0 D. Nesbitt 7
24 Gay Como (D), S. Nesbitt, 9-10-0 Lyn Hodge 7

s, 7-1 Prairie Master, 9-2 Paradise Flight, 5-1 Gay Como, 8-1 Irish 10-1 Dry Ice, 12-1 others.

SWOOD PATTERN HURDLE (£2,360: 2m)

112 Dowdall, F. Rimell, 6-11-7 J. Burke
110 Swing Through (D), D. Marks, 8-11-5 M. O'Halloran
104 Richenede, M. Stephens, 5-11-0 J. McNamara
Semper Nova, J. Bingham, 5-11-0 R. Barry
Carlace, C. Richards, 4-10-9 J. O'Neill
11 Eminence (D), M. H. Easterby, 4-10-9 R. Lamb
32 Marnik, K. Oliver, 4-10-7 —

hall, 9-4 Eminence, 5-1 Swing Through, 11-2 Semper Nova, 8-1 1 others.

WARD HANMER STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £5,156: 1)

4f- Royal Frolic (CD), F. Rimell, 9-11-7 J. Burke
11- Gay Spartan (CD), A. Dickinson, 7-11-6 M. O'Halloran
4- Bachelor's Hall (D), P. Cundell, 8-11-5 Mr J. Francome
33- Uncle Bing, R. Head, 9-10-9 J. O'Neill
011- The Last Light (D), L. Dixon, 9-10-7 J. Smith
171- Ramrogues, M. Tate, 7-10-7 S. Smith-Eccles
0-2 Jer (D), P. Bevan, 7-10-7 R. Linley
00- Baddy Burke, G. Balding, 7-10-7 S. Holland
10- Golden Vow (D), S. Mellor, 9-10-7 R. Barry
-30 Brown Admiral, D. McCain, 9-10-7 —

nelors Hall, 5-1 Uncle Bing, 9-2 Rawnogues, 13-2 The Last Light, 8-1 ic, 14-1 Jer, 16-1 others.

HELENS STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,682: 3¼m)

11- Gay Spartan (C), A. Dickinson, 7-12-0 T. Carmody
21- Irish Tony (D), N. Gaselee, 7-11-10 D. Atkins
24- Pubelle (CD), S. Leadbetter, 9-10-0 M. Barnes
14P- Coolishall, P. Cundell, 9-10-0 M. O'Halloran
143- Loveley, A. Andrews, 8-10-0 R. Wilding

h Tony, 5-2 Coolishall, 7-2 Pubelle, 5-1 Gay Spartan, 7-1 Loveley.

INFORD HURDLE (Handicap: £798: 2¼m)

421- Embargo, C. Richards, 7-11-13 A. Kennedy
-1-0 Fashion (D), L. Kennard, 5-11-13 S. Emmerson 4
1u- Roll Me Over, J. Harris, 4-11-10 P. Tuck
12-0 Sabot Rapide, D. Barons, 5-11-5 M. Barrett
1-71 Castle Royal, Rimell, 4-11-3 T. Horth
030 Sir Allan, M. Naughton, 4-10-13 C. Seward
Heron (D), R. S. Davies
10-4 Tempest Girl, Miss A. King, 5-10-9 R. Millman
11P- Bywell, W. Chapman, 6-10-8 —
0- Fenton, J. Bingham, 5-10-7 J. McLaughlin
234 Paise You, P. Asquith, 4-10-7 W. Dudley 7
1-00 Wanstead Boy, D. Lewis, 4-10-6 P. Wiggins 5
1-10 Blakeway, B. Wareing, 5-10-4 C. Pimlott
1-7- Rytchenough, R. E. Peacock, 7-10-4 M. Brisbourne
211 Warrenwood Park, D. McCain, 4-10-3 W. Boardwood

ntly Sorrel, 4-1 Warrenwood Park, 5-1 Eastbrook, 6-1 Embargo, 8-1 ter, 10-1 Sabot Rapide, 12-1 Heron, 14-1 others.

JB HURDLE (Handicap: £764: 2¼m)

02 Anna Natasha, W. Perrin, 6-13-7 Mr W. Perrin 7
10-1 Lochranza, E. Carr, 7-11-12 Yvonne Carr 7
20- Lintam, D. Barons, 7-11-8 —
1-04 Breeze Wagon (C), F. Rimell, 5-10-13 Mr E. Woods 7
004 Silent Valley, I. Jordan, 5-10-8 Mr T. Dun
332 Vespucci, D. Barons, 6-10-2 Mr A. Wilson
002 Lismount VI (D), R. Cambidge, 7-10-0 Mr J. Cambidge 7
10-1 Fair Reply, Mrs R. Lomax, 5-10-0 ..

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هكذا من الأصل

NEW BOOKS

Ominous pause

Born for Opposition
Byron's Letters and Journals, Volume 8 : 1821
Edited by Leslie A. Marchand
(John Murray £7.50)

Throughout the year 1821 Lord Byron continues to appear as Lucifer in exile, nursing his wounds and musing bitterly on home. London was livid with enemies: fighting his battles from Ravenna, Byron found that not only was he always misrepresented in the Press but that even his youthful swimming of the Hellespont had been challenged in print.

Marino Faliero, the dramatic poem "written for the closet," was cut and staged at Drury Lane against his fervently repeated wishes; proofs of *Don Juan* did not reach Italy on time; corrections were not made: his publisher, variously described as lazy, shuffling and *parvenu*, ignored his question; and transmitted opinion of any *kind on his work disturbed him.* He found composition "a great pain", he told Murray, and had never aimed at popular taste. Yet he continued, of course, to write; he added to *Don Juan*, and followed *Faliero* with three further journeys into the territory of "mental theatre" off the mainstream of English dramatic tradition: *The Two Foscari*, *Sardanapalus* and *Cain*. "I can never get people to understand that poetry is the expression of *excited passion*", he told his best loved correspondent, Thomas Moore,

and that there is no such thing as a life of passion any more than a continuous earthquake, or an eternal fever. Besides, who would ever shave themselves in such a state?

To which one might reasonably object that the women to whom Byron was referring—"It is very odd", he wrote in a superbly disingenuous letter to his half-sister, "that all my *fairs* are such romantic people, and always daggering or divorcing, or making scenes"—were not required to shave with the daily and dispassionate precision of George, Lord Byron.

That he was still, protectively, in love with Teresa Giuccioli, "the last attachment" was perhaps a little because she had obtained a Papal decree of separation from her husband, and Byron wished to avoid further dramas of daggering and divorcing, and even more because Teresa's violent impulsiveness, unlike that of, say, Lady Caroline Lamb or Lady Byron, remained well within Byron's control as many affectionate and calming letters to "Eccellenza Petregola" ("Gossip Excellency") here reveal. She never forfeited his respect by "bad" public behaviour. He was also fond of her father and brother, of whom he saw a good deal and whose liberal republican politics he warmly shared.

Byron encouraged, in every way short of direct participation, the revolutionary aims of the Carbonari movement in the Romagna where he was living. His faith in the Italian dream of liberty in no way collapsed when the Austrians combined with Neapolitan incompetence to crush the incipient revolution of 1821. If he despised the English and loathed the Swiss, he hated the Austrians most of all, and since his letters were, or might be, opened en route for home, he recorded the progress of political events in 1821 in a 50-page Ravenna Diary with which volume eight of Leslie Marchand's exhilarating edition begins.

When Teresa's father and brother were proscribed after the abortive revolt and Teresa threatened with a convent unless she followed her father into exile, it was Byron who made all the arrangements, insisted they settle in Tuscany, not Geneva, and it was Shelley who, under Byron's instructions, arranged the letting of the Villa Diodati in Pisa. Professor Marchand ends with Byron's long-delayed departure for Pisa, thus clearing the stage for the three remaining dramas to come: the comic confusion of life with the Shelleys and the Leigh Hunts in the Villa; the drowning of Shelley; and Byron's final journey to Greece, of which there are strong hints already here.

With hindsight, and with all its sense of the hero out of touch and a grand life running its full prescribed course to an early end, "*Born to Opposition*" illuminates an ominous pause in Byron's career and makes us hold our breath for what is to come. Volume One is the best place for beginners to pick up this brilliant series, but those already familiar with its joys will need no further urging to add volume eight, Christmas or not, to the rest.

Michael Ratcliffe



Besant, a Chicago Tribune cartoon of the 1880s.

The blessed Walter

Authors by Profession
Volume One
By Victor Bonham-Carter
(Society of Authors, 84 Drayton Gardens, SW10, £5.95 and £2.95)

As a novelist Walter Besant may be forgotten, but as the standard bearer of authors' rights he deserves canonisation. He founded the Society of Authors to fight for a fair deal, to campaign for copyright and to encourage "the maintenance of friendly relations between authors and publishers".

What Victor Bonham-Carter shows is just how necessary this was. Authors were exploited. Unscrupulous publishers—of which there were many—capitalised on the vanity of budding authors by demanding payment for publishing their manuscripts. Pirating of books was common particularly in the United States. Authorship as a profession simply wasn't to be taken seriously.

Bonham-Carter backs up his assertions with figures. His book shows precisely what Dickens, Trollope, George Eliot, Walter Scott among many others, received for their work. The deals were varied. Books were sold outright, for royalties, for co-operative deals, but no matter how successful a particular title, in the end—more often than not—the publisher earned far more than the author. Plus ça change.

It is a fascinating story, not least towards the end—Mr Bonham-Carter takes the 1911 Copyright Act as his natural break before Volume II—when Shaw makes his entrance and rapidly dominates the proceedings. That more than half a century later one basic right, that of PLR, has still to be enacted shows how in general views on authorship have been slow to change. But Messrs Sprout, Moate and English, your time is surely nigh.

Ion Trewin

Golden lunacy

The Search for El Dorado
By John Hemming
(Michael Joseph, £8.50)
The Gold of El Dorado
By Victor Wolfgang von Hagen
(Granada, £2.50)

Thanks to the Royal Academy—and to certain distinguished sponsors—we can all look forward this winter to much travel in the realms of gold, and specifically of El Dorado in person. The package-tour will be all the more agreeable for some excellent pre-publicity, including newspaper features of more than ephemeral quality, and now these two timely and evocative books.

The theme and departure-point of both these chronicles is identical—what von Hagen terms the "golden lunacy" of the century following on Columbus's fateful landfall of Thursday, October 2, 1492. Engendered by Charles V's German bankers, it was implemented in the frenzy of its high noon by, for the most part, Spanish freebooters, though an Englishman, Sir Walter Raleigh, exemplifies in both books the melancholia of its twilight.

Hemming takes a firmly Western Hemisphere view of his theme, and embarks on it with a brisk narrative of the Conquest as a whole. Though he follows it with the detailed odysseys and itineraries of various conquistadores, major and minor desperadoes alike, he seems to see the "search for El Dorado" far less as a *European phenomenon* than does von Hagen, and far more as a South American. Where von Hagen's vision is primarily of the splendours and miseries of European explorers, Hemming's conversely is of their impact on Indians and the sufferings and injustices inflicted on them. He in no way neglects or diminishes the achievements of the Spaniards, who performed prodigies of endurance, often against tantalizing ill-luck. Some unwittingly came within striking distance of Lake Guatavita, the only true core of the eventual legend, where they might have learnt, in time to nip its lethal persistence in the bud, that El Dorado was not a fabled city but just a man, a gilded man. Jiménez de Quesada barely beat his rivals to it, thanks to his lawyer astuteness. We read how, by a brilliant feat of terrestrial navigation, he simply followed his nose, and the salt-trail, till he came to the site of the barter between the mountain Indians who had salt, and those of the hot-lands who, instead, along with a surfeit of sweat, had gold and the skills to work it.

Hemming is eminently readable, and the occasional unleashing of his full descriptive powers has impressive results; his account of Pizarro's men blundering through the equatorial jungle will make any reader itch and sweat. His illustrations too are quite beautiful, lavishly displaying both the golden "runjos" of the Academy exhibit and the scenes of their homeland. Here von Hagen suffers by the comparison that his book is a paperback updating of his earlier and sumptuous *The Golden Man*. The format simply does not leave elbow-room for the number and splendour of Hemming's illustrations. But von Hagen's maps are clear and precise, where Hemming's otherwise faultless presentation here shows a minor but irritating blemish. To bring out the literal ups-and-downs of their terrible cavalcades his maps indicate relief by shading, but with a heavy hand which effectively blacks out many of the most significant place-names.

So minor a lapse from grace cannot impair the merit of a book which simultaneously fulfils exceptional historical, geographical and even sociological functions. Where von Hagen's paperback will embellish many an overnight bag, to bring brisk and lively escape from even the saddest motel-room, *Hemming's book is to be* relished slowly, say from a vantage-point on some medium-sized coffee-table at home.

Both books share an importance above and beyond their identification with a major international artistic occasion. Both relate to that human paradox which allies sickening cruelty to epics of imaginative heroism, and the barbarism that has melted down irreplacable works of art to the devotion which now assembles their touching vestiges together. From an unthinking genocide new peoples were to arise, perhaps indeed a multitudinous rebirth of the same old peoples, to those who know them a resurgence of the self-respect and deep cultural identity manifest in this surviving beauty, so lovingly assembled, and chronicled.

Geoffrey Jackson

Majestic illustrator

Francis Barlow
First master of English book illustration
By Edward Hodnett
(Scolar Press, £17.50)

In the histories of graphic art the name of Francis Barlow gravitates towards footnotes and the final sentences of paragraphs. He seems to be an also-ran—a shadowy figure on the edge of the bustling comings-and-goings of Restoration England. Even the basic facts of his birth (in 1626? in Lincolnshire?) and his career as "a well-wisher to the Art of Painting" rely heavily on conjecture.

How unexpected therefore that Edward Hodnett designates him "the first master of English book illustration" and sees as a justification for a book on him that "there should be one and there is none". Has Dr Hodnett set out to inflate a reputation from next to nothing, or has he unearthed some startling new evidence?

He has done neither of these things. Instead he has brought his deep understanding of the early history of English illustration to bear on a small group of books produced in the last half of the seventeenth century, and, simply by using his eyes, he has seen contingencies and relationships that reveal Francis Barlow as indeed a majestic illustrator. In a number of minor works: *Theophila* (1652), *Seuerall Wayes of Hunting* (1671), *The Gentleman's Recreation* (1686), and in two major editions of Aesop's *Fables* (1666 and 1687), Barlow brought new insight and fluency to an art which had previously veered between crude vigour and marmoreal chilliness—and which in England had almost always been dominated by *Continental practice.*

It would be misleading however to say that *Francis Barlow* is altogether about Francis Barlow. Dr Hodnett is rightly concerned that the illustrator's greatest achievement, the *Fables* should be appreciated for the very remarkable book it is and this leads him to spend much time in preparing his case. On the one hand the reader must be shown Barlow's special qualities as a portrayer of animal life and as a graphic artist whose work is particularly favoured by etching; and on the other hand it is necessary to show how much he modified the European tradition of fable illustration. With erudition and relentless logic Dr Hodnett explains and clarifies these interlocking facts so that by the time we arrive at Barlow's Aesop, three quarters of the way through the book, we are able to see it in full perspective.

Nor is this careful delineation of the book's place undertaken solely for historical or technical reasons. For it is central to Dr Hodnett's argument that Barlow was a great illustrator because he possessed the essential gift of being able to interpret in pictures his given texts. Not only was he a superb animal draughtsman, but, unlike many other fable-illustrators, his pictures gave a new life to the stories they accompanied. Landscapes and interiors were particularised with great conviction so that the *tiny* story of *the picture* supports and extends the tiny story of the text: a fox flees from the shepherd with a sheep dramatically held captive, while other sheep continue to graze peacefully and ploughmen on a far hillside go on ploughing; a viper gnaws at a file in a workshop whose persuasive detail extends to the reality of a beautifully observed dragon.

Edward Hodnett's perception of Barlow's importance as an interpretive illustrator is the *core of his book and is* supported by over a hundred illustrated examples (the text refers to 108, but there are only 107). The pictures are nicely reproduced, but it is a pity that—given Barlow's sense of the working together of text and illustration—we are not shown any pages or spreads of etchings and type combined. But perhaps the Scolar Press, who have already produced a great series of reproductions of emblem books from Barlow's period, are also planning a facsimile of the *Fables*. Barlow certainly deserves it.

Brian Alderson

Novelist's novelists

The Realists
Portraits of Eight Novelists
By C. P. Snow
(Macmillan, £6.95)

"What do we read novels for?" asks C. P. Snow, in the preface to this book of literary lives and works. The answer is "for various kinds of pleasure." He himself has given us a great deal of pleasure in his own work as a novelist, and it is pleasant to read the reflections of one realist on the work of eight more. These are Balzac, Dickens, Dostoevsky, Galdos, Henry James, Proust, Stendhal and Tolstoy. Some critics age badly, becoming ever more acidulous; C. P. Snow has mellowed. The spiteful comment, *the quick stab between the ribs*, is not for him. He loves his fellow novelists, and communicates this love to us.

What did they have in common? Not very much, or in the words of the author "It isn't very helpful to discover that they were nearly all very short, fat men, uncommonly bad at mathematics (exceptions—es to height—Galdos; as to mathematics, Stendhal). He has doubts about Dickens, in that he was not "realistic" in the way that the others were, but only, by courtesy. Readers will be delighted to be introduced to Galdos, the Spanish master of the novel, who was born in 1843 and died in 1920, having written some 80 works of fiction, and 21 plays (many of them great successes). As C. P. Snow points out, he is almost totally unknown in this country, with only two of his novels translated into English. His life was, in its own way, almost as strange as Dostoevsky's—he never married, lived sparingly, made enormous fortunes, and spent his old age in inexplicable poverty, unless he had, as was suspected, spent all his money on women. Even when in his seventies, and blind, a servant would lead him every afternoon to visit his girls.

It is a short invigorating trot through eight lives—throwing off some interesting facts (Proust was briefly and improbably in the French army, where his health much improved), and some consideration of aspects of the sexual life, so cheerfully and uninhibited in Balzac, so furtive (of whose mistresses continues to like him) so timid and anxious in Henry James. C. P. Snow sends you back to the books (and possibly the great biographers, the Leon Edels, George Painters, Edgar Johnsons) with new enthusiasm and appetite.

Philippa Toomey

Emma Hamilton, by Norah Lofts (Michael Joseph, £8.50). Everyone knows something of the story of Emma Lyon, who became Lady Hamilton, and the beloved of the national hero, Nelson. Norah Lofts gives a sympathetic account of what is a tremendously melodramatic and unlikely story, beautifully illustrated.

Fiction

Going After Cacciato
By Tim O'Brien
(Cape, £4.95)
Imogen
By Jilly Cooper
(Arlington, £3.95)
Plumb
By Maurice Gee
(Faber, £4.95)

This is the best war novel since *Catch 22*.

It is certainly the funniest, too.

It might lack some of the more bizarre flights of imagination of Heller's masterpiece, but it has at its core an icily calm comic eye, which flickers wickedly and constantly with amusement and contempt.

The book is set in Vietnam. Cacciato, a simple-minded soldier, has had enough of the war. He decides to walk out on it. He does it in style. He sets off for Paris, a mere 6,800 miles away.

Cacciato's lieutenant, sick with dysentery, is huddled over a fire when he hears the news. "The lieutenant kept rocking. He did not look well. When the flame was gone, he pushed himself to his feet, coughed, spat and touched his toes. 'All right', he sighed. 'Third Squad goes after Cacciato'."

And so they set off after him.

He leads them out of Vietnam, through Burma and India, through Tehran and Athens and finally to Paris and the final absurd and inconclusive encounter with Cacciato.

But what is the reality of this mad chase? How does it relate to Paul Berlin, a member of the pursuit squad, dreaming and trembling with fear in his watch tower? How does it relate to Paul Berlin's memories of the vile reality of Third Squad's activities in the mountains and the lakes and the paddy fields?

The blend of fantasy and reality, each one a sharp and brilliant comment on the other, is handled boldly and dextrously. The chase across Europe and Asia for the innocent Cacciato has an allegorical ring to it.

The images of fantasy and reality blur, too—the public beheading of a boy in Tehran, the Vietcong officer trapped in an underground labyrinth, the gratuitous shooting of a refugee family's water buffalo, the long, slow, sickening marches through the jungles of Vietnam.

It does not matter that they blur, for the whole of warfare—and particularly that crazy war—has a confusion, in which fantasy was constantly supreme.

Above all, Mr O'Brien sees the comic ghastliness of it all. His sense of comedy never falters for a moment. And to treat warfare with a sense of humour is a most devastating weapon.

I suppose if escapism is a part of Mr O'Brien's novel, then it plays the dominant role in Jilly Cooper's *Imogen*. I enjoyed it immensely.

Is it a romantic novel, I'm not sure.

Certainly is has most of the ingredients of one—ugly duckling is turned into snow white swan. Dumpy librarian in Yorkshire village meets dazzling international tennis star, is whisked away by him to the Riviera and after humiliations and miseries becomes a shining *star among the jet setters.*

What distinguishes this book is Jilly Cooper's sense of fun, the sharpness of her wit and the skill of her story-telling. The characters are strong with the women showing some beautiful lines in elegant bitchiness.

Too often in books of this sort characters are simply match stick figures. Here they have flesh and blood and considerable vitality.

Maurice Gee's aims are much more modest. *Plumb* is set in New Zealand at the turn of the century. Its hero is a Presbyterian minister, a man, whose conscience and strength of conviction leads him into constant clashes with family and with authority. Despite himself at times his conscience runs riot.

It is this relentless chase to come to terms with it, which gives this novel its singular qualities of clarity of vision and delicacy of execution.

As a picture of New Zealand life 70 odd years ago it is totally fascinating. As an examination of a man battling with an over-large conscience it is also totally convincing.

I am ashamed to say the works of Maurice Gee are new to me. They will not be for long.

Peter Tinniswood

Books for next week include John Stewart Collis on Wordsworth and the Human Heart, by John Beer; David Pryce Jones on A Habsburg Tragedy, Crown Prince Rudolph, by Judith Listowel; Patric Dickinson on John Masefield: A Life, by Constance Babington Smith. *Fiction reviewed by Bryan Appleyard.* For Paperbacks of the Month there are reviews by Caroline Moorehead, Elizabeth Grey, Philip Ziegler, Alan Hamilton and Nicholas Wapshott.

JOHN KENT

Holding the Fort
Studies in Victorian Revivalism

In this book, Professor Kent of Bristol University, who combines the approaches of the historian and sociologist of religion, has studied the way in which in the nineteenth century American and British revivalism affected one another, from Lorenzo Dow and the Primitive Methodists in the Napoleonic period, to Robert Pearsall Smith and late nineteenth-century Holiness revivalism at Keswick. Many long-forgotten revivalists are brought to light, from Richard Weaver, prize-fighter and preacher, to Phoebe Palmer, the American woman whose teaching on holiness penetrated England through Pearsall Smith and William Booth.
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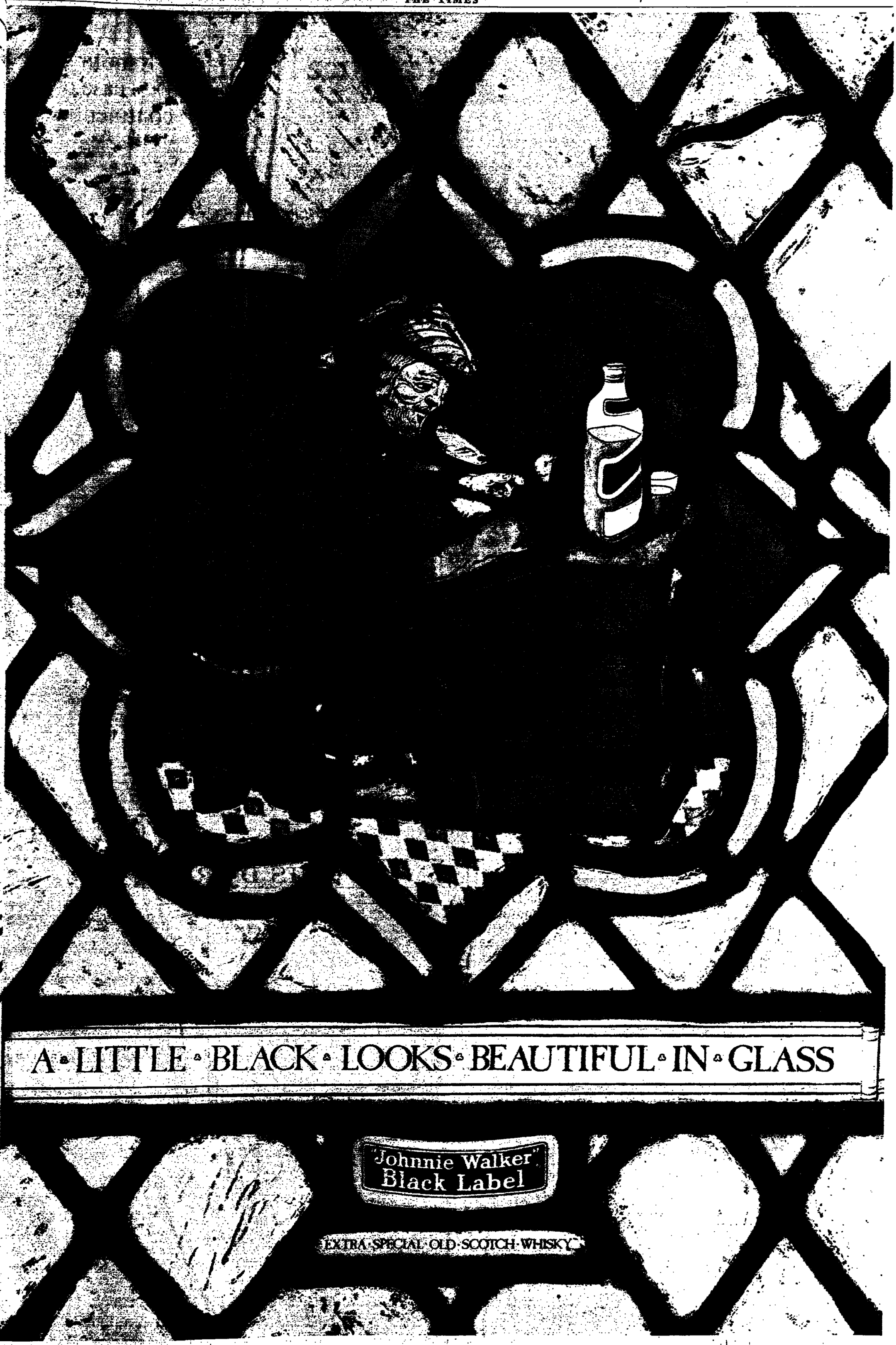
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Ronald Butt

Let's stop pretending not to notice

This is an age of diminished responsibility where responsibility matters. I do not mean that our notion of what is called social responsibility has shrunk. On the contrary. There never was a time when the state, or the nation, or the collective organization, or the union (as appropriate) has claimed to shoulder so much responsibility for the individual, or when it intervened as much in his life as it does now—mostly with good intentions.

The state is dominated by well-meant, state-powered, state-provided, or state-licensed organizations which seek to provide for the basic welfare of the citizen throughout his life; which bludgeon him with information about his claims and "rights" (particularly if he can be said to belong to what is called a minority group); which prescribe the "moral" climate in which his children are brought up; and which entertain him day and night on three television channels and innumerable radio wavelengths.

Yet there was also never a time in this century when individual responsibility was so maimed. Let me try to be clear about what I take real individual responsibility to mean. I emphatically do not mean only (though this is part of it) the ability of the individual to take *responsibility for the material* things that concern his own family. I do not mean simply (though of course this is important) that he is now dependent on the state for his essential services—for the education of his children, him family's health-care or his pension.

I mean primarily the responsibility that each individual ought to have for the well-being of every other individual whose life crosses his, and whose happiness may be either furthered or damaged by their having encountered each other.

I have never had the least *doubt that the ultimate test of* morality for each individual is to be found, not in what he is supposed to authorize or encourage the state to do impersonally on his behalf for the welfare of others, but in how he leaves others whom he encounters individually. The test for *all of us is whether the lives* of those we meet are better for their having met us, or whether they are worse.

Few, if any, pass this test most of the time. None, I imagine, passes it always. But at least we should recognize that this is the test: that individual and not collective action is the ultimate basis of moral responsibility. Yet we are nowadays in some danger of declining to consider it a real question at all.

Of course, in most people's lives there are areas where it is *still largely operative. It is most* obviously the test by which parents judge themselves in relation to their children, and it is generally understood to matter in the family more widely. This sort of responsibility ought also to inform the attitude of someone of one sex in relation to another; if they cease to know each other, will one have left the other with chances of happiness damaged? It is not a question encouraged by the hedonists who have usurped so much of the so-called "education" of young people in this area but it is the one that matters. *Each of us*, at some time, has the future happiness of someone else in our hands and if we are honest, we know it, and know that it may conflict with our own apparent self-interest.

But this kind of responsibility *ought also to inform our* behaviour as individuals to other individuals whom we never know personally. It ought to condition the attitude of trade unionists getting into a fight, and of militants so infused with their indignation that they are not prepared to consider the consequences of their action for others.

It is the sort of responsibility that should determine the attitude of the newspaper or television photographer who takes intrusive pictures at times when people need to be left alone. It ought to have been the concern of the television producer who preferred the ratings and the casual entertainment of the masses with a serial on the abdication and marriage of the Duke of Windsor to the peace of mind of an old and ill lady in Paris.

In these matters, the arbiters of public taste and mass selling are very much part of the climate of our time. The diminished responsibility of the individual in face of more weighty imperatives is all about us. It is to be seen in the attitude of the shoddy worker, the *short-changer* and the irresponsible property-dealer. It is to be seen in the lack of civic responsibility that destroys such pleasantness as there is in the towns and cities where most people have to live.

The signs of this are all round us; in the defaced walls and the vandalized telephone boxes. And curiously enough something has got into the rest of us so that we no longer feel that it is quite right to feel indignant about it. Indeed, if there is a characteristic of our time, it is the pretence not to notice. In homes, families pretend not to notice on television foul language that they would not use themselves. In the streets, you will see people, including no doubt women who would strongly argue the case for equality of their sex, buying their newspapers from a seller of pornographic magazines *which deeply degrade women*—and pretending not to notice.

It is, in many ways, a dispirited society in which, for the most part, the individual has his head down, prefers not to take responsibility by himself, and hurries by. It is a society of increasing violence in which it becomes all the time more hazardous for the young, the old and the weak to go about alone in safety; a society in which (it seems) we shall defend to the last the commercial right to make money out of the violence and the degraded sexual titillation which upsets unstable minds and creates a strong presumptive link between these cultural conditions and the physical assaults on women and children.

Not much is to be expected from the politicians in such matters. Perhaps it is natural that they should wait for a lead from below. It is therefore clear that until individuals begin to think more responsibly as individuals again and have the courage to express and act on their convictions whatever the collective organizations that govern their lives say, the *deterioration of our social and* collective life will not be halted.

David Steel

Labour's sad case of continental drift

The vacillation of the Labour Party leadership in the face of the know-nothings of their ranks must take much of the blame for the sorry drift of British policy on Europe. The referendum result in June, 1975, provided a golden opportunity to end the argument over British *membership, clarify Britain's* objectives within the Community, and carry public opinion in support of those objectives.

The decision not to use that opportunity was deliberate, and was taken for reason of party rather than national interest. It was necessary, Mr Wilson argued, to "let the wounds heal", to wait for the internal strains to ease within the Labour Party, even if it meant confusing our partners on the continent and allowing public opinion to drift back to a preoccupation with butter prices and wine lakes.

Instead, the wound has festered; without a clear lead from the internationalists within the Labour Party, its unreconstructed nationalists have made all the running, pulling Cabinet and party farther away from a commitment to cooperation within the Community to a point where ministers fear for their careers if they were thought to harbour any enthusiasm for the Community.

Europe appears to have replaced nuclear disarmament in the mythology of the Labour Party as an easy rhetorical issue with which to criticize the leadership, a touchstone of how far to the "left" each jockeying contender for the leadership is held to be. Thus John Silkin, not notably radical on any other issue, is accorded wide support from the Tribune Group. Thus David Owen, with an eye on what counts within the party, *dares to stand up to the left* on Iran but hedges on Europe, letting it be known cautiously that he "is not anti-European" but carefully avoiding any utterance which might give *Tribune* the excuse to pin the dread label of Eurofanatic on him.

Thus the young Anthony Wedgwood Benn, an early enthusiast for the cause of nuclear disarmament within the Labour Party (a cause long since left behind him as a minister in a government which is very probably preparing plans for the next generation deterrent to replace Polaris), has become the mature Tony Benn, the apostle of socialist nationalism and the scourge of the Community as defender of the capitalist status quo.

Yet our relationship with the other member states of the European Community is central, not only to British foreign policy but also to a wide range of British domestic interests as well. The "antis" have provided no coherent alternative to Community membership, unless it be the Alternative Strategy sketched out by Mr Benn and his friends within the Labour Party.

Britain is stuck with the need for international economic and industrial cooperation: in the automobile industry, in aircraft, in shipbuilding and steel as much as in monetary policy and economic management. Since we are stuck with it, we ought to make the best of our predicament, rather than the worst, and sort out some long-term objectives for advantageous cooperation. And since there is no other international grouping available to us for cooperation except the European Community, a government which spared more than a passing thought for the national interest would seek to show itself committed to a European strategy. But how can we expect this from a party whose latest recruit to its national executive proudly boasts that he does not possess a passport?

Which brings me to the European Monetary System, and the Labour Government's hesitations over the entire scheme. It is not, fundamentally, that the objectives which lie behind EMS are *incompatible with* British economic objectives. Indeed, both Mr Callaghan and Mr Healey have repeatedly emphasized that we will need to pursue the same policies to bring down the rate of inflation, control the money supply and stabilize the international monetary system *in* 1979 whether or not we join the EMS. Nor is it that the terms imposed by the French and German Governments for our participation are too harsh: we have been offered an initially wider band for sterling, controlled changes in parities will be allowed, and negotiation might well have produced economic concessions for Britain comparable to those being prepared to assist the Irish and Italians.

No: the Cabinet's fundamental hesitation is over the European Community as such, and about the dangers for their party's internal cohesion of supporting any proposal which might lead to a stronger Community, whether or not it serves Britain's interests. Negotiating from the beginning with repeated glances over their shoulders, government ministers have hardly seemed serious about the wider implications of the scheme to their opposite numbers in Bonn, Paris and The Hague. When Mr Callaghan, at a late stage in the negotiations, uses his Guildhall speech to raise the serious and justified problem of the Community budget's perverse impact on Britain, he is therefore dismissed the more easily by other governments as the perennially awkward partner, the man who is always ready to complain but never prepared to cooperate.

The prospect of another five or six years of bumping along half-in and half-out of the Community, picking up one policy and rejecting another without any sense of wider commitment is bleak in the extreme—likely to leave Britain as an offshore island associated with the Community but without much influence over its direction, sinking into nationalism in an atmosphere of international ill-will.

Britain has not been blessed with much constructive political leadership in the past 20 years on any issue; but on an issue as central as this, politicians of all parties should be expected to lead public opinion rather *than to follow it. We are in* the European Community: it is in Britain's clear national interest to stay there, that being so, we should set out to collaborate with our partners to make the Community more effective in serving the interests of all its members—starting with the EMS.

The author is Liberal MP for Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles

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Closing the Little Red Book

Can Marxism survive in China? The spate of wall posters in the last two weeks, ever more daring, with Mao's last 10 years of rule crudely derided as a "fascist dictatorship", might suggest that free-thinking Chinese will already be asking themselves what many Chinese of an older generation asked themselves in 1949: why should China's regeneration be built on a foreign doctrine?

Despite the wall posters, or Mr Teng Hsiao-ping's rejection of theory in seeking truth from the facts, the question may hang over China for a decade before the answer is clear. But there is room for speculation. Let us look at the roots of the plant to see if they are withering.

Marxism was a conscious import by a China desperate for self-regeneration in the 1920s. It made much more progress in universities in the 1930s. For a decade before Marxism took root the Chinese had accepted that revolution was their lot. The old regime had collapsed in 1911: a new one had to emerge. So interest in Russia as a country that had undergone a successful revolution, just at a time when the Chinese needed an example, soon led to study of the doctrine that had fuelled it.

But Marxism could appeal for reasons directly related to Chinese revolutionary ends in the 1920s. Even so, its alien character would have told strongly against it had that *decade not been the short* period of China's maximum curiously for western ideas and willingness to sample them, eve to the point of a few extremists who argued for total westernization as the only answer for China.

The most potent reason for *Marxism's appeal was its anti*-imperialism: above all, China wanted to drive out the foreign intruders. Secondly, Marxism proposed answers to the nature of man and his role in society of a kind that made it a satisfactory substitute for Confucianism. Moreover, where Confucianism had envisaged a static society, Marxism offered a spiral of progress. To the young Chinese of those days this was magnetic.

Thirdly, Marxism was both *international and egalitarian.* Not least the trumpets of Moscow sounded the confident message that all the world would soon follow because Marxism could not be refuted; its truth was ineluctable; capitalism was doomed. In effect, by following the Marxist way, China would not simply become the equal of the western powers (the first objective) but would outdistance them in the march towards the future. The Europeans swanking about the promenades of the treaty ports would be left behind.

Half a century later, which of these hopes persist? Discarding China's anti-Soviet glasses, is there any successful Marxist society, by Chinese standards? In productive capacity, are not the capitalist countries far ahead of the Soviet Union and getting even farther ahead? The wall posters *emphasize this*; even Taiwan's progress is noted. The new treaty with Japan will add that country as a source for new Chinese truth.

In what form does Marxism survive as an international doctrine? Mr Teng Hsiao-ping has buried the socialist world. As for the world following the Russian example, what do the Russians have to show for it? Of course all the eastern European states are nothing more than Soviet colonies. If Romania and Yugoslavia are not, do they make a strong case for Marxism? And newcomers of late? Cuba, Angola, South Yemen, Ethiopia, Afghanistan? In China's view these are all Soviet toadies whose true nationalism will eventually make itself felt.

For the younger generation maturing since 1960, Marxism can have little appeal. If nothing else, their experience of *political waywardness in China* must have left a cynical unbelief. But two preceding generations were those most influenced by Marxism. The first were those who joined the Chinese Communist Party from the late 1920s to the end of the civil war; the second, those instructed in the creed from 1949 until the cultural revolution in 1968. After that it has been downhill all the way.

In 1962 Mao was still saying: "No matter whether in China or in other countries of the world over 90 per cent of the people will support Marxism-Leninism in the long run. . . . Marxism-Leninism is truth; it cannot be resisted. The masses want revolution; the world revolution will finally be victorious". There still speaks the man of conviction of the 1920s.

How many of his close colleagues shared his conviction then? It would be hard to name half a dozen from what is known of them. And now? Mr Teng makes it plain he is not an ideologue. Mr Hua Kuo-feng has been larding his speeches hitherto with Maoist phraseology so as to bolster his weakly established legitimacy. If he now feels more secure, yet thinks the ideological tide is ebbing, will he speak his mind plainly?

There are no other known ideologues in the upper ranks of the party. Perhaps one will emerge.

If ever a country was supremely confident of itself and its civilization that country was China. After the trough of the 1920s and the uplift of the 1950s the latter days of Maoism have been catastrophic. By now the old confidence is returning. What need of Marxism?

Richard Harris

Trailer

Who knows when love has had its day
who never leaves can never say,
for can who cannot please today
say: Yesterday I did—
when I who can am but who may
be sure that now does not gainsay
tomorrow shall forbid.

Christopher Logue

When future historians look back on the present session of Parliament they may well note it not for any item of legislation but as the time when parliamentary *reform became assured.* Suddenly it has become a question not so much of whether the House of Commons will change its processes but of when and how.

The key event was the publication of the report of the Select Committee on Procedure just before the House rose for the summer recess. This provided all-party backing for a new structure of select committees covering each department—the essential development if Parliament is to scrutinize the operations of government more effectively.

The committee is now pressing for a full debate on its report, but this is not expected to take place before Christmas. The Cabinet is divided on the merits of the proposals. Mr Michael Foot, whose role as Leader of the House is critical in this matter, is well known to be a passionate opponent.

The Prime Minister is also against them and a majority of the Cabinet appears to agree with him. There is a significant minority who take a different view, but these ministers are most unlikely to persuade their colleagues to action in the present Parliament.

There will, however, undoubtedly be a House of Commons debate in the New Year during which the Conservative commitment to select committees will be repeated and the eagerness of many younger members will be evident.

In a speech at Cambridge just before the party conference, and again at the conference itself, Mr Francis Pym, then Shadow Leader of the House, promised that in the first session after a general election a Conservative Government would present to Parliament *positive proposals* based on the reports from the Select Committee on Procedure, the Public Accounts Committee and the Expenditure Committee.

Even if the Conservatives do not win the election, it is likely that in due course a Labour *Government would be forced to* follow the same path because of the mounting pressure for reform among younger members.

Geoffrey Smith

Reform of Parliament: not whether but when

The divide, indeed, is more between generations than between parties. This is easily explained by the frustration of young MPs who came into politics to exercise power and influence, and find that they have all too little of either. But why has the Conservative Shadow Cabinet taken such an initiative?

The critical role has been played by Mr Francis Pym. As long ago as the summer of 1973, when he was the government Chief Whip in Mr Heath's administration, he organized a dinner to get all-party support Parliament: its failure to scrutinize the executive properly, the long hours worked by its members and so forth.

The discussion was not, therefore, concerned solely with select committees, though they were obviously very relevant.

Mr Pym then prepared a lengthy paper putting forward varying ideas and options for parliamentary reform, including select committees, without making specific recommendations. This was discussed informally with some ministers but never came before the Cabinet.

Other preoccupations then overwhelmed the Conservatives, but backbench discontent continued to grow and just before *the Easter recess this year Mr* Fred Silvester, Conservative MP for Manchester, Withington, took the initiative in forming a group to consider the question. The formation of this group, which grew to some 40 members, was significant as an indication of back-bench feeling.

The next move was the decisive one. When the Shadow Cabinet was considering the second draft of the manifesto at the end of July or the beginning of August there was a dispute. A Bill of rights, House of Lords reform and referendums were all examined, *without any* agreement to say anything very positive or specific.

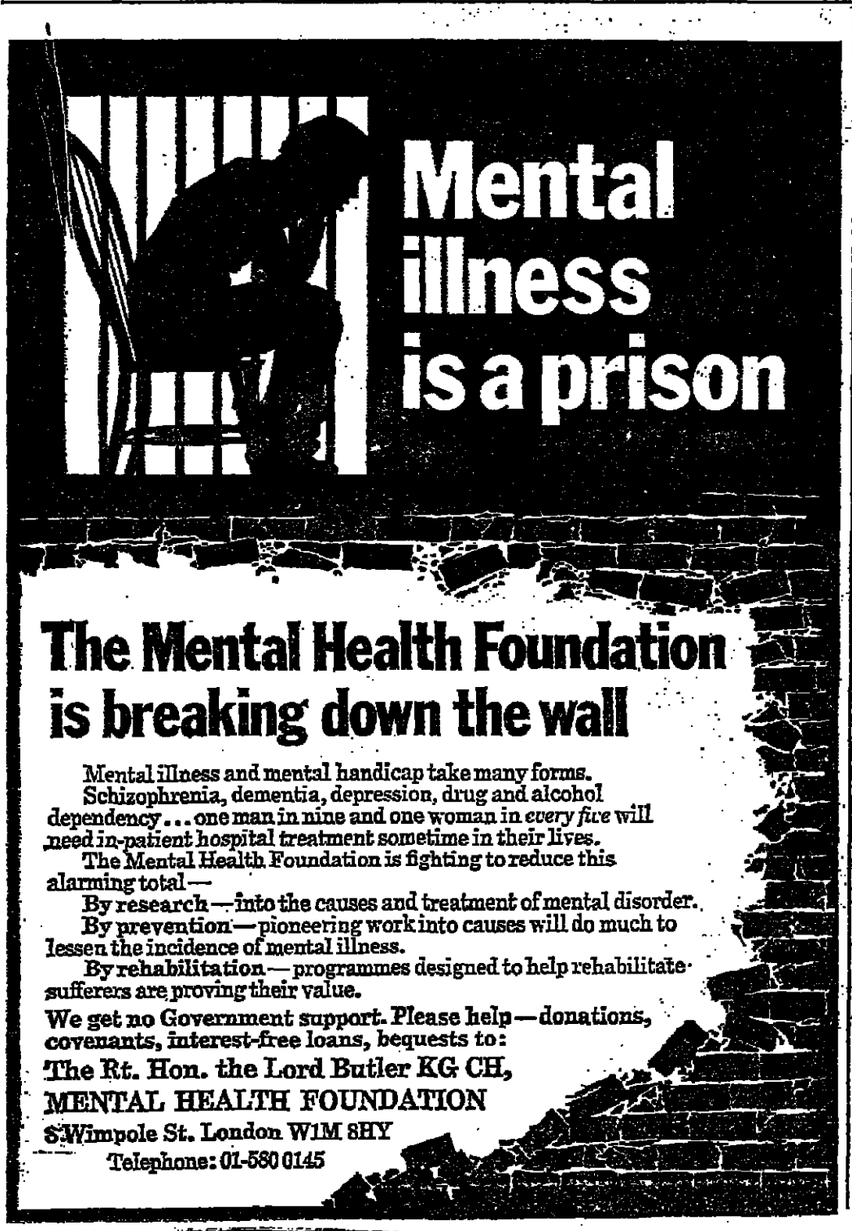
It was at the end of that discussion that Mr Pym suggested in effect that at least they should say something positive about select committees. So the commitment will be in the manifesto.

Since then Mr Pym has become Shadow Foreign Secretary and has been succeeded as Shadow Leader of the House by Norman St John Stevas. But there is no reason at all to believe that this change will lead to any weakening of the Conservative purpose in this field. Mr St John Stevas is known to be a supporter of select committees, so the question now is precisely what would be the proposals that a Conservative government would put to Parliament.

Mr Kenneth Baker, the Conservative MP for Marylebone and a member of the Select Committee on Procedure, has been arguing that all the select committee's proposals should be put to the House in a voteable form. Mr Pym, however, was careful to promise only proposals based on the reports. That was reasonable enough in the sense that any government that *was bent on action not gestures* would probably want to pick out only a few proposals from a lengthy report and then to see that they were in a shape that it believed would be workable. But there is a danger of doing too little on the grounds that only a tentative reform would get through the House.

There are three reasons why different members of the Shadow Cabinet favour select committees. There is the natural wish of politicians to respond to a tide of opinion among their followers; there is the hope that a strong select committee *in the economic field would be* a useful ally to a Conservative Chancellor in keeping control over public expenditure; and there is the belief that Parliament needs to be made more effective as a constitutional objective in itself.

A reform that does not keep *this third objective well in mind* will prove to be a delusion; and this objective will be served only by committees that are given real powers.



The Mental Health Foundation is breaking down the wall

Mental illness and mental handicap take many forms.
Schizophrenia, dementia, depression, drug and alcohol dependency... one man in nine and one woman in *every five* will need in-patient hospital treatment sometime in their lives.
The Mental Health Foundation is fighting to reduce this alarming total—
By research—into the causes and treatment of mental disorder.
By prevention—pioneering work into causes will do much to lessen the incidence of mental illness.
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We get no Government support. Please help—donations, covenants, interest-free loans, bequests to:
The Rt. Hon. the Lord Butler KG CH,
MENTAL HEALTH FOUNDATION
8 Wimpole St. London W1M 8HY
Telephone: 01-580 0145

ARTS DIARY

The Duke of Windsor and Mr Norris

An American researcher, Mr Tom Cullen, is writing a book on that terrible old reprobate largely based "Mr Norris" in whom Christopher Isherwood largely based "Mr Norris" in his Berlin novels. The biography, which Mr Cullen hopes to complete in a year's time, is likely to contain embarrassing mention of correspondence between Hamilton and the late Duke of Windsor, indicating the Duke's dislike of Sir Winston Churchill and his ambiguous attitude to Hitler.

When Hamilton died in 1970 at the age of 80, his obituary in *The Times* stated: "Not since Alice Liddell, perhaps, has there been a figure who enjoyed more *réclame* from being turned into fiction." The obituary added that Hamilton's political views "would have seemed repellent in anyone who made less of a vaudeville of his own life. Given power under a fascist regime, he might have been a monster: as it was, he was accepted by his friends as a Chaucerian rogue."

Hamilton was imprisoned in Brixton during the Second World War as a fascist. The Special Branch told him: "You'll be all right. You'll be able to play tennis with Sir Oswald Mosley." In view of that experience, there was a grotesque irony in Hamilton's posing in 1955 for the body of Oscar Nemon's statue of Sir Winston Churchill.

Mr Cullen, whose previous books include studies of Crippen and Jack the Ripper, first became interested in Hamilton when researching a book on Maundy Gregory, who sold honours under Lloyd George, although he came to the conclusion that Hamilton had known Gregory less well than he maintained. He found that Hamilton's literary executors had given all his papers, some 9,000 items, to the Texas University "who have obligingly catalogued them, which makes my task much simpler".

The papers date from 1945; but Mr Cullen has visited Rugby School, where Hamilton was a near-contemporary of Rupert Brooke and was in the house run by Brooke's father. Hamilton's name then was Gerald Souter, and Mr Cullen found reference to his supporting the Stuarts in a school debate. "He was already a royalist snob." Hamilton left school before reaching the sixth form, and Mr Cullen would like to know why.

Going through Hamilton's correspondence has been a formidable task. "Gerald was an inveterate letter-writer", Mr Cullen said. "He employed a woman to spend her mornings typing out letters for him. He was an assiduous reader of newspapers, and he was always getting the idea of writing to people and saying 'I knew the Duchess of Alba, who I understand was a very great friend of yours', introducing himself in the hope that something would come of it." Several of the letters are from prisoners including IRA men (Hamilton claimed to have been a close friend of Sir Roger Casement, but Mr Cullen again has his doubts).

When Hamilton's third volume of memoirs, *The Way it Was With Me*, was published in 1969, he sent a copy to the Duke of Windsor, who wrote him an incautious reply saying how much he had enjoyed it, calling Churchill "insatiably ambitious" and commenting on Hamilton's idea that the Duke would have prevented the Second World War had he remained king.

Characteristically, Hamilton immediately set about selling the Duke's letter. He wanted me to persuade *The Sunday Times* (for whom I was then reviewing) to buy it for £500. But he reduced its value by sending many photocopies to autograph dealers in Britain and America, and finally accepted £75 from a Guernsey collector, Mr Charles Potter.

Fern-ishings



How does your garden grow?

In the gargantuan gardens exhibition the Victoria and Albert Museum is organizing under the supervision of Dr Roy Strong (who has always laid it on with a trowel), Mr Clive Wainwright's job is to keep the aspidistras flying. He has been put in charge of the "Plants in Rooms" section. The exhibition, which represents the whole history of gardening in Britain—"except for landscape gardening, which we think has been done to death", Mr Wainwright said—will open in late May next year. It has the provisional title "How Does Your Garden Grow?"

What Mr Wainwright is most ardently searching for at present *is a Wardian fern case. The* Wardian case was invented by a Dr Ward in the 1830s. "It was the precursor of the modern bottled garden", Mr Wainwright said. "Some were very elaborate, in the shape of the Crystal Palace. Others were just a sort of aquarium with a sloping roof. You put your ferns in them and then sealed them up with putty. The great advantage was that you protected the plants from the fumes given off by the fish-tail gas jets they used before gas mantles came in during the 1890s. The fumes killed off many of the lovely indoor plants they had in the Regency, the time of oil lamps. They also explained the Victorians' passion for open windows and fresh air."

Mr Wainwright has run to earth one Wardian container in Scotland, but has not yet negotiated its loan. In any case, he would like to represent more than one type—even, perhaps, an Edwardian Wardian.

Rejuvenating a serial

On his thirtieth birthday last month (a testing time for Librans) Anton Gill, *an apostate from the Arts Coun*cil drama department, joined the BBC as a producer of the soap opera "Waggoner's Walk"—"Wags" as it is unaffectionately called in Broadcasting House memos.

Gill, Cambridge-educated son of a German prisoner-of-war who settled in England, *has* the makings of a toughish whizz-kid. He served an apprenticeship as assistant to Lindsay Anderson at the Royal Court. "Three months of Lindsay was like five years in the Foreign Legion", he said.

Gill's mission with "Wags"—which may be make or break for him at the BBC—is to rejuvenate the 10-year-old serial which, in the past has conscripted the talents of Max Wall, Dulcie Gray and Robert Beattie. Heads, one is led to believe, will roll. Topics hitherto taboo may be tackled. GH plans to "drag this complacent serial into the last quarter of the twentieth century" audience which so far has only had its cosiness bolstered".

The script-writing team includes Peter Ling, who won spurs on "Compact" and "Crossroads", series not noted for avant-garde sparkiness. Mr Gill drily summarized for us the recent plot of "Waggoner's Walk" (scripted, I need hardly say, before he arrived on the scene): "Crippled Matt Pritt endangers his marriage yet again by his persistent male chauvinist attitude and meddling while his wife's ex-husband succumbs to the corruption of the boardroom table. Tom Nash, son of the principal couple, *whose wife has become* a vegetable as a result of the birth of their first child, goes off to Denmark with an au-pair girl." Torrid stuff.

Temptresses in plaster

Would any museum director like 120 ceramic wall plaques in the shape of women's heads of the 1920s to 1940s? Michael Costiff, an art deco dealer in Antiquarius, Mark Kings Road, Chelsea, wants to lend his collection for public exhibition for two years. "I am getting a bit sick of moving them all round in my house and at the moment they are very dusty", he said.

The flat-backed heads, many in profile with saucy hats, flirtatious eyes and pottery perms, are seldom of identifiable people, but some are obviously modelled on Marlene Dietrich, Carole Lombard and Lana Turner. The cheaper ones are of plaster, with classic examples in Czechoslovak porcelain or Goldscheider china from Austria.

If Mr Costiff does not find an interested museum in the next month, he intends to sell the lot at around £2,500. "I would pay for a trip to Rio to see the real thing—*real* sultry-eyed temptresses, *not just* cheap ones."

Bevis Hillier

هكذا من الأصل

TIMES PAST
THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

HERE WILL BE AN INTERVAL

very probable that this will he last edition of *The Times* appear for some time. The thing to do is to apologise ur readers. We have had a heartening number of rs of sympathy and support. know that *The Times* is an ortant part of the daily life he great majority of our ers and we deeply regret the service *The Times* gives be interrupted.

egret at the interruption of paper is general even among e employed by Times News- rs who take different views ie merits of the dispute. It ot for us on *The Times* to s our significance to British ty or to British national yet we do believe that sh liberty depends on the inued publication of free papers and of good news- rs. We have tried to serve causes of liberty and objec- reporting for nearly two uries. We cannot be accused ot understanding the signifi- e of an interruption in that. is quite certain that *The* s will return. Indeed there d have been much more in to fear that *The Times* d come to an end if we had ieen prepared to go through crisis. *The Times* learnt before, in the late 1930s, there is no security in ding the resolution of a . There are occasions when one comes to a river which has to be crossed. Whether you wade or swim or hop there is no security until you get to the other side. We are determined to get to the other side.

There is in this no intention to engage in some total conflict with the trade unions. *The Times*, and indeed Times Newspapers Ltd, is seeking a responsible and productive new relationship with the trade unions, one which will secure regular production, will create productivity and enable us to improve pay. There may be a spurt of anger at the moment of suspension, but the firm intention is to negotiate settlements, however hard those negotiations may be to complete or even to begin. The attitude of *The Times* is to welcome strong, effective and responsible trade unions; they are what Fleet Street needs.

In seeking to deal with the growing anarchy in Fleet Street we believe that we are in fact helping the trade unions. Trade unions which cannot offer regularity of work lose a great part of their bargaining power. The fact that *The Sunday Times* has been losing hundreds of thousands of copies week after week in November has meant that suspension of *The Sunday Times* must be compared not with a state of regular production but with a state of highly irregular production. Anarchy not only makes it impossible for newspapers to work; it makes it impossible for trade unions to work.

When Times Newspapers has succeeded in obtaining the new agreements we shall have done a great service to our staffs who will have more pay and safer jobs. We shall have done a service to Fleet Street by showing that the problems that seem so insoluble can be solved by reason backed with resolution. We shall have done a service to the trade union movement by showing that good trade unionism backed by good negotiating can produce real benefits, benefits which are not available to the trade unionism of the mass rally and the sudden walk out. We shall have done a service to Britain by showing that the foremost symptoms of the British disease, obsolete technology, low productivity and irregular production, are not impossible to treat. But why should anyone suppose that they can be treated without pain?

It will be a very difficult period. It will be a sad period for us and a sad period for our readers, but it has become necessary to get to the other bank and not to flounder like a drowning kitten in the middle of the stream. What is proposed is reasonable and advantageous, and it will be negotiated, not without loss and anxiety, but to success.

)MANIA'S NEW ACT OF DEFIANCE

dent Ceausescu of Romania ver the world a puzzle over past few days. His unusual viour has been widely taken dicate a crisis in the Warsaw It may also have something with his problems at home. week he returned from a al meeting of the Warsaw in Moscow. The meeting pro- d a long and fairly bland ment representing the st common denominator of ment. Because of well- n Romanian positions it did for instance, condemn China ie Camp David agreement, was the subject of a ate statement by the six members. President sescu could have let matters there. He has already yed the Russians this year ceiving Chairman Hua and night have felt this was gh to be going on with ad he deliberately cized his differences with allies and his refusal to le to their demands.

e first thing that happened that Yugoslav officials in ade began floating rumours some Warsaw Pact ambassa- were being withdrawn from arest. This proved to be but the rumours may well been inspired by the anians. Then President sescu went much further. In c speeches he indicated that ad refused to go along with osals to increase defence nditure, integrate the War- Pact command structure, and uit Romania to the principle sending arms or troops id. He must have known that would annoy the Russians a deal. Nor only did he h the confidentiality of the ow meeting on highly sensitive military matters but he flaunted Romanian defiance in a way that must arouse envy among east European nations which do not quite have the nerve to follow his example.

So far the response has been muted. From Czechoslovakia there has been a statement emphasizing the need for unity in the Warsaw Pact. From Poland there has been a statement on enhancing the armed preparedness of the pact. Moscow may be preparing something more formidable or may conceivably have decided to remain cool in public but somewhere at some level it is bound to react. President Ceausescu knows this because he has been at this game a long time. So what is he up to?

There are three principal lines of explanation to choose from. One is that he really is under very severe pressure from Moscow and is seeking maximum publicity as protection. The other is that he is in trouble at home and is seeking an external challenge as a diversion. A possible third is that he senses weakness in Moscow because of the leadership struggle and has decided to take advantage. But all three explanations could be intertwined.

Moscow must certainly be increasingly unhappy about Romania's refusal to toe the line. Eastern Europe has not become the secure and protective *glacis* that Moscow hoped for after the Second World War. Its populations remain largely unreconciled to Soviet influence and some of its armies are probably unreliable. If the Russians ever had to fight in Europe they might find themselves sabotaged and harassed by their own allies. Romania's indiscipline enhances this danger as well as being a political embarrassment. President Ceausescu put his position very clearly last Saturday: "We have not surrendered and will never surrender to anyone the right to involve the Romanian Army in military action." No wonder the Russians are opening an important new ferry route to Bulgaria so that they can more easily do without a land route across Romania.

At this level of independence President Ceausescu needs a lot of support from world opinion. If the Russians thought they could get away with it at little cost they would probably remove him by force. They are in a nervous state at the moment because of China and their own internal problems. They want their allies well under control and preferably available to help them in other parts of the world. They also want the outward impression of unity which is denied them by Romania. It is therefore perfectly possible that they have been increasing pressure on Romania to the point where President Ceausescu felt compelled to alert the world. At the same time he is not finding life easy at home. The fact that he gave the needs of the consumer as his reason for resisting higher defence contributions is revealing. Romania's standard of living is the lowest in eastern Europe, partly because such high priority has been given to investment. The population could be excused for wondering whether an independent policy necessarily requires tight belts. President Ceausescu may need support at home as well as abroad.

IE FUND THAT IS NOT

Reigate did not succeed in ing out a definite statement vernment policy towards the onal Land Fund when his te member's Bill received econd reading on Tuesday. Birt, from the Government bench, merely spoke of plicated exchanges still in ress, and promised a fuller nse before long. The Trea- it can be supposed, is still taining its rigorous view t the chimerical nature of und, against whatever more ss energetic resistance may been raised from the rtment of the Environment. rwhile, as the *Mentmore* r showed, the fund remains ry ambiguous protection for acts and landscapes of ptional aesthetic or historic e against the pressures of h duties and inflation.

ie question is whether the l Fund exists at all in any ul sense. The Treasury ts that it is a mere book- ing device, facilitating the isition by the state of pro- y in lieu of tax. Although it ains about £18m on paper, y outgoing from it is rded as public expenditure, ject to the same Treasury controls as other items of public spending at a time of restraint. Thus if the fund had been used to buy Mentmore, the expenditure would have had to be matched by savings in other monies, already fully committed to other, perhaps more urgent, objects of social policy.

It is clear that Hugh Dalton, who instituted the fund in 1946, did not regard it as notional. He assumed that the act of public expenditure occurred when it was originally set up, and protested vigorously in 1957 when the Conservative government wrote off £50m of the £60m then standing to the fund's credit. If it is otherwise, the fund serves very little purpose. If departments have money to spare, they can spend it; it is only when they do not that a fund of money already committed to its purpose and ready for use is really needed. The parliament select committee which studied the matter last summer preferred to regard the fund as similar to the purchase grants made to the trustees of national museums, which, once given, can be spent as and when the trustees see fit, and which appear as public expenditure not when they are spent, but when they pass to the trustees.

But the Land Fund has no trustees, of course. It is run by the Treasury—which is to say that it is run as if it does not exist. A body of trustees, independent but accountable to Parliament, are necessary if it is ever to serve its purpose freely and openly. Lord Reigate's Bill provides for such an arrangement as recommended by the select committee. But since it originates in the House of Lords it cannot also embody the committee's other main recommendation, that the fund should be restored to its original value. Mentmore clearly showed how one large house might swallow up by itself the greater part of currently available resources. The dangers are recognized in both major parties: important works of art or historic buildings (valuable parts of our stock-in-trade as a tourist nation) will inevitably be lost to Britain sooner or later unless a genuinely independent contingency fund exists to save them. The need is plain: the Government should tell the Treasury that if the Land Fund does not exist, it is necessary to invent it.

prus and the UN

n Lord Bethell and others

Your leading article of Novem- 11 argued eloquently that the ige of the United Nations is g diminished by the large ber of "frivolous or un- istic" resolutions presently g passed by its General mbly. This point may well be h making in general terms, but by citing the example of Cyprus. nce the Turkish Army's two sions of Cyprus in 1974, the od of which caused loss of on a scale scarcely precedented e island's history, the General mbly has passed several resolu- , all by overwhelming majorities, and all proclaiming the international community's genuine concern at the continuing occupation of 40 per cent of Cyprus by Turkish forces.

Almost all UN members, it seems, believe that Turkey should end, or at least phase out, this massive military occupation, which is far larger than anything reasonably required for the protection of the Turkish Cypriots.

Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots can so easily bring about a solution of the Cyprus problem. As an act of supreme generosity, Archbishop Makarios conceded the principle of bizonal federation.

Mr Denktash and his friends should now agree, in return, to reduce the Turkish-held sector of the island to an area commensurate with the size of the Turkish community. And they should permit the emergence of a meaningful central government of Cyprus, as well as the two federal administrations.

All this will be difficult to achieve so long as Turkish forces occupy the north of Cyprus. The General Assembly, in pressing for their withdrawal, is showing itself responsible rather than frivolous.

Yours sincerely,
NICHOLAS BETHELL,
Acting Chairman, Friends of Cyprus,
CYRIL D. TOWNSEND,
CHRISTOPHER PRICE,
7 Princedale Road, W11.
November 17.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Call for Rhodesia conference

From Senator Chief J. S. Chirau

Sir, May I ask to be permitted through your columns to make the following brief statement in relation to my visit to this country:

1. Principally I am here to urge that an all-party conference should take place at the earliest possible moment. All interested parties, including of course the representatives of "the Patriotic Front", should be cordially invited, assured of a hearing, and the conference should then take place among those who accept the invitation.

The fact that the Prime Minister has indicated a willingness to preside over the conference could transform the situation and make it the more imperative that it should be convened forthwith.

2. It seems to me that discussions of the Rhodesian problem in this country have insufficiently recognized one salient fact: that the Internal Settlement speaks unarguably for an overwhelming majority of the Rhodesian peoples.

Our enthusiasm for the earliest possible election is that it will confirm beyond any question that this settlement is a simple truth. It is on the basis of this fact that we have time and again besought the British Government to give the internal settlement the support which, on a purely democratic basis, it wholly deserves.

3. My final request is that we should be given such assistance as is reasonably possible in relation to the election. I strongly support the view that as large a corps of the world's press should describe the election and I can guarantee to them the right of entry and that any other assistance in observing the election by the provision of appropriate expert staffs would be immensely welcome.

The Rhodesian people have borne with patience and courage a long period of danger and tribulation. They look to Britain and its Government, bearing a heavy responsibility in the matter, to assist the genuine cause of democracy in Rhodesia and to bring the country into the more tranquil and happy state that we have all prayed for.

Yours faithfully,
J. S. CHIRAU,
Member of the Executive Council of Rhodesia,
Zimbabwe United People's Organization,
28 Charing Cross Road, WC2.
November 29.

Art in Ulster

From the Chairman of the Ulster Museum

Sir, The Ulster Museum Trustees have been subjected to much unfair criticism in the media concerning the above exhibition which, sponsored by the North Ireland Arts Council was to be staged in the Ulster Museum.

The core of the criticism was that they had censored the exhibition and, in so doing, were guilty of "cultural violence" and had treated the Whitechapel Art Gallery "shamefully and dishonestly".

The Trustees censored the exhibition for the following reasons. Through no fault of theirs, they were not given an opportunity to preview the exhibition until November 3, although due warning of the intention to edit had been given to the appropriate representative of the Arts Council (NI) in May, 1978. His duty was to tell the Whitechapel Gallery of this intention.

When the Trustees had made their inspection, they in their statutory capacity as custodians of the national property in the Museum, formed the opinion that a number of the submitted items, with strong partisan overtones, could be misconstrued as presenting an historically unbalanced record of some of the more violent episodes of recent years in Northern Ireland: those could provoke counter-reaction, thus endangering the safety of the Museum and its possessions. These were the sole reasons for the Trustees' decision.

The frenetic allegation made by Mr Atkinson (November 17) that the Trustees were "cultural paramilitaries" is quite unjustified.

For ten years the people of Northern Ireland have been subjected to almost continuous civil conflict, and many usages which obtain in a peaceful state have had to be waived.

The violence has not been restricted to one side of the community; all shades of opinion have suffered.

The Trustees had to weigh the relative evil of censorship against the evil of possible extremist reaction (The Museum has already suffered irreparable losses by violence in other premises under its care).

Mr Atkinson cited, in your paper: "The selep of reason produces monsters." An eminently more appropriate quotation by Chekov is: "Great writers and artists should engage in politics only to the extent necessary to defend themselves against politics."

Yours faithfully,
E. MAYNE REID,
Botanic Gardens,
Belfast.
November 24.

Hormone treatment

From Dr A. C. Cattanach

Sir, This treatment must cause at least as much anxiety among prison medical staff as it does to your correspondents. Yet there may be good, entirely ethical reasons for its use.

May it not be that the concern only arises because the medical officers are part of the prison establishment? If this is so, a requirement that such treatment shall always be advised and periodically supervised by independent consultant psychiatrists would go a long way towards meeting valid objections.

Yours sincerely,
A. C. CATTANACH,
2 Hale Gardens,
New Milton,
Hampshire.
November 28.

The issues at 'The Times'

From Major Hugh Walter

Sir, At this sombre moment, the following extracts from the first leading article of November 29, 1814, make curiously timely and perhaps encouraging reading:

"Our journal of this day presents to the public the practical result of the greatest improvement connected with printing, since the discovery of the art itself. The reader of this paragraph now holds in his hand one of the many thousand impressions of *The Times* newspaper, which were taken off last night by mechanical apparatus. A system of machinery almost organic has been devised and arranged, which, while it relieves the human frame of its most laborious efforts in printing, far exceeds all human powers in rapidity and despatch." (*History of The Times*, Vol 1.)

The machinery referred to was the Koenig and Bauer steam-driven press. The article goes on:

"... our share in this event has, indeed, only been the application of the discovery, under an agreement with the Patentees, to our particular business; yet few can conceive—even with this limited interest—the various disappointments and deep anxiety to which we have for a long course of time been subjected."

Among the "anxieties" was "fear of an anti-machinery combination within Printing House Square", and "a demonstration of compositors, who saw their labour at less demand as a result of the abolition of the hitherto necessary practice of composing duplicate pages". (*Ibid.*)

Introducing new technology does not seem to me, a great-great-great-grandson of John Walter I, to have been much easier then than it is today, 164 years of publication later.

Yours truly,
HUGH WALTER,
Shepherd's Cottage,
Blaxhall Heath,
Woodbridge,
Suffolk.
November 28.

From Mr J. Freedman

Sir, With regard to your advertisement published in *The Times*, November 28, stating that all staff would receive improved benefits.

My Chapel will receive under the New Agreements Project less wages for longer hours with a greatly reduced staff, no longer holidays, etc.

We were negotiating up until October 19, 1978 in the traditional way, but these negotiations were terminated by management to introduce NAP. These serious attempts to solve managerial problems lasted 10 months, then were ended by management side.

How can *Times* management claim that they will not remove November 30, 1978 deadline when meaningful talks were taking place prior to the dictat of NAP?

Yours sincerely,
J. FREEDMAN,
Father of the Chapel,
Natsopa Night Machine Chapel,
New Printing House Square,
200 Gray's Inn Road, WC1.
November 29.

From Mr Axel Springer

Sir, All my colleagues and I are deeply saddened by the thought that starting Friday *The Times* will not be able to serve its public as it did so admirably for two centuries. During a recent jubilee celebration in my own company I applauded *The Times* and warned that the paper's survival was threatened. Today I can only add that the publishing world will be much poorer without the London queen of all newspapers and hope that an early return may become possible.

Very sincerely yours,
AXEL SPRINGER,
Kochstrasse 50,
Berlin.
November 29.

From Mr and Mrs J. A. Nicoll

Sir, Just to say that whoever we read while you're away, when you come back, so shall we—so don't worry.

Yours truly,
ANTHONY NICOLL,
INGA NICOLL,
9 Netheravon Road,
Chiswick, W4.

From Mr John Lovett

Sir, Your advertisement (November 28), referring to the wide ranging proposals made to your staff to obviate stoppages and ensure the future of the industry, promises that two thirds of the estimated savings to be achieved by greater efficiency will be used to improve the pay and benefits of your staff, the balance to be re-invested in the newspapers.

Should you not give a share—in the form of reduced prices "to reflect *reduced* costs"—to your loyal readers who have never (yet) gone on strike and on whom the future prosperity of *The Times* and its associated newspapers (and its workers) depends?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN LOVETT,
40 Audley Park Road,
Lower Weston,
Bath.
November 28.

From Mr Richard Hands

Sir, You must, I am sure, have received many letters from old and distinguished *Times* readers, concerning the impending demise of your newspaper. I do not have the pedigree of these gentlemen, nor can I hope to emulate the undoubted nobility and wisdom of the sentiments they express.

But consider, Sir, the misery of one who will not have the comfort of looking back on sixty or more years' perusal of *The Times*, but must face an entire lifetime of tabloid vulgarity with only the knowledge of "what might have been" to sustain him, and who would be obliged to join Mr Stoppard in saying: "I agree with the principle of the free press. It's the newspapers I don't like."

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD HANDS,
15 Manor Gardens, SW20.
November 28.

From the Reverend Alan Haine

Sir, I was most intrigued by the choice of I Peter 4:7 as the verse of scripture in *The Times* for November 28. Could it be that this reminder that "the end of all things is at hand" was occasioned not so much by the imminence of Advent Sunday as by the likely closure of your newspaper on December 1? Is this, in very truth, a "sign of *The Times*"?

If so, I am sure that many of your readers will be earnestly "watching unto prayer", hoping that the End of *The Times* may still be delayed and that its eschatology may not yet be finally "realized".

Yours faithfully,
ALAN HAINE,
111 Highbridge Road,
Bishopsworth,
Bristol.
November 28.

From Mr Richard Y. Holdsworth

Sir, My best wishes for the successful outcome of your efforts. Please, please do not back down at the last moment, or even appear to do so.

Sincerely,
R. Y. HOLDSWORTH,
9 Westcliffe Court,
50 Cold Bath Road,
Harrogate.
November 28.

From Mrs M. D. Stigant

Sir, After reading Philip Howard's mention of Edmund Akenhead's favourite clue in today's issue (November 27), I mention that my grandfather's favourite of some years ago was:

Clue: "Land of hope and . . ."
Solution: ICHABOD=The Glory is departed.

Yours faithfully,
MARY D. STIGANT,
Bun House,
Carristock,
Dorchester,
Dorset.
November 27.

From Mr M. H. Legge

Sir, It is a very sobering thought that the less able among us may never know the full solution to Crossword Puzzle Number 15,070.

Yours, etc,
M. H. LEGGE,
85 Ember Lane,
Esher,
Surrey.
November 22.

"The solution to today's crossword can be found on page 2.

From Mr H. M. Saiewitz

Sir, I shall be wearing a rose in my buttonhole on that happy day after the dismal period of suspension when *The Times* will once more appear.

I hope that your readers will do likewise.

Your most obedient servant,
H. M. SAIEWITZ,
43 Tetherdown, N10.
November 28.

From Mr Brian Court-Mappin

Sir, I shall not say goodbye; only *auf Wiedersehen!*

Ever yours sincerely,
BRIAN COURT-MAPPIN,
3 Hamilton Square, SE1.
November 27.

BBC broadcasts to Iran

From Mr Desmond Harney

Sir, As a British resident in Iran during the recent troubles I have been constantly assailed by Iranian friends—or praised, depending on who one was talking to—on the content of the BBC Persian language broadcasts to Iran (not the World Service broadcasts in English).

My difficulty in refuting—or agreeing with—these comments has lain in my inability to know precisely what has been said (I myself am a Persian speaker but do not have the time to listen in regularly; and most of my compatriots lack even that advantage). I am told on the one hand that the broadcasts, while generally factually correct, are slanted (especially the commentaries) and in effect depict only one side of the story—and that an unfavourable one to the regime. Others tell me that they are objective, impartial, and a unique source of basic information thence their undeniably wide and attentive audience in Iran, particularly at a time when there are no domestic newspapers).

Were these newspaper articles rather than broadcasts, I or anyone else would be in a position to judge them on their merits and defend or criticise as one felt appropriate. For me, this inability to judge is of small account, but the same impediment affects the British authorities, and they are needlessly exposed to criticism without ready means of setting the record straight.

Whilst personally stoutly defending the BBC's independent role to report and comment without pressure from higher quarters, I maintain that it is the Corporation's minimum responsibility to provide for all who may require it, and as promptly as possible, a transcript of what has been put out. This is no more than any journalist has, in the very nature of his medium, perforce to do.

I fully appreciate that this may be an added burden in a fast moving news gathering operation (though the BBC manages to produce excellent monitored reports of other stations reports in its publicly available *Summary of World Broadcasts*), but I maintain it is a task which it should undertake in order to discharge its responsibilities fully in view of the fact that its broadcasts can be a significant, nay, a major factor in a highly charged political situation.

This is of wider application than the current Iranian situation, and it would be interesting to know what is the experience in other countries where there are BBC vernacular broadcasts.

Yours faithfully,
DESMOND HARNEY,
135 Kh. Kheradmand-e-Shomali,
Tehran 15,
Iran.
November 26.

A triple shrine on Mount Sinai

From Dr J. G. Nandris

Sir, President Sadat has put forward the suggestion that a "triple shrine", combining elements of Islam, Judaism and Christianity, should be built at the summit of Mount Sinai. This would have unfortunate consequences for the area, and could become a source of political and religious fiction. May I be allowed to make a plea on behalf of the natural region and its inhabitants, insofar as these have few spokesmen, and since what happens there does not always penetrate to the outside world?

Such a building complex would in the first place be unrealistically expensive to erect and maintain. In the process it would do violence in several ways to the natural environment of the desert, and it is hard to say whether its presence would be most obtrusive at the summit or the foot of the mountain.

It also infringes the traditional historical rights of the Greek Orthodox monastery of Saint Katherine and of the Jebaliah Bedouin, especially those relating to building and the conservation of the desert in the area. While outwardly blameless as a proposal, it would soon be seen to be destructive of the values which brought early Christians there from the first centuries AD, and Muslims soon after the Hegira, and which make the name of Sinai universally known.

In order for it to be "effective", large scale tourism would have to be encouraged. In the last decade that process has already gone too far and too fast in Sinai. Last month a mob of hundreds of fighting Israeli tourists broke down the gate of the monastery to gain access at the Jewish feast of Succoth.

In another episode Israeli tourists, including women, stripped to their underclothes for a refreshing bathe in a small cistern, which was clearly the only water supply of an isolated monk living in the desert. Behaviour apart, the environmental effects of tourism are already evident.

At least one "interfaith structure" of glass, steel and concrete has already appeared off an Israeli drawing board. But it must be apparent that "interfaith" is not to be achieved through such structures. Indeed the rabbinic specification that the synagogue element shall not be connected to the other sections rather serves to demonstrate its absence.

There is in reality no such thing as "interfaith", and such buildings could in any case only be the expression of relationships, they cannot create them. But what better place could there be in which to develop the notion of true interfaith and its structures than in Jerusalem itself, where a holy site lies waiting? The reasons for such a scheme as that proposed for Sinai are assuredly political, and not religious.

In the interests of the Egyptian people, of the inhabitants of Sinai, and of the natural environment of this most remarkable of regions, one could consider whether it is right to impose on them such an inappropriate and contentious structure, inevitably resulting in the creation of further touristic and political facts.

Yours faithfully,
J. G. NANDRIS,
Institute of Archaeology,
University of London,
31-34 Gordon Square, WC1.
November 27.

Young enthusiastic Tories

From Mr Rochfort Young and Mr Richard Simmons

Sir, We wish to correct the impression given by Mr Emery's statement, in *The Times* on Saturday (November 25), that some young enthusiastic Tories of the Bow Group cannot be argued out of their gloom that the Prime Minister probably had them beaten.

We are sorry that Mr Emery met only the faint hearted amongst our number when he was our guest last Thursday. There are, we can assure him, far more young enthusiastic Tories both in the Bow Group and outside who have every confidence that Mrs Thatcher will not only win the next election but will do so by a comfortable margin whenever the Prime Minister summons up sufficient courage to test his "popularity" at the polls.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. YOUNG, Political Officer,
RICHARD SIMMONS, Treasurer,
The Bow Group,
240 High Holborn, WC1.

Preserving cathedral cities

From Mr Michael Hamilton, MP for Salisbury (Conservative)

Sir, The letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury (November 24) about preservation of cathedral cities is timely and provoking. York, he claims, is a city *sans pareil*—and of course we will allow the Archbishop a little licence!

I am an optimist, and I believe that we have learned the need to prevent the supermarket being "plonked beside the Cathedral". Yet surely the more critical problem today is that maintenance of our great cathedrals should bear so heavily on the local community. His own Canterbury can muster some 40,000 citizens. Salisbury and Hereford are market towns in the same league. Wells and Winchester are smaller.

When the lights come on again at Printing House Square, will he give us his thoughts on this? Are these not national treasures? What is the responsibility of the state? Has the time come when the impoverished taxpayer must shoulder this further burden? And if so, which centuries should the Treasury support?

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL HAMILTON,
House of Commons.

Brief silence

From Mr Hamish McLellan

Sir, The last cuckoo?

Yours faithfully,
HAMISH McLELLAN,
33 Denmark Road,
Wimbledon, SW19.
November 28.

"Spring always returns.

Pending action dies with dissolution of company

oster Yates & Thom Ltd v . W. Edgehill Equipment Ltd efore Lord Justice Megaw, Lord stice Cumming-Bruce and Sir asil Nield
Judgments delivered Nov 28]

A pending action by a limited ability company ceased absolutely nd for all time on the company's issolution, and it was not revived v a subsequent order, under sec- on 352 of the Companies Act, 948, declaring the dissolution oid.

The Court of Appeal dismissed n appeal by the company, Foster ates & Thom Ltd, from a judg- ent of Mr Justice Lloyd reversing decision of a Queen's Bench aster who had refused an appli- ation by the defendants, H. W. dgehill Equipment Ltd, for a stay f further proceedings or for the ismissal of the action.

A motion by the plaintiff com- any's assignees, Hick Hargreaves & Co. Ltd, to be joined in the ppeal as plaintiffs was refused.

Mr Richard Scott, QC, and Mr ohn Trenhaile (neither of whom ppeared below) for the plaintiff ompany; Mr J. M. Chadwick for he defendants.

LORD JUSTICE MEGAW said hat the plaintiff company started he action in the Queen's Bench Division in February, 1975. The defendants put in a defence and also counterclaimed in the action.

On December 24, 1975, the plaintiff company *entered upon* a members' voluntary winding-up. It was a member of a group of companies, and its assets were to be taken over by another company in the group to which the plaintiff company assigned the cause of action by a deed of assignment of August 27, 1976. The notice by the assignees to the defendants, necessary to convert that equitable assignment into a legal assignment under section 136 of the Law of Property Act, 1925, was not given until November 8, 1977, whereas the plaintiff company had ceased to exist on March 31, 1977.

Undeterred by the dissolution of the plaintiff company, the solicitors who had acted for it previously issued in its name, on July 4, 1977, a *purported summons* for directions. In October, the defendants issued an application for a stay of further proceedings or for the dismissal of the action on the ground that the plaintiff company had been dissolved.

The defendants' application was dismissed by the master, and they appealed to the judge in chambers.

On April 7, 1978, *on motion by* the assignees a judge in the Chancery Division sitting in Manchester, made an order under section 352 (1) of the 1948 Act declaring the dissolution of the company to have been void. So the plaintiff company resumed its existence as a legal person. But, as was clear from *Morris v Harris* ([1927] AC 252), *the words of the subsection* as to the dissolution having been "void" did not mean that acts purported to have been done in the name of the company during the time that it did not exist had any validity.

When the appeal came before Mr Justice Lloyd, on April 27, 1978, it would seem that the word "abatement" was used as describing what happened to the action when the company was dissolved. It had been used in the defendants' application. Also, before Mr Justice Lloyd it was accepted or assumed on behalf of the plaintiff company and the assignees, that the effect of "abatement" was that the action ceased to exist. That, Mr Scott submitted, was a *wrong assumption or concession.* If it were right, it appeared that Mr Scott would not feel able to submit that the judge's decision was wrong.

The essence of the argument for the plaintiff company and the assignees was that the "abatement" of an action left the action still alive though in abeyance. The abeyance might, but would not necessarily, turn out to be permanent. Thus, if a plaintiff who was an individual person, as distinct from a corporate body, died, having started an action, then, when the personal representatives took the necessary procedural steps, the action which was in abeyance revived. It was the same if an individual plaintiff became bankrupt.

There was no difficulty in accepting that that was the effect of what was properly called "abatement" on the death of an individual plaintiff. However, his Lordship accepted the submission of Mr Chadwick, for the defendants, that materially different considerations applied in respect of *an action which had been begun* by a limited liability company which was thereafter dissolved by a voluntary winding-up. If "abatement" on its true legal meaning connoted, necessarily and in all circumstances, that the action was not dead, but was merely suspended, then it was not the appropriate word to use in respect of an action which had been left incomplete when a company, party to the action, ceased to exist because of a voluntary winding-up. It was no fault of the individual plaintiff that the action was left uncompleted on his death; it was the fault of the company.

Apart from authority, his Lordship would have taken the view that when a corporate body was dissolved as a result of a voluntary winding-up, any action which was pending at the date of dissolution ceased, not temporarily and provisionally, but absolutely and for all time. If the company was brought to life again under section 352, the cause of action was still there. It could, subject to any question of limitation, be pursued by fresh proceedings.

That view taken as a matter of principle was confirmed, inferentially, by reference to the Rules of the Supreme Court and also, much more importantly, by reference to the decision of the House of Lords in *Morris v Harris*.

RSC Order 15, rule 9 enabled a defendant to apply to the court to have an action against him struck out if an individual plaintiff had died and no one had been substituted as plaintiff under Order 15, rule 7. There was no corresponding provision where a corporate plaintiff had ceased to exist by dissolution. It could not therefore be contemplated that an action, started but unfinished at the date of dissolution, could survive so as to become effective *again* by an order under section 352.

In *Morris v Harris*, in which a claim had been submitted to the decision of an arbitrator, the House of Lords held by a majority that the arbitration award was not a valid and conclusive determination of the claim. The award had been made when the company, a party to the arbitration, was not in existence, having been dissolved.

The necessary inference from the speeches and the order made by the House of Lords was that the majority of their Lordships took the view that the arbitration proceedings did not survive the dissolution and did not revive on the revivor of the company.

In his Lordship's judgment, the judge was right and, accordingly, both the appeal and the motion failed.

Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Sir Basil Nield delivered concurring judgments.

The assignees were ordered to pay the costs of the hearing.

Solicitors: Simmons & Simmons for March, Pearson & Skelton, Manchester; Bernard Sheridan & Co.

In *Regina v Bolton Supplementary Benefits Appeal Tribunal. Ex parte Fordham* (November 28), Mr Harry Woolf appeared for the Supplementary Benefits Commission. He was instructed by the Solicitor, Department of Health and Social Security.

Legal aid for mothers of children in care: call to implement legislation

Regina v Welwyn Justices, Ex parte S
Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Bridge and Lord Justice Templeman
[Judgments delivered Nov 28]

Because the powers that be have not yet brought into effect two sections of the Children Act, 1975, which Parliament enacted on November 12, 1975, the majority of the Court of Appeal dismissed an application for judicial review of the refusal by justices of legal aid to a mother who wanted to be separately represented at proceedings before a juvenile court involving her 12-year-old son because on the law as it stood before the Act only the child was entitled in such circumstances to legal aid.

The court, the Master of the Rolls dissenting, dismissed an application by the mother for an order for judicial review of the refusal by Welwyn justices to grant a legal aid order for herself in care proceedings brought by Hertfordshire County Council in relation to her son.

Miss Margaret Higgins for the mother. The Law Society, and the justices had indicated that they would not oppose the application; and solicitors appointed to represent the boy supported the application because in their view there was a conflict of interest between the boy and his mother.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the boy had a history of difficulties over his upbringing. When small he had been for three years with foster parents. Then he went back to his mother and her husband and was one of the family, there being two other children, though he often returned to his foster parents, who were now rather elderly. The local authority had now made an application for him to be taken into care under section 1(1) of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, and at the moment he was in a community home and going to school there. The local authority had brought him before the juvenile court to decide what was best for him.

Both the mother and her husband wanted him back home. The boy himself had asked for lawyers to represent him and those lawyers had been granted legal aid. The question was whether the mother, who said that the boy ought to come back to her, could get legal aid to be represented before the juvenile court so that her case could be put.

Though everyone seemed to think it desirable in the interests of justice that the mother should have legal aid, it was said that there was no power in the court to grant it; and indeed in R v Worthing Justices, Ex parte Stevenson ([1976] 2 All ER 194) and R v Northampton Justices Ex parte McElkennon ([1976] 120 SJ677) the Queen's Bench Divisional Court had held that there was no power to grant legal aid to the mother in such circumstances. In the *Worthing* case, however, it was said that there would be such power soon, when the Children Act, 1975, *was brought into operation*, because sections 64 and 65 expressly provided that parents or guardians and others should be given legal aid; but that part of the Act had not yet been brought into operation. So it did look as though legal aid could not be granted.

Miss Higgins had put forward an interpretation of the Legal Aid Act, 1974, which she said enabled the court to grant such aid if section 28(3) were construed widely enough. The subsection said: "Where a person—(a) is or is to be brought before a juvenile court under section 1 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969 . . . the court may order that he shall be given legal aid for the purpose of proceedings before the court".

The words "brought before", Miss Higgins argued, should not mean simply physically brought, because in nearly every case—and certainly when a child was under five—it was never physically brought before the court; and in other cases a child was not arrested or brought to the court in custody but was simply given notice to attend; and she pointed out that under the Magistrates' Courts Rules, 1970, a child, parent, guardians and others could be given notice to attend and, if need be their attendance could be secured by warrant. If that was so, she *argued, on the rules and a broad* interpretation of the section the application could be brought within it.

His Lordship could see the arguments on the other side. But having regard to the obvious desirability that the mother should have legal aid and that it was supported even by the solicitors representing the child, it did seem, especially as it was only awaiting implementation by Parliament, that it would be proper to give a broad liberal interpretation to section 28(3) to enable it to cover the case not only of the child but also the parent who was vitally interested and concerned, so that her case could be adequately put. His Lordship would accede to the application and say it was a case where there was jurisdiction and power to grant legal aid; but his brethren thought otherwise.

LORD JUSTICE BRIDGE said that he had, with regret, reached the contrary conclusion. The court was concerned with a narrow point of construction: did the *mother* come within the phrase "person who is or is to be brought before a juvenile court" in section 28(3)? Unless she did there was no power to grant her legal aid.

Those words had to be construed by looking at section 1 of the 1969 Act, subsection (1) of which provided that "any local *authority who reasonably believes* that there are grounds for making an order . . . in respect of a child or young person, may bring him before a juvenile court". In other words, the person to be brought before the court under that subsection was the child or young person; and under subsection (2) if the child or young person was brought before the court and the court was of opinion that certain conditions were satisfied "the court if it thinks fit may make an order in respect of him". In respect of whom? The person brought before the court—the "relevant infant".

In the *Worthing* case the Lord Chief Justice said that in his opinion the parent was not a person so brought before the court and that clearly the person brought before the court under section 1 was the child, so that provision was made for giving legal aid to the child under section 28(3).

No doubt there were arguments for and against a parent being the recipient of legal aid under the section; but the language of the 1974 Act was too clear to be given any other meaning and his Lordship therefore rejected the suggestion that the applicant qualified for legal aid.

If it had been intended that the parents of a child brought before the court under section 1 of the 1969 Act should be granted legal aid, one would have expected the same provision to be made in respect of parents under section 15; but it was clear beyond argument that the only person who could be granted legal aid under section 15 proceedings would be the child or young person.

Further, one had the plain indication of what Parliament thought of the legislation as it had stood, for in the 1975 Children Act elaborate provisions had been made for separate representation of parents in cases where there was a conflict of interest between parent and child; and although those sections—64 and 65—were not yet operative they were on the statute book and they gave power to magistrates' courts which Miss Higgins had so attractively argued they already had. If she were right, what Parliament had elaborately legislated would be wholly otiose.

His Lordship could not therefore agree with the Master of the Rolls and would dismiss the application.

LORD JUSTICE TEMPLEMAN, also for dismissing the application, said that in some cases under the 1969 Act parents could see that the child's advisers proposed or supported a solution which they considered not to be in the child's best interests or believed to be unfair to them. Such parents might feel their point of view must be put to the court but might be inarticulate or incapable of lucid *explanation* to the court. There could be no doubt that in those cases, where the interests of a child or young person were at stake, legal representation should be made possible by legal aid.

Indeed the court knew that Parliament itself now took that view because sections 64 and 65 of the Children Act, 1975, provided, inter alia, power to the court to order that parents or *guardians* should be given legal aid for the purpose of taking such part in the proceedings as the rules of court might allow.

That which Parliament thought proper to be ordered on November 12, 1975, had not yet been carried into effect. It was not known why; and his Lordship cast no blame; but if the present applicant lacked legal aid it was because the powers that be had not brought into effect those two sections. The sooner that was done maybe the better. But on the law as it stood, regretfully, and for the same reasons as those of Lord Justice Bridge, he would dismiss the application.

Solicitors: Crane & Staples.

Back to the judge

Royal Bank of Canada v Ghosh

A litigant who wishes to appeal against an order of the judge in chambers dismissing, in his absence, his appeal from an order of the master under RSC Order 14, should apply to the judge to set aside his order instead of appealing direct to the Court of Appeal, the Master of the Rolls said.

HIS LORDSHIP, who was sitting with Lord Justice Bridge, said that the master had given judgment for the plaintiffs on their summons under Order 14. The defendant appealed to the judge in chambers. The matter was adjourned at the defendant's request, and at the adjourned hearing, the defendant again being unable to attend, the judge dismissed the appeal. The defendant wished to challenge that *order, and there was no doubt* that it was a final order in relation to which he was entitled to appeal direct to the Court of Appeal.

However, one could see that the Court of Appeal could be flooded by appeals which had never been heard by the judge in chambers, and as a matter of practice the course that should be adopted by a party in the defendant's position was to go back to the judge to ask him to set aside his order and hear the appeal from the master. But in the particular circumstances of the present case that course did not need to be followed and the Court of Appeal should entertain the defendant's appeal direct.



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The Hunting Lodge
A décor of leather and brass gives an appropriate hunting atmosphere to The Hunting Lodge at 16 Lower Regent Street, SW1. Here you will also discover such sumptuous specialities as mixed game pâté, fresh Scotch salmon and lobster. There is also succulent roast beef served from the trolley. In this country restaurant in the centre of London, the manager, Franco Boni, has also arranged a selection of traditional dishes from all the British Isles. You can be assured of an evening to remember when you phone for your table on 01-930 4222.

Les Années Folles
From the old to the new, we take you to one of London's newest and most elegant eating establishments in the greatest traditions of haute cuisine. Shades of pink décor and the sparkle of pink champagne give you a feeling of gay Paris in the '30s. Whether you start with the consommé Sarah Bernhardt or caviar de la Caspienne, you'll quickly appreciate that Mr. D. Djavadi is dedicated to the gastronomic arts. A table for two or more can be booked at Les Années Folles on 01-493 7971. (50 Dover Street, W1.)

Stone's Chop House
Gracious times in the most celebrated part of London are recaptured at the famous Stone's Chop House. Taken over by a Colonel T. Panton from the gains of a single night's gambling, the restaurant was established in 1664. Today, it retains its atmosphere complete with a liveried doorman and offers such traditional dishes as roast grouse and saddle of mutton. Your menu is enhanced by a colourful history of the place, and your palate will certainly appreciate the fare. Stone's awaits your pleasure with a call on 01-930 0037. (Panton Street, SW1.)

Mirabelle
If any one restaurant has created its own unique style, it must be Mirabelle. In historic Curzon Street, this fabulous restaurant, opened in 1936, will give you the highest possible standards in food, wine and service. It is hard to improve on perfection, but suffice it to say that there is a menu of more than 100 items and a cellar that is, today, recognised as one of the finest in Europe. A call to 01-499 4636 will book your table.

Tiberio
At Tiberio, you are courteously welcomed by the doorman, to enter an opulent atmosphere created out of the desire to give the highest standards of service and cooking. The ceramic tiled floor, honeycombed ceiling and an essentially Mediterranean atmosphere provide a setting where you are sure to enjoy your choice from the magnificent range of Italian dishes. The Emperor Tiberius himself would have enjoyed a visit to 22 Queen Street, W1. You can receive your warm welcome by phoning 01-629 3561.

Guinea Grill
Step into the Guinea Grill at 30 Bruton Place, W1, and Dennis will show you the greatest beefsteaks, tastiest lamb chops and kidneys, cooked to your own taste. Everything is prepared on a charcoal grill to give it a mouthwatering tang of the outdoors; the crudités are famous throughout London. Two dining rooms contrast; one small but somehow spacious in feeling; the other having a greater feeling of intimacy. As you'd expect, the service is friendly and courteous – you will certainly find a warm welcome when you ring 01-629 5613.

Tiddy Dols
Tiddy Dols makes a meal an entertainment, with Victorian polyphon, minstrels and serving wenches. Utterly English, the restaurant was established in 1740, its success is due to hard work and an appreciation for good food. Now, this sumptuous eating place will satisfy you with traditional fare, the right atmosphere and an impressive wine list. You will find this English haven at 2 Hertford Street, Shepherds Market, Mayfair – just telephone 01-499 2357/8 to book a table.

Scott's
To complete our journey, we suggest Scott's at 20-22 Mount Street, W1, with a justifiably famous reputation for superlative oysters, lobsters and other seafood, presented in many delicious guises: soups to mousses, grills to cold food. There is a relaxing bar in which to start your evening of piscatorial pleasure. You can take an aperitif in the comfortable bar and then start with your grilled crab claws, followed by one of many varieties of sole and, perhaps a little something from the sweets trolley. Reservations on 01-629 5348.



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Chancery Division

Inquiry inspectors held to be holders of 'office'

Edwards (Inspector of Taxes) v Clinch
Before Mr Justice Walton

A person invited from time to time to act as an inspector to hold a public local inquiry under the Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) Act 1946, is the holder of "an office" and thus taxable under Case I of Schedule E on any remuneration he receives therefrom.

His Lordship, in a reserved judgment, so held in allowing an appeal by the Crown from a decision of general commissioners that the taxpayer, Mr Frank Clinch, was taxable on that remuneration under Case II of Schedule D.

Mr Peter Archer, QC, Solicitor General, and Mr Brian Davenport for the Crown. Mr Clinch in person.

MR JUSTICE WALTON said that the taxpayer, a distinguished chartered civil engineer, was a member of a panel of about 60 people invited to act as inspectors. Until 1973 he had been assessed under Schedule D on the fees he received for holding inquiries. Without informing the taxpayer and acting in an extremely insensitive manner, the Revenue authorities then changed their practice, taking the view that when acting as an inspector the taxpayer was holding "an office" and was thus subject to the provisions of section 204 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970, and to PAYE deductions being made from his fees.

Having considered the authorities and the definition of "office" in the *Oxford English Dictionary*, his Lordship concluded that in his work as an inspector the taxpayer held a series of "offices" to *which from time* to time he was appointed by those having the power of appointment to such offices.

The Crown's appeal was allowed.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Unsuitable procedure

Van Hoorn v Van Hoorn

In proceedings brought under section 162(1)(b) of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act, 1925, seeking to pass over executors willing and able *to take a grant of probate*, the procedure in accordance with the provisions of rules 51 and 60 of the Non-Contentious Probate Rules, 1954, was not well adapted to meet what was usually a highly contentious matter, Mr Justice Balcombe said in the Family Division.

The court dismissed an application made by the former wife and a son of the deceased to pass over the executors appointed by the deceased's will and inviting the court to grant letters of administration with the will annexed to them.

HIS LORDSHIP said that it was ironic that such a contentious matter should be dealt with under the *Non-Contentious* Probate Rules. The procedure which had been adopted was fully in accordance with rules 51 and 60. In the present case there had been at least 37 affidavits, the hearing took 11 working days, and all the deponents were cross-examined on their affidavits.

His Lordship was confident that much time and considerable expense could have been saved if, at an early stage when it was apparent that the matter was hotly contentious, directions could have been given for pleadings so that the applicants were bound to particularize the special circumstances on which they relied and why they considered it was necessary or expedient that some one other than the executors should be entitled to a grant of probate. The registrar could also direct that there should be no further proliferation of affidavits, but that all evidence should be given orally before the judge.

That result could have been achieved by the registrar requiring the application to be made to the court on motion under rule 60(1), then, if the registrar had not already given appropriate directions, the judge could give directions at the hearing. There would be the added advantage of having the case heard in open court as a matter of course instead of in chambers, as there was no good reason why such a matter should be dealt with in private.

COURT CIRCULAR

NGHAM PALACE

ber 29: The Queen held an ure at Buckingham Palace rning.

Duke of Edinburgh this g met members of the Acci- lesearch Unit Team and their vehicle "Oscar " at Buckingham Palace.

Prince of Wales arrived in al Train at Thetford, Nor- is morning and, as Colonel , visited the 1st Battalion, oyal Regiment of Wales 1st Foot) in training at d.

Royal Highness returned to gham Palace in an aircraft Queen's Flight.

Prince of Wales left Heath- rport, London, this evening aircraft of The Queen's for Brussels to visit the an Economic Community, rth Atlantic Treaty Organi- Headquarters and Supreme arters, Allied Powers,

NCE HOUSE

ber 29: Queen Elizabeth ueen Mother was present ning at a Reception given Georgian Group at St Palace.

Lady Jean Rankin and Alastair Aird were in nce.

IGTON PALACE

ber 29: The Princess t, Countess of Snowdon, in-Chief Queen Alex- Royal Army Nursing today received Colonel rford on relinquishing her ment as Colonel Comman- the Corps, and Brigadier Cathanach on assuming pointment.

Royal Highness was enter- t Dinner this evening by ker of the House of Com- The Right Hon George , MP) at Speaker's House. Alastair Aird and Major d Napier and Ettrick were ndance.

'GTON PALACE

er 29: The Duke of er, Grand Prior, The f St John, this morning the St John Ambulance rters Taunton. In the n His Royal Highness was ed to Luncheon by the f Taunton Deane Borough (Councillor David Gill) ter visited Brewhouse

oyal Highness travelled in aft of The Queen's Flight. nant-Colonel Simon Bland ttendance.

IOUSE

ES'S PALACE

er 29: The Duke of Kent orning visited Sinclair s Limited at St Ives, lon. In the afternoon, His ighness visited Patscentre ional Limited at Melbourn, shire, and later attended h Overseas Trade Board at the Churchgate Hotel,

Royal Highness, who in an aircraft of The Flight, was attended by nt-Commander Richard RN.

Duchess of Kent nday the St Mark's Place ment and British Sugar tion's factory at Newark, amshire.

Royal Highness, who in an aircraft of The Flight, was attended by vid Napier.

TED HOUSE LODGE

er 29: Princess Alexandra, Colonel-in-Chief, The Infantry, this afternoon Major General P. J. Bush, of the Regiment, and ding Officers, Lieutenant- T. D. V. Bevan (2nd), Lieutenant-Colonel d. Grover (5th Battalion) ieutenant-Colonel R. S. (7th Battalion).

rial service for Frederick ateson will be held in the f Corpus Christi College, on Saturday, December 9, pm.

days today

Bulmer-Thomas, 73; Sir rder, 78; Mr W. H. Carr, Walter Coutts, 66; Mr Rees, 71; Mr Max Rein- ; Colonel Sir Ian Walker- , 76.

nts of the Thistle

an Cameron (commonly Lord Cameron) and the f Buccleuch and Queens- ire been appointed Knights Thistle.

y's engagements

ce of Edinburgh, as patron rustee, attends reception, ngham Palace, for young e who have reached Gold ard in the Duke of Edin- 's Award, 2.30.

Anne and Captain Mark s attend the Vintners' any's Swan Feast, Vint- Hall, Upper Thames , 7.15.

on: The Gold of El o, Royal Academy, Picca- 10-6.

Mysteries of Sherlock s, meet Baker Street n, 2.

s: The Impressionists, nal Gallery, 1. Canon Clarke Memorial Lecture. L. Person, Victoria and t Museum, 6.30.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon Nicholas Ridley, MP, and Miss J. M. Kendall
The engagement is announced between Nicholas Ridley, MP, of The Old Rectory, Naunton, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, and Judy, daughter of Dr E. J. C. Kendall and of Mrs T. A. Buchanan, of White Lodge, Marham, Norfolk.

Mr R. J. Heffler and the Hon T. F. FitzClarence
The engagement is announced between Ross Jean, eldest son of Dr and Mrs L. Heffler, of East Sheen, Surrey, and Tara Francesca, eldest daughter of Viscount FitzClarence of Barrhead, Renfrewshire, and of Mrs D. Delvique, of Putney, London.

Mr T. Horn and Mary Clare Viscountess Garnock
The engagement is announced between Timothy, son of the late Group Captain Charles Horn, OBE, and of Mrs Charles Horn, 31 The Croft, Urchfont, Devizes, Wiltshire, and Mary Clare, youngest daughter of the late Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, KCIE, CSI, and of the Hon Mrs Edward Pleydell-Bouverie, The Lodge, Beaulieu, Hampshire.

Mr L. M. Cohen and Miss S. J. Moreton
The engagement is announced between Leslie, younger son of Mr and Mrs Leonard Cohen, of Sydney, Australia, and Sally, daughter of Sir John and Lady Moreton, of Woodside House, Woodside Road, Cobham, Surrey.

Mr G. P. P. Hart and Mrs D. E. Park
The engagement is announced between George, second son of the late Sir William Hart and Lady Hart, of Turweston Lodge, Brackley, Northamptonshire, and Bodil, widow of Major D. E. Park, of Chippenham, Wiltshire.

Mr J. C. Callow and Miss N. L. Thomson
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Mr and Mrs W. A. Callow, of Ratton Manor, Eastbourne, and Nicola, daughter of Mr and Mrs Donald Thomson, of Grovehurst, High Hurstwood, Sussex.

Mr N. N. Cathcart and Miss T. Rutherford
The engagement is announced between Nigel Nielson, only son of Mr H. S. Cathcart, of St Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, and of the late Mrs Ola Cathcart, and Tessa, only daughter of Mr and Mrs H. C. R. Rutherford, of Guildford, Surrey.

Mr J. E. Clarke and Miss C. A. B. Courage
The engagement is announced between John Elton Clarke, of 43 Ringmer Avenue, London SW6, younger son of the late Mr and Mrs Peter E. Clarke, and Caroline Anne Bannatyne Courage, of Bletchingley, Surrey, daughter of Mr Michael Courage and the late Mrs Courage.

Mr P. J. Cooper and Miss E. S. A. Carrick
The engagement is announced between Patrick, younger son of Mr Sean Cooper, of Sopworth, Wiltshire, and Phoebe Lady Hillingdon, of Messing Park, Kelvedon, Essex, and Eugénie, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs David Carrick, of Feering House, Feering, Essex.

Mr T. B. Cooper and Miss A. J. Birkin
The engagement is announced between Tim, elder son of Group Captain and Mrs B. G. Cooper, of Walters Ash, High Wycombe, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. D. Birkin, The Clock House, Pains Hill, Cobham, Surrey.

Mr N. S. Davidson and Miss S. G. Bentley
The engagement is announced between Nicholas Sinclair, son of Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs S. M. Davidson, of Moy Cottage, Fielden Lane, Crowborough, Sussex, and Sarah Georgia, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. C. Bentley, of Rockland Edge, Poplar Avenue, Thrybergh, Rotherham, South Yorkshire.

Mr D. J. Felton and Miss J. P. A. Worby
The engagement is announced between David, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. C. Felton, of Gore Court Road, Sittingbourne, Kent, and The Hague, Holland, and Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs E. A. Worby, of Hook House, Brenzett, Kent.

Mr J. Grose and Miss S. C. Miller
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, son of Mr and Mrs Sidney Grose, of Berkeley House, 10 Berkeley Road, Barnes, SW13, and Susan Claire, daughter of Mr and Mrs Harold Miller, of 68 North Gate, Prince Albert Road, NW8.

Mr P. D. Hardyment and Miss J. Leigh-Bramwell
The engagement is announced between Peter Douglas, elder son of Mrs D. Haryment, of Over Norton Park, Oxfordshire, and of the late Mr J. A. Hardyment, and Jennifer, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Leigh-Bramwell, of Bolton, Lancashire.

Mr A. P. Hawkins and Miss S. C. Mackintosh
The engagement is announced between Anthony Philip, son of the late R. A. Hawkins and Mrs Michael Cato, Rectory Close, Burwash, East Sussex, and Sandra Carole, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs George Mackintosh, Little Croft, Riverhall Hill, Frant, East Sussex.

Mr M. Heseltine and Miss M. Nish
The engagement is announced between Mark, youngest son of E. O. Heseltine, of Castletown, Isle of Man, and of Mrs P. H. Heseltine, of 4 Billing Road, London, SW10, and Dittisham, Devonshire, and Marisa, only daughter of Mr Robert Nish, of 36 Templar Court, Macclesfield, Cheshire, and the late Mrs E. M. Nish.

Mr M. A. Fothergill and Miss M. L. Haynes
The engagement is announced between Mark Andrew Fothergill, of Danbury, Essex, and Miranda Louise Haynes, of Prince Edward Island, Canada.

Mr T. B. Hobart and Miss H. C. Holmes
The engagement is announced between Terence, younger son of the late William Hobart and of Mrs F. D. Hobart, of Manor Park, London, and Candida, eldest daughter of Mr K. E. Holmes, of Stoke Gabriel, Devon, and Mrs L. A. Watts, of Westerham, Kent.

Mr A. D. Hounsham and Miss M. Moffett
The engagement is announced between Alan David, eldest son of Mr and Mrs R. A. Hounsham, of Down End Road, Drayton, Portsmouth, and Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs R. S. Moffett, of Horndean Road, Emsworth.

Mr K. A. Jenkins and Miss C. S. Higgin
The engagement is announced between Roderick Antony, eldest son of Mr and Mrs B. R. Jenkins, of West Cleaves, Knowle Close, Ashburton, Devon, and Caroline Susan, eldest daughter of Mr M. E. S. Higgin, of The Old Hall, Puddington, Wirral, Cheshire, and Mr N. E. S. Higgin, of The Lodge, Malpas, Cheshire.

Mr H. C. Macmillan and Miss S. T. Templeton
The engagement is announced between Hugh, son of Mr and Mrs C. H. Macmillan, of Henley-on-Thames, and Sheina, daughter of the late K. G. Templeton and Mrs I. P. M. Templeton, of Helensburgh, Strathclyde.

Mr D. J. McVicker and Miss A. F. White
The engagement is announced between James McVicker, 18a Albert Court, Prince Consort Road, London, SW7, younger son of Colonel D. McVicker, O.B.E., M.C., F.R.C.S. (E), of Drumbo, Northern Ireland, and the late Mrs McVicker, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs William White, of Adelaide, South Australia.

Mr H. Murray and Miss R. J. Mather
The engagement is announced between Hugh, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Murray, of Ablington, Gloucestershire, and Beverley Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs Stuart Mather, of Great Bradley, Suffolk.

Mr D. J. L. Oxley and Miss J. E. Wood
The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs Derek Oxley, of Buckhurst Hill, Essex, and Jennie, daughter of Mr and Mrs George Wood, also of Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

Mr A. E. N. Ray-Mathur and Miss C. A. Gee
The engagement is announced between André, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. S. Mathur, of Ruislip, Middlesex, and Purley, Surrey, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs George Watkins, of Downham, Kent. The marriage will take place in London in April, 1979.

Mr B. Robson and Miss J. Cawthorn
The engagement is announced between Brian, eldest son of the late Mr and Mrs N. Robson, of Stocksfield, Northumberland, and Jacqueline, second daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Cawthorn, of Stocksfield, Northumberland.

Mr P. J. Torry and Miss A. W. Wood
The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place in the spring between Peter James Torry, of Bromley, Kent, and Angela Wakeling Wood, of Heyshott, Sussex.

Mr W. H. Tuckett and Miss A. W. Mackenzie
The engagement is announced between William, youngest son of the late Philip Debell Tuckett and Mrs Philip Tuckett, of Ludbrook, Buckland Monachorum, Yelverton, South Devon, and Ailsa, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs George Mackenzie, of Deeside Farm, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Mr R. H. Tym and Miss D. C. Chapman
The engagement is announced between Roger Tym and Diana, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs T. B. Chapman, of Beaminster, Dorset. The marriage will take place in Hampshire on December 29.

Mr K. A. White and Miss S. D. Haynes
The engagement is announced between Kevin Andrew, elder son of Mr J. B. White, of Ystradgynlais, South Wales, and Mrs J. M. Russell, of The Birks, Hexham, Northumberland, and Susanna, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. I. Haynes, of The Elms, Grazeley, Berkshire.

Mr A. A. Wood and Miss A. C. Parry
The engagement is announced between Alistair Wood, the Blues and Royals, son of Lieutenant-Commander R. A. Wood, MBE, and Mrs A. Chester, of Auckland, New Zealand, and Caroline, second daughter of Mr and Mrs P. E. Parry, of Furneux Pelham, Hertfordshire.

Mr G. R. W. Woods and Miss S. C. Miles
The engagement is announced between Guy Robert William, eldest son of Major and Mrs R. L. Woods, of The Flat, Trinity Manor, Trinity, Jersey, and Sylvia Claire, younger daughter of Mr E. T. S. Miles, of Buenos Aires and of Mrs C. Z. H. Miles, of Senfield House, Millbrook, Jersey.

Marriage

Mr I. E. Aplin and Miss E. K. Pohl
A service of blessing was held on Friday, July 7, at St Andrew's, Colyton, Devonshire, after the marriage of Mr Ian E. Aplin, son of the late Mr E. J. Aplin and Mrs S. P. Aplin, of Cliff Castle, Seaton, Devonshire, and Miss Ellen K. Pohl, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. W. Pohl, of 2211 Taft Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The Rev Harry H. Rann officiated.

£8,000 paid for 65 love letters by Lillie Langtry

Liaison with Arthur Henry Jones

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A group of Lillie Langtry's love letters, found in an attic in Jersey, were sold at Christie's yesterday for £8,000 (estimate £1,500 to £2,500). They span the period of Lillie's affair with the Prince of Wales but are addressed to Arthur Henry Jones, who was also secretly her lover during that period. It is not clear whether he was aware of his glittering competition in London.

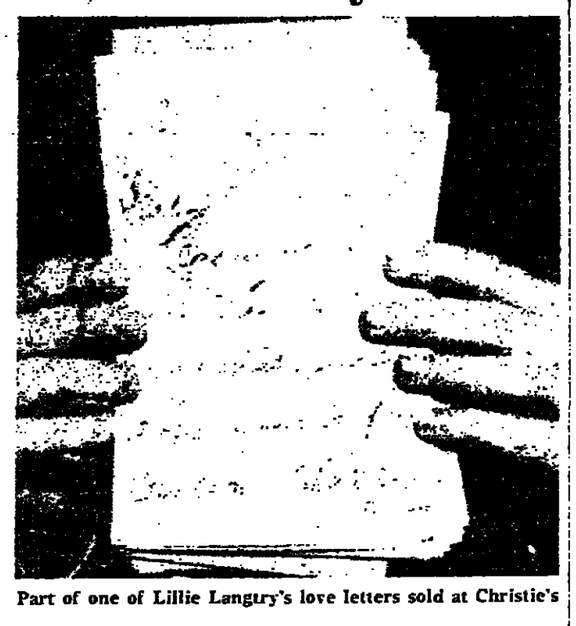
Lillie abandoned her affair with Arthur Jones when she moved on to her dazzling success on the stage, and he later married. This group of 65 love letters was put away in a green box and the liaison was hardly referred to within the family. The box remained in the family's possession but was tucked away unremembered in the attic.

It was recently dug out and opened by Anthony le Gallais, aged 17, the son of John le Gallais, who sold the letters at Christie's yesterday. The family were apparently amazed by the letters. Arthur Jones's step-daughter was Mr le Gallais's aunt and in her later years went to live with the le Gallais family. It is assumed that she brought the green box with her.

The passionate, sexual nature of the relationship is evident from the tone of the correspondence: "Please, please hurry back. I want you so much." One desperate pencilled note reveals her fear that she is pregnant: "My own darling, I am not yet. . . . I am sure there must be something wrong or what I took would have made me. Please go to a chemist & ask how many doses one ought to take a day as I must go on taking it. . . ."

Jones seems to have been her one consolation in Paris, where she secretly gave birth to a daughter by Prince Louis of Battenberg.

The letters were bought by Mr Alan Dunn, a London architect, who said he had acquired them on behalf of a private collector. Lord Mountbatten of Burma, Prince Louis's son, denied that he had bought them, as did Lillie's granddaughter, Mary Malcolm, a television announcer in the 1970s, now married to Mr Colin McFadyean.



Part of one of Lillie Langtry's love letters sold at Christie's

Otherwise the most potentially expensive lots in Christie's sale failed to find buyers. It totalled £101,039, with 61 per cent unsold. An autograph manuscript of the overture to Wagner's *Tannhauser* was unsold at £24,000. A group of Hugo von Hofmannsthal manuscripts also failed to sell.

The star item in Sotheby's painting sale also failed to sell. This was John Constable's oil sketch, "Waterloo Bridge from near Whitehall Stairs", which was bought in at £50,000. The failure reflects the poor condition of the work rather than uncertainty caused by the Lionel Constable controversy.

Of four hunting scenes by Henry Alken Snr.

A sale of important Chinese ceramics held by Sotheby's in Hongkong on Tuesday realized £1,058,559 with 8 per cent unsold. Eskenazi, the Piccadilly dealer, bid $H 2m (estimate $800,000 to $1.2m) for a blue-and-white ewer inspired by an Islamic metal original dating from the Yung Lo period (1400-1424). It is the highest price so far achieved in a Hongkong sale. The market proved very buoyant but there were more non-Chinese buyers than usual for a sale in this venue.

Stamp sale: At a stamp sale held in London yesterday by Willy Balasse, the Brussels auctioneer, £28,000 was paid by Robert Siegel, the New York stamp dealer, for an exceptionally fine 1851 12d black of Canada on the original envelope. Only five such covers are known. The last on the market was that sold at a Robson Lowe auction in London in September for £16,000.

Family archives covering 700 years to be sold

By Philip Howard

The archives of the Lyttelton family, recording seven centuries of English history, are being put on the market next month. It appears to be the first sale devoted exclusively to the papers of a single family. Lord Cobham is selling his family papers to pay capital transfer tax after the death last year of the tenth viscount.

The archives are a remarkable aspect of history seen from the muniment room of a family that has usually been at its centre. They range from the early medieval charters, and letters patent of King John and Henry III with magnificent impressions of the Great Seal of England. There are charters decorated with letter portraits of such monarchs as Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, and James I. Manuscripts completely in Elizabeth's handwriting rarely come on the market. The Lyttelton archive contains a moving "memorial" on the death of a Lyttelton written by her.

There are fascinating exchanges of letters between literary Lytteltons and the literary and political magnates of the ages from Mrs Montagu and Johnson to Tennyson and Browning. W. E. Gladstone appears in the archive as a poet, and Queen Victoria mourning for Albert.

Because of the outstanding importance of these privileged footnotes to history, Sotheby's estimate that the archive, broken into 181 lots, will fetch £150,000.

In view of their great local importance, Lord Cobham has sold separately the manorial and estate papers by private treaty to Birmingham Public Library, with a substantial reduction on the market price to help the library to buy them. Papers of particular interest to Worcester have been sold at prices below market value to Worcester Record Office. Lord Cobham is going to open Hagley Hall to the public from next May.

Alastair Cooke wins top radio award

By Our Arts Reporter

Mr Alastair Cooke, who presents *Letter from America*, has won the gold award in this year's Imperial Tobacco Awards for Radio, in association with the Society of Authors. The awards, presented in London last night, were:

Best actor, Denis Quilley ("Poor Cyril", BBC Radio 3); best actress, Sarah Badel ("A Moon for the Misbegotten", Radio 4); radio presenter, Tom Vernon ("News Stand", BBC Radio 4); special programme, Charles Kaye ("What Dad's Christmas Anyway", BBC Radio Scotland); music documentary, John Amis and Natalie Wheen ("Music Now", Radio 3); documentary feature, Chris Bryer ("John Sn ithson", "If the Banns Drooped Now", Piccadilly Radio); light entertainment, Douglas Adams ("The Hitch-hiker's Guide to the Galaxy", Radio 4); talks, John Barrell and Divs Breese ("Elephants Can Tell Jokes", Radio 4); local radio; Hazel Fowlie and Andrew Monaghan ("The Landmen", Radio Tees); dramatized feature, Gerald Frow ("Beau Brummell, Prince of Dandies", Radio 4); drama adaptation, Desmond Hawkins ("The Woodlanders", Radio 4); drama original, Peter Redgrove ("The God of Glass", Radio 3).

Latest wills

Mrs May Atkinson, of Winchester, left £23,680 net. She left all her property to St Matthew's Church, Rastrick, Yorkshire.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Baker, Mrs Inger Grete, of Tilehurst £201,302
Bengough, Mr Neville Stewart Harcourt, of Paddington .. £144,150
Harvey, Lieutenant-Commander Sir Richard Musgrave, second baronet, of Pewsey £597,517
Thompson, Mr Basil Alan, of Watford £132,162
Towler, Mr George, of Settle .. £185,330
Trick, Mr Leonard Samuel, of Leigh, Surrey £196,730
Wood, Mr Franklin Garrett, of Hampstead £190,190

Royal portrait

A new portrait of the Queen by Mr Bernard Hailstone will be unveiled in London tonight at a regimental dinner of the 16th 5th Queen's Royal Lancers, which commissioned the picture (our Arts reporter writes). The Queen became Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment on her twenty-first birthday in 1947.

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, Nov 30, 1953

European federation

Since the spring the governments of "little Europe"—France, Italy, west Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—have had before them the draft plan for a constitution which would bind them together in a close and indissoluble union. But successive attempts to consider this draft and to turn it into an agreed programme have broken down on the obstinate realities of national behaviour. The conference of Foreign Ministers which was supposed to meet in Rome last June to consider the venture had to be postponed because there was no French Government.

But the time spent in considering a European political community cannot be written off as being wasted on an academic abstraction; one clause of the treaty for a European defence community provides for the creation of a political community as the necessary next step; and none of the governments concerned can afford to ignore the strong sympathy that persists in Europe for some form of federal association.



Mr John Tisdall, who has been appointed assistant director of BBC news and current affairs from February 1, 1979 after the retirement of Mr Andrew Todd, deputy director of BBC news and current affairs, in January.

Other appointments include:
Mr J. E. Vinelott, QC, to be a judge of the High Court from December 4, in succession to Lord Justice Templeman.
Mr Andrew Milne, second master at Oundle, to be Headmaster of King's School, Worcester, from September, 1979, in succession to Mr D. M. Annett, who is retiring.
Lady Wagner to be chairman of the council of Dr Barnardo's, in succession to Sir Jan Scott, and Mr F. Graham-Harrison to be chairman of the executive finance committee, in succession to Lady Wagner.
Mr John Harriott to be chief assistant, television contracts and hearings, of the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

Prospective candidate

Mr Richard Whitehouse, aged 27, a teacher at a Wolverhampton comprehensive school, to be prospective Liberal parliamentary candidate for Derby, North. In the October, 1974, general election Mr Phillip Whitehead (Labour) held the seat with a 4,193 majority.

Memorial services

Colonel Sir Robert Gooch
Admiral of the Fleet Earl Mountbatten of Burma, Colonel of The Life Guards, was represented by Colonel S. C. Cooper, Commanding the Household Cavalry, at a memorial service for Colonel Sir Robert Gooch held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, yesterday. The Rev R. T. J. K. Wood officiated. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Rupert Hardy read the lesson and the Right Rev Leslie Brown gave an address. Among those present were:

Sir John Gooch (son), Major and Mrs Timothy Gooch (son and daughter-in-law), Major and Mrs A. P. F. Napier (son-in-law and daughter), Miss Phillida Gooch (sister), Major and Mrs Simon Orlin, Major and Mrs P. Towers-Clark, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Good, Commanding The Life Guards, and Mrs Good.

The Marquess of Abergavenny, the Earl of Strafford, Earl and Countess Ferrers, Lord Cairns, Major-General Lord Michael Fitzalan Howard, Viscount Head, Lord Somerleyton, Sir Harold Evans, MP, Lady Penelope Carter, Captain the Hon Nicholas Beaumont, the Hon Julian Berry, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon Michael and Mrs Edwardes, the Hon Lady Hardy, Major the Hon George and Mrs Ross, Sir Peter Greenwell, Royal Agricultural Society of England, and Lady Greenwell, Sir Joshua Rowley, Sir William and Lady Pennington-Ramsden, Lt-Col Charles Ford, Sir Anthony Royle, MP, Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, Lady Elsmere, Colonel Sir Rene and Lady Cattle, Major Sir John Miller, Colonel and Mrs G. J. Kidston-Montgomerie of Southannan, Mrs Roger Paul, Mr J. E. S. Hill, Major-General and Mrs W. A. Jervois, Major H. J. Ferguson, Major David Summers, Colonel A. Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs W. R. Edgeley, Lieutenant-Colonel M. S. Rose, Mrs H. W. H. Schreiber, Mrs Jack Schreiber, Mrs S. C. Cooper, Major-General and Mrs K. C. Cooper, Mrs Ian Napier, Mr and Mrs David Mitchell, Brigadier J. L. Sweetenham, Major and the Hon Mrs Junor, Mrs J. Hutchison, Mrs H. Vernon-Wentworth, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hanbury-Bateman, Brigadier and Mrs J. D. F. Vandeleur, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Murray-Smith, Major L. de Lisle, Brigadier P. R. Macnamara, Colonel C. C. Wells, Mr David Napier, Major J. D. Young, Major-General C. H. Gouldburn, Colonel Gerard Leigh, Mr Michael Naylor-Leyland, Mr Charles Smith-Ryland, Major Derek Allhusen, Major A. J. Dickinson, Captain Dick Saville, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs G. S. Incledon-Webber, Brigadier W. G. Carr, Jr and Mrs George Pitney, Brigadier and Mrs Desmond Lyndon, Major G. Smith-Bingham, Miss Diane Fellowes, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Neill, Mr R. Rainbow, Colonel Henry Clowes (representing the Captain of the Honorable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms) and Mrs Clowes, with Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Clifton, Colonel Alan Pemberton (Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen-of-the-Guard), Major Archer Collins (representing 2nd Household Cavalry Regiment).

The High Sheriff of Suffolk and Mrs Tomkin, Mr Stephen Ryder (Suffolk County Council), the Chief Constable of Surrey and Mrs Matthews, Colonel S. P. Foster (Groton Hunt) and Mrs Foster, Captain Robin Sheepshanks (Suffolk County Landowners Association), Mr G. Philip Woodward (Suffolk Horse Society), Mr J. R. Edmund (Suffolk Agricultural Association), Colonel Reader Harris (East Anglian TAVR Association), Mr A. Clarke-Hutchins, Lady Cranbrook, and Captain P. R. L. Hunter (adjutant, The Life Guards).

Museum Appointments: Professor D. J. Wiseman (chairman, British School of Archaeology in Iraq) and Mrs Wiseman with Professor L. E. D. M. Oates (vice-chairman) and Mrs Oates; Dr R. A. Higgins (British School of Archaeology at Athens), Dr T. A. Holland and Mr T. G. Mitchell (British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem); Mr S. Whitwell (British Institute of Persian Studies); Professor I. D. Evans (Director, Institute of Archaeology, the representative of the Vice-Chancellor of London University), Dr T. L. S. Edwards (Egypt Exploration Society) and Mrs Edwards, Mr John Hopkins (Society of Antiquaries), Dr P. R. S. Moorey (Ashmolean Museum, Oxford), the Warden of All Souls College, Oxford, and Mrs F. R. Neill, Brigadier A. Wainwright, the Vice-Chancellor of London University,

LET THE GIN BE HIGH & DRY!
Really Dry Gin

Stock Exchange Prices

Shares subdued

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 27. Dealings End, Dec 8. § Contango Day, Dec 11. Settlement Day, Dec 19
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1977-78 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Red. Yield
98½	91½	Treas 11½pc	1979	100	..	11.500 11.261
97¾	94⅝	Treas 3pc	1979	98¾	..	3.190 9.297
98¾	95⅝	Elec 4½pc	1976-78	96¾	..	4.418 8.980
104⅝	98⅝	Treas 10½pc	1979	99⅝	..	10.553 11.362
97¾	94⅞	Elec 3½pc	1975-79	96	..	3.646 7.916
104⅝	87¾	Treas Cnv 9½pc	1980	97¼	..	9.580 11.490
102⅝	98⅝	Treas 9½pc	1999	97½	-⅛	9.750 11.450
96	83¾	Treas 3½pc	1977-80	84½	..	3.835 7.083
94¼	83½	Fund 3½pc	1978-80	95¾	..	3.678 8.168
111⅝	98⅝	Exch 12¼pc	1980	101¾	..	12.092 12.051
109⅝	95¾	Treas 11½pc	1981	98¾	..	11.666 12.142
94½	77⅝	Treas 3½pc	1979-81	85¾	..	3.929 9.162
104	90⅝	Treas 9½pc	1981	95¾	-⅛	10.230 12.208
97⅛	81½	Exch 9¼pc	1981	92¾	-⅛	9.935 11.835
110⅛	95¾	Exch 9¾pc	1981	93⅞	..	10.140 12.329
97¾	85¾	Exch 9½pc	1981	95¾	..	9.854 9.974
111⅜	96¾	Exch 12¾pc	1981	107¼	..	12.608 12.254
106⅝	87⅜	Treas 9½pc	1980-82	90⅛	..	9.373 12.149
90¼	73⅝	Treas 3½pc	1982	83¾	..	3.587 8.980
113⅜	101¾	Treas 11¾pc	1983	104½	..	13.423 12.366
89¾	67¾	Treas 3½pc	1982	80¾	..	3.343 12.372
103⅝	85⅝	Exch 9¾pc	1982	89¾	..	10.865 12.803
95¾	87⅛	Exch 8¾pc	1982	88	-¼	9.943 12.569
97⅜	79¾	Treas 3½pc	1983	80¼	..	3.733 8.837
114⅜	95⅜	Treas 12¾pc	1983	98⅝	-⅛	12.190 12.483
101½	87⅜	Treas 9½pc	1981	89¾	-⅛	10.474 12.656
98⅝	88	Exch 10¼pc	1983	97¾	-⅛	11.128 12.796
95	77⅜	Fund 3½pc	1982-84	83¾	..	4.862 10.621
98¾	77⅜	Treas 9½pc	1994-98	87⅞	..	10.101 11.700
85⅞	71	Fund 3½pc	1977-80	84½	..	3.835 7.083
111⅝	88⅝	Exch 12¼pc	1980	101¾	..	12.092 12.051
109⅝	95¾	Treas 11¾				

John chartered

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Foord surveyors

L senior shop ewards vote oday on 17 pc age offer

ifford Webb
ee hundred senior shop ds representing all 34 Leyland car plants will n Coventry today to vote ecommendation that they accept the company's sed pay offer of around cent—the same as Ford's versial settlement.

hey agree—and it is by ans certain that they will offer will then go to a of the 100,000-strong rce. Some shop stewards ted last night that if vote went against the ıy, BL would bypass then ld a ballot in any event. says it does not expect oblems with the Governver its offer. It is fairly assume that as chairman tate-controlled undertakr Michael Edwardes has inisters briefed at every of the prolonged nego-

breakthrough came late sday at a meeting of BL oint negotiating committ followed management's. ince of union demands ie national engineering y award on increased its for shift and overtime hould be in addition to increase of 5 per cent ıt inclusive, as it had sly insisted.

concession is estimated ease the previous 16 per ckage by a further 1 fo ent. The full-time union officials and shop stewards on the negotiating committee agreed to recommend the offer to today's meeting, but only by a narrow majority.

BL spokesmen were at pains to point out that only the 5 per cent basic increase which complies with the Government's guidelines is not self-financing. The bulk of the remainder is covered by parity payments—equal pay for equal work at all plants — being financed by workers' acceptance of 7,000 voluntary redundancies and productivity improvements.

As a further safeguard the company is insisting that parity payments should be in three stages over the next 12 months so that it can monitor workers' compliance. The first stage will be backdated to November 1.

The company insists that even the 1 to 2 per cent increase on shift and overtime working is directly linked to improved productivity. It also stresses that workers in the highest paid plants will receive much less than 17 per cent while those at the other end of the scale will receive more.

The parity deal is crucial if BL is to avoid more damaging strikes by toolmakers and other skilled groups. It is also necessary to establish the common wage structure fundamental to next year's switch from individual plant bargaining to a companywide system.

Aurora selling its Osborn subsidiary

By Bryan Appleyard

Aurora Holdings is poised to sell the South African subsidiary of Samuel Osborn, the Sheffield special steels and engineering company, which it acquired for £11.4m in May.

Last night the directors of Samuel Osborn (South Africa) asked for dealings in the shares to be suspended on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange "because negotiations are in progress which may lead to an offer being made for the company". Aurora owns 66 per cent of the capital of the South African company.

The move was widely expected after the Osborn takeover, as Aurora's main interest is in forming a larger Sheffield group, and it has wanted to pull out of a South African operation with its attendant political aspects.

This may not be easy, as out of Osborn's total trading profits of £2.3m in the year to September, 1977, just over £2m came from Southern Africa.

Last night Aurora were making no comments at all about the talks except to say they had been in progress "a short time". Mr Robert Atkinson, chairman of Aurora, is currently in South Africa conducting the negotiations.

Yesterday, Aurora's shares improved 3p to 90p. This compares with 94p at the time of the takeover and with the 95p received by Johnson & Firth Brown for its 1.8 million shares in Aurora, which it received for its stake in Osborn, when they were placed in August.

Widening American trade deficit sours hopes of better inflation prospects next year

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Nov 29

Balance-of-Trade figures showing a large deficit in October than had generally been expected were released today by the United States Government.

Administration officials admitted that the nation's inflation prospects in 1979 were clearly worse than had been predicted just a few weeks ago.

The Department of Commerce announced that the trade deficit in October was the highest in three months at $2,127.5m (about £1,087.4m) after a deficit in the previous month of $1,691.1m.

For the first 10 months of this year the merchandise trade deficit amounted to $24,794.5m.

Mr Michael Blumenthal, the Secretary of the Treasury, stated that he was still confident that there would be a sharp decline in the American balance-of-payments deficit next year.

In the currency markets today's news increased speculation that further measures might be taken by the authorities to strengthen the dollar, and this was strengthened by the announcement that Mr Blumenthal will be paying a brief visit to Bonn on December 7, to see Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor.

Mr Blumenthal said the October deficit was still well below the deficit levels seen in most of the first half of this year, and it "appears to be consistent with, if not below, our expectations for the fourth quarter".

He said the Administration still expected the current account payments deficit this year to be about $17,000m and Treasury officials added that the 1979 current account deficit might well be below $8,000m.

The dollar faced selling pressure in the foreign exchange market today as a result of the trade figures and the revised inflation outlook.

Just a few weeks ago the White House suggested that the inflation rate in 1979 might be about 6.5 per cent. Mr Alfred Kahn, the chief Administration inflation spokesman, now admits, however, that it is going to be exceptionally difficult to bring the rate below 7 per cent next year.

Further, Administration officials give warning that the inflation rate could well average 10 per cent over the next few months, and an increasing number of private economists believe the annual rate will be in double figures for much of 1979.

Exports on a seasonally adjusted freight alongside ship basis in October amounted to $13,010.5m, which was $418m below the September level, although still the second highest monthly total ever recorded.

Imports on this basis rose by $18m to set a new record total of $15,138m.

The trade picture looks decidedly worse if imports are calculated on a cost, insurance and freight basis, which is the basis used by many other countries.

On this basis the deficit in October was $350m above the September level at $3,057.7m and took the deficit for the first 10 months of this year to $33,971.1m.

Mr Blumenthal will shortly go to Moscow for a meeting of the American-USSR Trade Council, and he will return by way of Bonn. The talks in Bonn will cover a wide array of economic issues and no doubt touch upon the planned flotation of American Deutsche mark bonds in mid-December.



Sir Harold Wilson: change of mind

Sir Harold admits mor tonic less gin in City

Sir Harold Wilson admitted last night that he had changed his views on the City's "gin and tonic" merchants who earn their living spreading rumours.

Speaking on BBC 2's *Money Programme* he said, "There is far less of that now. The Stock Exchange has tightened up its rules and the markets are very well run."

Sir Harold, currently chairing a committee on the working of Britain's financial institutions, also admitted to being "slightly worried" that fund managers are taking over the Government's role on shaping the level of interest rates.

Institution and pension fund managers may be dictating "the level of investment, the shape of the economy and unemployment", he warned.

But the former Prime Minister pointed out that he was far more concerned about any possible direction of funds by a Chancellor of the Exchequer. "There is very little evidence to suggest that directing pension fund and insurance money would do any good", he said.

Sir Harold also praised Tuesday's speech by Mr Gordon Richardson, the Governor of the Bank of England, advocating greater responsibility by institutional directors, but questioned whether "interfering institutions" would be seen in a better light than "absentee investors".

Turning to small businesses he revealed that the Wilson Committee report on this aspect of the City would be published within the next few weeks.

He also told viewers that his committee would be sending a team to America in January to look at the Securities and Exchange Commission and learn about its small businesses.

Earlier in the day, speaking at a City seminar, Sir Harold stressed the strength of the institutions. "The leaders of the Stock Exchange are extremely worried about their growing power.

"If it goes on at this rate then the stock markets as we know them will not function, and by the middle of the next decade will not be much more than the equivalent of an electric scoreboard at a county cricket ground."

Alison Mitchell

Schmidt in Frankfurt EMS talks

From Peter Norman
Brussels, Nov 29

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, will tomorrow seek the full endorsement of the West German Federal Bank central council for his stand on the proposed European Monetary System.

For the first time in West German history, a Chancellor will travel to Frankfurt for a central council meeting. The visit underlines the great importance the Bonn Government attaches to obtaining the approval of the Federal Bank for its approach to the EMS.

As the bank has a semi-independent status, Herr Schmidt clearly feels that he needs to clear his negotiating position with the central council ahead of the EEC summit in Brussels on Monday and Tuesday of next week.

Although the Federal Bank can hardly be accused of being an enthusiastic supporter of the EMS, Herr Schmidt should have little cause for concern about the meeting tomorrow.

At the successive meetings of the EEC finance ministers on EMS over the past few months, British officials have argued that the Federal Bank has effectively gained the upper hand in dictatin gthe German negotiating position, especially over technical issues such as the significance of the basket indicator in the exchange rate regime of the EMS.

ECGD pays out £50m to exporters after default on Turkish deals

By Christopher Wilkins

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has had to pay out £50m to British exporters because of default by public and private sector buyers in Turkey.

The default, relating to both short and medium term financing, covers almost all of the British exports to Turkey underwritten by the Department. Turkey ceased to make payments in February last year and during the summer this year ECGD stopped providing insurance cover for British exports to Turkey.

However, ECGD remains reasonably confident that it will eventually recover the £50m paid out during the year to the end of March. Earlier this month Turkey and Britain signed two agreements restructuring $132.3m of Turkish debt to the British Government and the ECGD.

Of this, $7m was government-to-government finance and a further $125.3m was short and medium term commercial debt. The commercial loans will be paid off between six and nine years at a rate of 9 per cent.

Turkish default is chiefly to blame for an increase of a half to £94.2m in insurance claims paid to exporters by ECGD last year. Political risks accounted for £56.4m of this.

ECGD's trading results reveal a 10.3 per cent increase to £12,940m in the value of exports insured. Almost 82 per cent related to goods sold on short term credit of up to six months.

Despite this increase the proportion of total United Kingdom visible exports insured by ECGD fell from 37 to 33 per cent. ECGD points out that the percentage of exports it covers has fluctuated between 32 and 38 per cent for the past 11 years and that such differences can be easily explained by the incidence of a small number of big contracts.

Exporters insured with ECGD at the end of March totalled 11,700, an increase over the year of nearly 1,000.

ECGD has concluded deals to the value of $2,500m under the foreign currency export credit scheme and business to the value of a further $3,500m is now under discussion. Sterling liabilities at the end of March totalled £20,326m.

Financial Editor, page 23

mpromise with Third World in sight Unctad stability fund for commodities

Jan McGregor
, Nov 29
5-day Unctad conference ommon fund for com- market stabilization, t did not achieve the or accord, has succeeded ging closer an eventual mise between industrial- d developing countries. conference's final hours ccupied largely in prigotiations between heads delegations in the office lr Herbert Walker a), the chairman, with nani Corea, Unctad sec- eneral present most of e.

had before them a sheet showing how the of the fund—the basis ad's proposed integrated me on commodities—olved during this third to reach an agreement egotiations on it opened ars ago.

igh hopes in which this opened held up almost st weekend when it bevident that differences und's size and financing oing to require still consideration in the of many of the 104 s represented.

The Group of 77 have come down substantially from their $800m initial target for the two "windows". Western industrial countries have been hinting at a figure of $350m.

But the figures became academic when attention focused on the form in which initial capital was to be provided. Industrial countries proposed 40 per cent in cash from individual commodity agreements with the remainder borrowed. Developing countries stuck to 25 per cent in cash. The chairman's suggested compromise was one third to two thirds.

In the 12 months since the second session, the West—whose commitment to the creation of a fund was reaffirmed at the Bonn summit in July—has accepted compulsory contributions for financing stockpiles and also the idea of the so-called "second window" for additional measures, including possible help for countries seeking diversification from a one crop economy.

Beyond that, figures in the balance-sheet indicate a narrowing of the gap between the developed and developing nations over proposals for securing finance for the "first" and "second" windows.

Another difference relates to the range of the fund in its inaugural phase. The industrial nations specify initial coverage of six commodities (cocoa, tin, coffee, rubber, jute—with hard fibres—and sugar). Third World nations, the so-called Group of 77, have a list containing four more: copper, iron ore, manganese and bananas.

There was long discussion also on the size of the initial cash instalments which had been set at $200,000 for each country. Smaller nations argued that equal shares was an unsatisfactory departure from standard United Nations practice of assessment based on a country's gross national product.

Government's are anxious to prevent next May's Unctad conference in Manila from turning into another north-south slanging match. This was evident from the compromise reached on the balance sheet terminology which is to be submitted to a final plenary session, probably on Thursday. A further bid for agreement is expected well before Manila.

BP seek Channel oil permit from France

Paris, Nov 29.—Societe Francaise des Petroles BP, the French arm of British Petroleum, has filed an application for a five-year-exploration permit in the English Channel off the Normandy coast.

The permit covers 3,500 square kilometers off the Departments of Seine-Maritime, Calvados and La Manche, and it will involve exploration for oil or gas.—AP-Dow Jones.

IEA plan for world coal threatens UK expansion

By Nicholas Hirst

A plan being prepared by the International Energy Agency could place in jeopardy Britain's long-term strategy for expanding its coal industry.

The secretariat of the IEA is committed to promoting the ideas in the plan, under the heading Coal Study 2000, but it will need endorsement by energy ministers of the 19 member states if it is to become formal policy.

It suggests that cheap coal reserves, particularly in Canada, the United States, South Africa, India and Australia should be exploited to help make up a growing shortage of oil supplies from 1985 onwards.

World production, which in 1976 was running at 3,300 million tons, should be increased and world trade, which was less than 10 per cent of that total, raised sharply.

This would provide a cheaper source of fuel for energy importing countries than oil for making electricity. Comparative figures on IEA's assumption that oil prices would remain stable in real terms until 1985 and increase by 2½ per cent a year thereafter give marked advantages to coal-fired electricity.

In 2,000 oil fired generation could be costing 4.2 United States cents (in 1976 dollars) per kilowatt-hour against 2.29 cents for coal.

Britain's problem is that a vast increase in cheap traded coal would make its relatively high-cost deep-mined production very expensive in world terms. To preserve the long term coal plan of producing up to 185m tonnes by 2,000, Britain would have to impose import barriers against cheap overseas coal

IEA has produced a new set of projections for energy supply and demand. Its conclusions are slightly more optimistic than previous forecasts. Instead of a shortfall of demand over supply of oil from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in 1985, IEA now believes supply and demand will be equal at between 36 and 40 million barrels a day. After that real shortages in oil supply will begin.

Deutsche Bank taking DM35m stake in Nixdorf

From Our European Business Correspondent
November 29

Nixdorf Computer, the West German mini-computer specialist, should become a publicly-quoted company by the middle of 1981.

The Deutsche Bank has agreed to subscribe to DM35m (about £9.3m) nominal of new capital for the north German computer concern on the understanding that its shares will be quoted on West German stock exchanges by the end of June, 1981.

The joint announcement by Nixdorf and the Deutsche Bank in Frankfurt today answers the question as to how the north German computer concern will finance its expansion in the next two years.

Last week, Nixdorf announced that it had broken off talks with Volkswagenwerk which were generally expected to result in VW taking a stake in Nixdorf.

The deal announced today will result in the Deutsche Bank holding a quarter of Nixdorf's new capital of DM140m on a temporary basis.

udy identifies e merging UK trade challenge

vyn Westlake
policies to encourage investment and the ng of workers wil be in coming years if is to adjust to the is caused by rapid inization in the developntries.

is the implicit conclusf a major Whitehall partmental study due uslished within the next eks.

study, which was undero establish the size and of the problem that the industrialized countries ed to employment and in Britain, already to have run into con-

working group was comof economists from all jor departments, includ- e Foreign Office, the y, the Ministry of Overseas Development, and the Departments of Trade and Industry, as well as the Bank of England, the Cabinet Office, and the Central Policy Research Staff, the so-called Think Tank.

However, their report is thought to have proved much too liberal for the tastes of some senior civil servants and ministers. There is some suggestion that the authors were asked to tone it down after the first draft was circulated last summer.

The study is believed to contain some tentative calculations about the number of jobs that could be lost if import penetration from the newly industrialized nations continued at about the same rate over the next 10 years as it did during the 15 years 1960-1975.

Making some pessimistic assumptions, the growth in the imports of manufacturers from these countries is put at around 13 to 14 per cent a year.

The newly industrialized countries, using the study's definition to include some 23 deceloping nations, account for some 10 per cent of all Britain's imports of manufactures, equivalent to a little less than 3 per cent of total domestic consumption. But even by 1985, the proportion of consumption accounted for by the developing countries is still in single figures.

In addition, Britain will face increasingly fierce competition from the newly industrialized countries in overseas markets.

Rough calculations made by some of the economists on the working party suggest that about 1 per cent gross of Britain's workforce might have to leave their jobs each year as domestic production is replaced by cheaper imports.

In an attempt to consider the problem as widely as possible, the study covers not only the exporting countries in the Pacific basin, such as Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Malaysia, and those in Latin America, but also some countries in southern and eastern Europe.

This has already been criticized as extending the net too wide. South European countries account for a very large share of total exports to Britain from the developing countries.

The study notes there are some 16 or 17 products exported by the newly industrialized countries which have captured more than a 25 per cent share of all British imports. Clothing is top, with a 58 per cent share of all such imports.

Economic Notebook, page 23

Plans ready for ships scrap and build scheme

By Michael Baily
Shipping Correspondent

Proposals for a scrap and build scheme to help shipbuilders through the present slump without damaging shipowners are to be sent to governments as a matter of urgency, international shipping, shipbuilding, oil and banking experts agreed in London last night.

They will be in broad outline, and it will be up to individual governments, or groupings like the EEC to decide whether, and in what form, to activate the schemes. Sir James Dunnett, chairman of the International Maritime Industries Forum said. There will be no international scheme and no international apparatus.

The proposals will broadly follow those prepared earlier by IMIF—two ships scrapped for one built, with extended credit (80 per cent over 12 to 13 years instead of the present 70 per cent over eight years) as an incentive to owners.

But in deference to continuing fears on the part of British and other shipowners that the scheme might generate unwanted tonnage in exchange for ships that would be scrapped anyway, restrictions on both the age and type of vessels eligible for scrap and build aid will be proposed.

Fears of adding to the surplus are still very real. Sir James said; but it was recognized that in Europe and Japan a minimum shipbuilding capability will be retained, pending a return of commercial demand about 1982. Scrap and build was still seen among the 14 nations attending the meeting as the best way of reconciling conflicting interests, and the IMIF secretariat was pressed to get proposals to governments before the year end.

v the markets moved

The Times index: 217.63 —0.28
The FT index: 489.8 —0.9

s	9p to 260p	Lin Sumatra	15p to 188p.
Hill	15p to 666p	Manganese Bmz	5p to 59p
ald	5p to 175p	Milbury	6p to 68p
Rue	7p to 380p	Bentrust	6p to 164p
t	12p to 167p	Tanjong Tin	5p to 95p
n Gold	5p to 175p	Toye	5p to 68p
& Assoc	10p to 293p	Travis & Arnold	5p to 175p
Am Coal	10p to 530p	Rand Mine Prp	10p to 75p
	14p to 234p	Royal	7p to 365p
e	25p to 316p	Sotheby P.B.	6p to 362p
Wits.	4p to 151p	UC Investments	5p to 190p
ite Exp	13p to 447p	Union Corp	5p to 245p
Rand	5p to 200p	Ultramar	4p to 228p
Moration	4p to 228p	W Rand Cons	4p to 92p

s were quiet. Edged Securities were l.
ent dollar premium 77.25. it (effective rate 32.6 per

gained 25 points to close. The effective exchange rate index was at 62.7. Gold rose $1.125 an ounce to close at $196.5. SDR-$ was 1.26997 on Monday while SDR-£ was 0.655232. Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1,516.3 (previous 1,519.3). Reports pages 24, 25 and 26

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.76	1.70
Austria Sch	29.00	27.00
Belgium Fr	63.00	59.50
Canada $	2.34	2.27
Denmark Kr	10.80	10.30
Finland Mkk	8.25	7.85
France Fr	8.92	8.52
Germany Dm	3.93	3.71
Greece Dr	87.50	82.50
Hongkong $	9.57	9.12
Italy Lr	1730.00	1645.00
Japan Yn	407.00	382.00
Netherlands Gld	4.25	4.02
Norway Kr	10.35	9.90
Portugal Esc	96.00	90.00
S Africa Rd	1.72	1.59
Spain Pes	146.00	139.00
Sweden Kr	8.96	8.56
Switzerland Fr	3.56	3.34
US $	1.99	1.93
Yugoslavia Dnr	43.50	40.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Life assurance 'cooling-off' to be enforced

From the beginning of 1980 anyone taking out a life assurance policy will be entitled to a 10-day "cooling-off" period. Companies will have to send purchasers of their policies a notice reminding them of the obligations they are entering

The need for such a period with life assurance policies was first identified by the Scott Report, following its investigation into property bonds and other forms of linked life assurance in 1973, and subsequently incorporated in the 1974 Insurance Companies Act.

Details to be included in the statutory notice include the amount and frequency of the premiums which the policyholder is undertaking to pay, the benefits provided by the policy, and the surrender rights attaching to the policy.

Since the idea of a "cooling-off" period was first floated, several insurance companies, particularly those specializing in linked-life contracts, have voluntarily introduced such a period.

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Healing rift at Business Equipment Association

Mr Ron Williams, managing director of the United States based Pitney Bowes operation in Britain, yesterday took over the presidency of the Business Equipment Trade Association just as it begins to look as if the rift between the association and three major typewriter manufacturers may be healing. The rift was caused when the association changed its subscriptions policy.

At one time its 150 members paid around £40 each, whatever their size, but inflation meant that the association had to ry more and more on the surplus generated by the organizing of its usual half dozen annual United Kingdom exhibitions.

Three years ago, subscriptions were increased and were also related to the size of a



Mr Ron Williams: more than 80 per cent membership

member company, the ceiling subscription being £3,000—still sort of trade association, according to Mr Richard Harington, the director general.

The increases signalled the exit of the three organizations which dominate the typewriter supply industry—Adler, Olympia and British Olivetti. Now Olivetti is back in the fold, and there are signs that Olympia may be reconsidering too.

Mr Williams believes that the association now has in membership more than 80 per cent of the manufacturers of office furniture and hardware, computers and similar equipment used by businesses, plus sole national concessionaires for business equipment. He believes more could be joining, if only because of the pressures for a voice in Brussels as EEC legislation increasingly impinges on the industry.

What is worrying Mr Williams is whether companies at large, faced with the prospect of major changes in office practice because of the advent of the micro-processor, will prepare their staffs in time.

"Office staff are worried about their jobs, and will continue to be unless it is explained to them that this is more a matter of evolution in which the jobs may change but in which, I believe, the jobs will not be reduced", he said.

Derek Harris

'Catalogue of errors' at World Bank

From Fank Vogl
Washington, Nov 29

A large number of the projects in developing countries funded by the World Bank involve substantial time and cost overruns and the causes of serious problems with these projects often are due to poor management within the World Bank.

These are the conclusions evident from a new report on the World Bank's work produced by the bank's own operations evaluation unit. The report raises serious questions about the bank's competence, particularly at a time when it is seeking to expand its activities sharply.

The report contains what amounts to a catalogue of errors in bank project management. The story is told of a totally ill-conceived cattle-ranching project in East Africa, and of a port which was to be built in four years but was completed only after 13 years.

It tells of an educational project involving efforts to increase the number of girls in schools where "the society's readiness to accept boys and girls boarding at the same school appears to have been miscalculated."

Basic errors in judgement, poor supervision of projects and bureaucratic difficulties between the bank and governments in developing countries, are constantly evident in the report.

It covers 109 separate projects involving $2,200m (about £1,128m) of World Bank and International Development Association funds which supported total investment of $8,500m.

The auditing unit asserts that 91 per cent of these projects have proved "worth while" in the sense that they have resulted in clear benefits to the developing countries.

High turnover of bank staff in past years is partly blamed for some of the supervision problems, and the report asserts that "in a more stable situation the bank is now giving more attention to project supervision."

Singer trims plan to save 750 jobs at Clydebank

By Ronald Faux

Management at the Singer sewing machine company at Clydebank has largely rejected a consultants' report recommending retention of 750 of the 2,800 jobs which are under threat. At a meeting yesterday between senior management of the American-controlled company and union officials, Singer said it was prepared to retain only 335 jobs.

The original plan was to cut by more than half the 4,500 Clydebank workforce by phasing out all production of industrial machines and needles at the plant.

The management has agreed that two industrial models and some spare parts production would be kept at Clydebank. The company said its proposals would mean an extra £1m to £2m on top of the £8m the rationalization programme

The announcement that the job saving formula had been rejected brought hostility from the unions. Mr Hugh Swan, deputy convenor of shop stewards, said he was bitterly disappointed at the company's refusal to accept the alternative strategy.

"We reject management proposals and we will now call in full time officials to seek government help to save the jobs." He added that they planned to involve the whole trade union movement in "a battle for survival 'p.

Commenting on the P.A. Management Consultants report, which recommended saving 750 joobs, Mr Joseph Flavin, international head of Singer, said the proposals were unrealistic.

British workers 'not strike-happy wreckers'

Britain's workers are not the strike-happy wreckers of popular belief, according to a study carried out by the Department of Employment.

It says the coal-mining industry accounted for 78 per cent of all strikes in 1956, but by 1975 it accounted for only 9 per cent.

The findings of the study are summarized in today's Department of Employment Gazette and will soon be published in a book "Strikes in Britain".

They show that strikes are concentrated in a relatively small number of the larger plants in certain geographical areas and are not widespread throughout British industry.

Compared with other countries, Britain has by no means the worst industrial strikes record, holding a middle place in the world league.

On average, during the 1966-73 period under study, there were more than 2,500 strikes a year in Britain involving the loss of nine million working days.

But the study did not examine strikes involving fewer than 10 workers, those lasting less than one day, or other forms of industrial action such as working to rule.

Neither was there any information available on secondary involvement—the extent to which workers were made idle as a result of strikes at other plants.

During the decade to 1976 on average five industries—coal-mining, docks, vehicle manufacturing, shipbuilding, and iron and steel—accounted for a quarter of the strikes and a third of working days lost, although they cover only about 6 per cent of workers.

Eight occupations—dockers and stevedores, drivers, fitters, labourers, welders, electricians, mining power loaders and machinists—were involved in about 30 per cent of stoppages. Even during the high strike period of 1971-73, 95 per cent of plants were strike-free.

"There were large sections of British industry with very few strikes, which is very different from the popular image of widespread and frequent strike activity", says the report.

The reasons for strikes were predominantly pay and job security, while geographical variations in man-days lost per 1,000 employees were considerable.

They ranged from about 2½ times the national average for Merseyside to about one-tenth for Sussex.

Discussing this year's figures so far, the department says that despite the strike by Ford's 57,000 manual workers, the overall figure is still better than for the first 10 months of last year.

This year 6,912,000 working days have been lost by 839,600 workers in 1,980 stoppages. Last year's comparable figures were 7,509,000 days, 952,000 workers and 2,380 stoppages.

Women at work: Another report in the Gazette—based on census statistics between 1901 and 1971—shows that the traditional distinctions between "men's" and "women's" work have not changed markedly.

Despite "small inroads" into typical male jobs, women, have made no significant impact in them.

"The picture is broadly one of little or no change since the turn of the century", says Catherine Hakim, a principal research officer at the department.

Manufrance cutbacks plan to avert liquidation

From Ian Murray
Paris, Nov 29

M Francois Gadot-Clet, managing director of Manufrance, goes to the Commercial Court in Lyons tomorrow in an attempt to save the company from liquidation.

If his latest plan is adopted, the workforce will be halved to 1,300 and the company will cease to manufacture the guns, bicycles and sewing machines which built its worldwide reputation for fine light engineering.

The company's fortunes have been plummeting in recent years, and managing directors have followed each other in quick succession.

Last year the company lost 108m francs (about £13m) while the workforce was trimmed from 3,839 to 2,900. This year the number of jobs has been further reduced to 2,600, but losses, now running at 10m francs a month, are expected to total over 110m for this year.

M Gadot-Clet took over in March—the sixth managing director in four years—and from the beginning he said he hoped he would be able to turn the tide. As the months have gone by, however, he has been forced to the opinion that the only thing which can save the company from bankruptcy by next February is to cease production, and to concentrate on the mail order business and a few retail outlets which are making money.

Publication of the magazine *Chasseur Francais*—well known for its classified advertisements placed by lonely hearts—also is to continue, since the magazine showed a healthy profit of 15m francs.

M Gadot-Clet forced through acceptance of his new plan to save what is left of the company against the wishes of the largest shareholder—the corporationof Saint Etienne, which holds 30 per cent of the company stock. He carried the rest of the board with him on the argument that this was the only way of making the organization healthy and of retaining a base financially secure enough to enable the company to expand on the future.

Poor pricing of manufactured goods has been to some extent to blame—packets of fishooks sold at 95 centimes each have now been calculated to have cost the company 15 francs. The fishooks were a success, and 200,000 packets were sold adding 2.8m francs to the company's losses.

But the failure of the company to attract the capital it needed to continue has been largely responsible for what has been decided. The fact that the state had offered money a disincentive to private capital, while the fact that the municipality, which is Communist controlled, owned 30 per cent of the shares, virtually ended any hope M Gadot-Clet had of raising money.

The company still has money in the bank, and the municipality and the unions are determined to put up a hard fight to stop the proposal to halt production of bicycles and guns.

Nevertheless, the loss of the factory work in Saint Eerienne is sure to have disastrous social consequences in the area. Unemployment there is already well above thenational average and something like 20,000 workers there derive their living in some way or other from Manufrance.

Colour TV deliveries to shops fall again

Deliveries of colour televisions to United Kingdom distributors declined n September, according to the British Radio Equipment Manufacturers' Association yesterday.

In September 167,000 colour sets were delivered, a drop of nearly 7 per cent compared with the same month last year. But because of the upturn in deliveries during the first six months of the year, total deliveries in the first nine months of the year were still marginally up on the same period as last year.

In the nine months 1.2 million sets were deliverEd, of which 80 per cent were made in Br.tain.

While colour deliveries have faltered, those of monochrome sets, in which importers have a farbigger slice of the market, jumped 22 per cent in September to 118,000 sets. Overall this year to September, monochrome deliveries have risen by 5 per cent to a total of 828,000 sets.

The surge in deliveries of audio equipment incorporating radios, largely accounted for by music centres, continued in September when 393,000 units were sent to the shops. This was a 57 per cent increase on the same month last year, but the compprable increase for imported units was 75 per cent.

Radio deliveries fell 2 per cent in September compped with the same month lat year, but imports were up by 2 per cent.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Implications of Civil Service pay report

From Mr R. M. Bankes-Jones

Sir, In the context of the Government's pay policy it seems astonishing that a Civil Service Pay Research Unit report is soon due. It will prove worse than pointless if the findings suggest pay increases of more than 5 per cent "in comparable outside employment", because it will cause aggro within the Civil Service to the extent that Civil Service pay increases be short of the findings. Outside the Civil Service, increases below those given to the Civil Service would cause worse aggro, because the Civil Service is supposed to follow rather than lead the way up the pay inflation spiral.

Treading warily one step deeper into this dark cellar, one is struck by three points. First (skimming over the question what outside bodies are not used in the basis for comparison) apparently the PRU report takes account of outside affairs up to February 5 preceding the April pay settlement—which is reached much later in the year. This is capricious because the answers in the report depend on what outside interests taken into account have or have not "settled" by February in the current annual "round".

Second (ignoring the view that the comparability system is the acme of spurious "me too-ism") it needs to be certain that proper account is taken of, for example, the notional contribution value of indexed half-final salary pensions, fixed increments within scales, security, London weighting, and so on. Comparability with the Civil Service could become favourable to parts of the private sector.

Third, other parts of the public sector, such as nationalized industries, take an interest in pay movement in both unified Civil Service and attractive parts of the diverse private sector.

The context is the level of taxation, because the taxpayer foots the bill.

Yours faithfully,
R. M. BANKES-JONES,
154 Petewell Park,
East Sheen,
London SW14 8JR.
November 24.

Added value as management tool

From Mr Anthony Cowgill

Sir, The debate in your columns on added value has been most beneficial in identifying three main approaches in the use of this concept. I do not think, however, you have done justice to its role as an aid to management control.

The particular significance of added value is that it is the sum of the total activities of a company. Unlike other financial figures it is a measure of the wealth created. It is this which makes it such a useful performance indicator and management tool.

The discipline produced by concentrating on the factors that affect the added value gives a straightforward logic for identifying the things that really matter—both at a macro and at a micro level.

It is, of course, the ratios and their trends of added value to key parameters such as manpower (and manpower costs) and capital which need watching and analysing—not just added value itself—and which need to be calculated at unit or product centre level as well as at company level.

As a number of studies—particularly those by Geoffrey Wood and J. Grange Moore—have shown, added value ratios tend to fall into specific bands for specific industries. It therefore becomes possible to ask a number of illuminating questions about a particular firm. How does its efficiency compare with the norm for the particular industry—if better or worse what are the factors affecting the situation? Again if the trends of particular ratios are moving the wrong way then this is a major warning sign and if they are running the right way then this is an excellent way of measuring the degree of real success.

Endeavouring to identify what actions should significantly improve added value ratios necessitates looking at a whole company policy in perspective—marketing policy, product types, pricing policies, investment policy as well as at production efficiency—ie, a total approach. This, perhaps, is the real virtue of the added value way of looking at things.

In no way is added value data intended to be "a substitute for relevant and up to date information" as you suggest—in fact the logic of the added value approach will very quickly indicate deficiences in management information systems.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY COWGILL,
British Work-Measurement Data Foundation,
65 Buckingham Gate,
London, SW1.

From Mr M. E. Simons

Sir, Mr J. C. West's suggestion (November 20) that the concept of added value should be used more widely to explain how wealth created by manufacturing and trading is shared by employees, providers of capital and finance, and the state will only prove useful if its quantum is of the right order of magnitude. This will not happen until British companies charge raw materials to production broadly on a replacement cost basis. Such a procedure is essential for any economy experiencing other than notional inflation; leading American companies have adopted this system notwithstanding that their rate of inflation has until recently been significantly lower than ours.

Top companies should set an example by introducing last in first out (LIFO) stock valuations in their 1978 accounts, a particularly appropriate period as inflation had abated at any rate for the time being.

Yours faithfully,
M. E. SIMONS,
24 Granard Ave,
London, SW15 6HH.

Barrier to black promotion in S Africa

From Mr L. Clarke

Sir, Might I quickly point out why in claiming I was partly wrong in my letter (Nov 7) demonstrating the racial barriers to black promotion in South Africa), Mr G. M. Levin (Nov 21) has seriously misrepresented me. I did *not* suggest that blacks may never be "higher up in the company hierarchy" than whites. Instead I said the blacks "cannot generally be promoted . . . *above* whites when merit warrants it." And I made this distinction to avoid the very propaganda trap which Mr Levin has fallen into.

Certainly—as Mr Levin says—a single company may have black computer operators and white transport drivers. But this does not contradict the official principle of "no white is allowed to work *under* a non-white in South Africa", for the blacks do not give orders to the whites. (The case of the African Bank of South Africa, with black chairman and white managers, is hardly typical, as it is an apartheid showpiece and will eventually be all-black).

Indeed, Mr Percy Qoboza, black editor of The World newspaper banned by the government last year, said at that time in the columns of your sister newspaper, the *Sunday Times*, "Government policy makes it impossible for us to acquire high executive positions in industry, because we would then be in senior positions to whites." A computer operator is hardly a high executive.

The apparency of black opportunity which Mr Levin has seen in South Africa so effectively hides the reality of the racist barrier to direct black promotion above whites, on merit, in fair competition with whites, that this dangerously explosive issue can best be illustrated to white Britons by a simple analogy, which allows the black South African viewpoint to be seen.

Would any of your white readers be prepared to accept an employment situation in this country, whereby, almost without exception, they could never be promoted directly above a coloured Briton *in a situation in which coloured Britons already held nearly all the best-paid executive positions in Britain?* That is how blacks are kept down in South Africa.

Yours sincerely
L. CLARKE,
"Pornhconan",
Middle Road,
Denham,
Uxbridge, Middlesex.

Metrication and the "Laws of Units"

From Mr M. J. Clarkson

Sir, I believe the reason why the unfortunate Metrication Board is being so sternly castigared in your columns is that they lack the basic insight. They seem unaware of the "First Law" of Units which states: "A new system of units can be added to any set of systems of units but no existing system can be displaced by a new system."

This law appears to hold good over quite long periods of time—ie, 100 years plus.

The "Second Law" of Units states: "Obsolete systems of units disappear asymptotically."

To give an example: the chemical/petrochemical industries are well advanced in the replacement of Witworth bolting (which has been officially obsolete for several decades) by Unified bolting. By the end of the century this process will be virtually but not entirely complete, at which stage an experienced observer would expect to find metric penetration of this area to be of the order of 10 per cent.

There are two other Laws concerning systems of units. The "Third Law", which is not yet adequately formulated, is concerned with the rate of creation of new systems of units. Apropos this, it is obvious to note that inventors of units seem generally under the impression that they are to have the last word and that no radically different systems will be invented in the future. This belief is ill-founded as the proposed system (SI) is entirely based on Metric units and should any fundamental unit be discovered drastic changes will be proposed.

Yours faithfully,
M. J. CLARKSON,
Tilley Cottage,
Penmark,
Barry,
South Glamorgan.

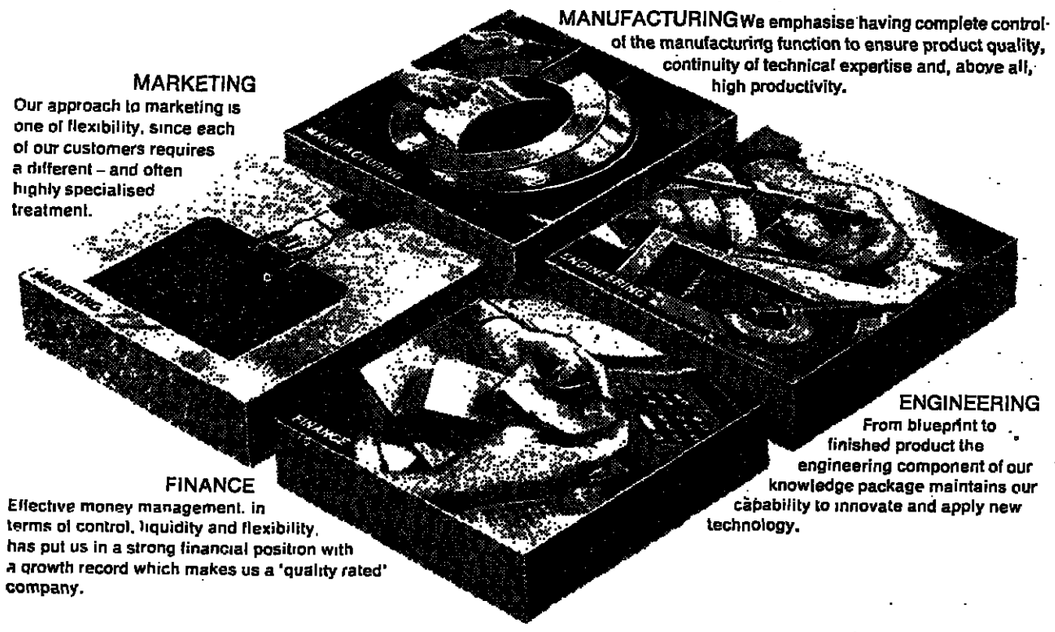
Participation

From Mr D. R. Thornton

Sir, The Government intends to introduce a Bill on industrial democracy during the present session of Parliament, which is likely to say that unions shall have the legal right to nominate a certain number of trade union directors to the boards of public companies employing 500 people or more.

It is perfectly clear that the unions themselves are extremely badly run. May I suggest that as part of the democratic idea behind this Bill it should also say that a certain number of professional managers (members of the B.I.M.?) should be appointed to the boards or governing councils of each union to ensure that they are run efficiently and professionally as becomes the large corporate bodies that they are?

Yours faithfully,
DEREK R. THORNTON,
Production and Personnel Director,
Sekers Fabrics Limited,
300 Regent Street,
London, W1R 6BX.



DANA'S KNOWLEDGE PACKAGE

The hands and minds of the people of Dana are the basic ingredients of our knowledge package. Dana's knowledge package is the sum total of their know-how in manufacturing, engineering, marketing and finance.

Its size – and the degree of skill with which we apply it to our products and markets – establish our leadership within the industry.

If we have that leadership, then our products become proprietary products. That is one of the keystones of the Dana philosophy . . . we want to be a manufacturer and marketer of proprietary products.

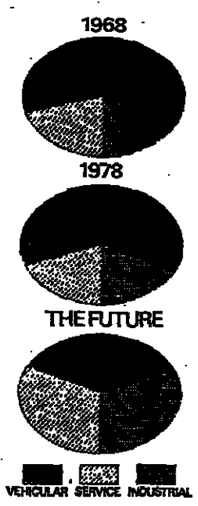
That is why the knowledge package concept is so important to Dana.

WHERE WE PLAN TO GO

Dana is presently growing in three areas that form what we call a *tripod*.

Utilizing the knowledge package we have developed over 75 years, we plan to create a balance among the many markets in this tripod to achieve stability for our shareholders, our people, our customers and our communities.

Our immediate past, present and future sales growth in these three areas is illustrated as follows:



OUR '78 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Year Ended August 31	1978	1977	Percentage Change
Net income per common share	$4.22	$3.61	+17%
Dana dividend rate per common share	$1.32	$1.12	+18%
Our net income after tax amounted to	$134.2m	$107.8m	+24%
Received from customers for products & services	$2,250m	$1,790m	+26%

DANA

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Pay dictates the market's thinking

narket is going to put on a pre-s rally worthy of the name, it is need to start gathering rather more m fairly quickly. True, both gilts ties have been moving in the right over the past week or so, but ith the confidence and sprightliness ld expect from a market that has king of the nevt major move in rates as most likely to be down-

xplanation is, I think, very simply rtainty surrounding the outlook on front. There are, of course, other r factors affecting market thinging, external factors. But, for the pre-least, the issue of pay is central. believes that the outcome on pay act be better than generally ex-sen there would seem to be good or looking for a gilt-led rally over ng months, in spite of the scale overument's continuing funding re-t.

he other hand, the pay front starts is bad as the pessimists fear, the utals are going to leave the market —with the prospects of interest aining high and considerable un-as to whether or not the govern-have the courage to risk a de-scal package in an election year.



ctors traditionally affect profits at Matthey, the precious metals deal-cating and banking group whose is Lord Robens (above). One is of gold platinum; the other is demand for the manufacturing se materials.

these factors have clearly influ-test interim results, showing a re-tax, about £1m down on the od of 1977. It is pointed out that difference comes in the first sults, which at £4.52m were 19 per than last year because of heavy latinum catalysts to Ford in 1977. ond quarter, by contrast, was 4 per t £4.66m. Gold was moving up dur-period and dealing profits at Matthey Bankers improved corres-

: is also an improvement in manu-volume the outcome for the full l approach £20b pre-tax, compared. 9m last time, giving earnings per 56p ——— a p/e ratio of 8.1 with s. at 453p. in front of a proposed one scrip issue.

dustries

itions are oving

come through a severe building recession relatively unscathed, istries is now seeing the first real of improving conditions in the ingdom and Ireland.

profits are up by almost a fifth —or over 15 per cent allowing for week's trading. This was despite tial, though apparently temporary n France where severe price con-weak demand led to a reduction from £1.7m to £219,000.

ns with the price authorities in try have however had little impact o the demand equation moving in BPB's favour. While the Price on was looking into the group's supply position in plasterboard um plasters, BPB had to make do interim price increase of only 3.4 compared with the 8 per cent it ied.

uently the Commission allowed an ise of 6.5 per cent from August, benefits of which will start coming through in the second-half. Even so United Kingdom building materials profits were up some 28 per cent to £9.9m at the halfway stage on the back of a sales increase of under 15 per cent.

For the full-year profits of over £34m seem in prospect against £28.3m. The shares up 11p to 244p yesterday have sound support in a p/e ratio of 6½ and yield of 5.2 per cent. The reservation is BPB's £50m spending programme over the next three years much of which will be used to develop a new mine in Leicestershire although the project is currently facing planning problems.

Export credits

Japanese rate cutting?

Within a few days a £1,200m export credit line for China, dressed up as a series of deposits by British banks with the Bank of China, will be formally completed. Further buyer credit, related to prospective projects, are also under discussion, and the Export Credits Guarantee Department is well advanced with the preparation of a simplified form of documentation requested by the Chinese. But not everything is progressing smoothly. Mr Edmund Dell, the former Trade Secretary, warned on his recent return from China that if Japan was planning, as reported, to make loans to China at interest rates undercutting the agreed international minima for export credits, Britain might have to respond.

Japan is insisting that it will observe all international agreements. But its Export-Import Bank is nonetheless planning "developmental loans" at rates a point or more below the minimum agreed rate of 7¼ per cent for five years. Japan contends these loans, which would be denominated in yen, are quite different from normal export credits. They would not involve a Chinese commitment to buy Japanese goods, but would merely be designed to enable China to develop the kind of raw materials—coal, for example—upon which Japanese industry depends so heavily.

The worry is that cheap finance would in fact be used as a back-door entry for Japanese exporters, despite official protestations to the contrary. ECGD's attitude for the moment is to wait and see what happens. It will encourage British exporters to tender for business under the low cost loans, and if it finds any reason to suppose there is discrimination will respond accordingly.

Avon Rubber

Specialization pays off

Avon Rubber's recovery from the loss of £500,000 in 1975 has been interrupted by appalling conditions in the tyre market. Nevertheless, for a company that is 40 per cent directly and indirectly dependent on tyres the mere £1m dip in profits to £4.4m looks creditable. In fact, tyre manufacturing profits fell from £1.4m to £800,000 leaving it almost alone in making profits out of United Kingdom tyres, though Europe made a slight loss and America was badly hit by currency movements.

Avon's strength is its high degree of specialization and the fact that only 10 per cent of its tyres are for new cars. So it is unlikely to suffer much more from the continuing high level of worldwide over-capacity and will now be content to try for small strategic product benefits for the next, two or three years by which time the cutbacks in capacity, already started in Germany, should begin to feed through.

In common with other component makers Avon is hedging against the vicissitudes of the British motor industry with penetration of overseas markets, though again the prospects can hardly be exciting. But elsewhere, notably in inflatables and medical equipment the picture is a good deal rosier while the deal which involves taking in the remaining two-thirds of Avon Lippiatt Hobbs could bring in another £750,000 this year.

So the outlook is for profits of something over £6m. At 183p that would place the shares on a prospective fully-taxed p/e ratio of around 4½ while the yield is 9.3 per cent which looks about right in the circumstances.

Manufactured Exports of Developing Countries as a Share of Markets in Industrialized Countries, 1960-85

(Percentages)

	1960	1970	1975	1985	Share in market growth 1960-70	1970-75	1975-85
Share in imports of industrialized countries	5.9	5.8	8.9	13.6	6.8	18.6	17.5
Share in consumption of industrialized countries	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.7	1.0	7.1	5.4

Source: World Bank

Economic notebook

Making room for the newcomers

Of the many fearsome visions of the future that are regularly presented to us by soothsayers, diviners, and occasionally economists, none is more evocative than that of the British economy reduced to an industrial graveyard. The future glimpsed is one where industry after industry has been "knocked out" by a flood of cheap imports from low-cost developing countries imitating the Japan of the 1950s.

If this vision of the future can be dismissed as wildly exaggerated, it is none the less clear that accommodating the newly industrializing countries (known for short as NICs) in the world trading system will not be painless.

It is the recognition that this now presents one of the most difficult problems confronting the older industrialized nations that has led to a flurry of investigations into the magnitude of the adjustment likely to be required of them if such accommodation is to take place.

The first fruits of an inter-departmental study into the problem carried out by Whitehall economists are to be unveiled within a couple of weeks.

Investigations into the problem of the NICs have been given added urgency by its relationship to the wider issues of the "North-South dialogue". The developing, southern nations are no longer content to be suppliers of raw materials, and markets for the manufactured products of the rich northern countries.

They demand that they be allowed to take their place in the world as freely-competing producers of greater value-added manufacturers. The problem for the older industrialized countries is how to acceded to this demand without creating intolerable strains within their own economies.

In fact, the evidence suggests that the adjustment problem in the older industrialized nations by the rapid industrialization of the more advanced developing countries is not particularly large.

manufactured imports into the older industrialized nations at present emanate from the developing states.

This probably represents no more than about 1 per cent of total consumption in the industrialized world. But the proportion of imports coming from NICs varies enormously between the different industrialized countries.

According to OECD calculations no less than 20 per cent of all United States manufactured imports come from developing nations. For Japan the figure is 18.5 per cent, while for Germany and France it is 8.9 and 6.3 per cent respectively. In the case of Britain the figure is 7 per cent.

But, inevitably such figures depend on just which countries are defined as NICs. Whitehall's inter-departmental study group, whose report is soon to be published, has rather controversially included parts of southern Europe and Eastern Europe, as well as the countries of the Pacific basin and some in Latin America. On this definition, perhaps 10 per cent of Britain's imports might be said to come from NICs, representing around 3 per cent of total domestic consumption.

There is no doubt that (barring an increase in trade protectionism) the growth of developing countries' manufactured exports will continue to be fairly rapid. According to World Bank projections, they will grow at over 12 per cent a year between 1975 and 1985, about the same as the 1960-1975 period. But the base from which they are starting is low.

Thus even by 1985, the developing countries will still only account for around 13.6 per cent of all manufactured imports into the industrialized nations, equivalent to less than 3 per cent of consumption in the latter group.

To some extent, however, this understates the likely position. The trading sectors of Japan and the United States are relatively small, so they tend to push downward the agreegate consumption that might be accounted for by NICs.

On certain pessimistic assumptions, it is possible that around 6 per cent of Britain's domestic consumption could be accounted for by manufactured imports from these developing nations by the middle 1980s—a still fairly manageable amount.

In addition, there are two other factors that have to be considered. One is the competition that such countries could in future give Britain in third markets. The second, working in the opposite direction, is the rapid growing markets that will exist within the NICs themselves as they grow.

The net effect of all this on the British economy is highly problematical. One rough and ready calculation used by the Whitehall study group is that there could perhaps be a gross 1 per cent loss of jobs a year as a result of imports from NICs displacing domestic production.

In trade theory, of course, such displacement is not undesirable. There would be no gains from trade if it did not release factors of production for use elsewhere in the economy. But the necessary adjustment is not without its costs, particularly in human terms.

Melvyn Westlake

Process of adjustment

Since the earliest stages of the industrial revolution there has, of course, been a continual process of adjustment to take account of technological changes, rising productivity, changes in the pattern of consumption, and shifts in comparative advantage, between the older industrialized nations themselves.

Indeed, today such factors almost certainly call for far greater adjustment and adaptation in the economies of the older industrialized nations than is required to accommodate the NICs. The problem is that the newly industrializing nations simply add to an already difficult situation. In effect, they could be the last straw, intensifying the strains of adjustment to the point where they generate complete resistence by the workforce and irresistible demands for protection against imports.

However, the problem of the NICs might be seen in clearer perspective when it is noted that only about 9 per cent of all

Steelmakers prepare for more austerity

Peter Hill

The board of the British Steel Corporation will hear from Sir Charles Villiers, the chairman, today of some improvement in the corporation's financial position.

In July this year, when the BSC announced a massive loss of £443m for the last financial year, Sir Charles indicated that the loss for the first half of the present year was likely to be around £175m—excluding allowance for contingencies. In the event, the out-turn for the half year is now expected to show some slight improvement on that, perhaps of the order of £20m-£25m.

That should please the Government and the trade unions and, indeed, taxpayers after the horrendous 1977-78 loss. But it is clear that there is still a long way to go if the corporation is to meet its target of breaking even financially in March, 1980.

But, in examining the half-year figures—and the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries will study them with more than passing interest in the light of the controversy over the corporation's forecasts earlier this year—it is necessary to take a new factor into acount. This is that the market conditions which have prevailed for the past two years now represent normal market conditions for the foreseeable future.

That assumption has been adopted by the board of the BSC for the purposes of forward planning and it will have implications for the utilization of capacity and for employment in the industry.

As one top BSC executive remarked: "As far as we are concerned, the traditional five-year steel cycle of peaks and troughs is now a busted flush."

Last year the corporation lost £25 on every one of the 17.4 million tons of liquid steel it produced. This year the loss per tonne will be smaller, although production is expected to hover around the same level.

Sir Charles and his chief executive Robert Scholey, with their advisers, are basing their forward planning on a judgment that present market conditions will continue for some time ahead, and that the share of the total world steel market held by traditional producers—while consumption is increasing—will be reduced. Overcapacity and the emergence of Third World steel producers are militating against the traditional steel producers and their market shares.

The EEC Commission, under the aegis of the Davignon plan for the steel industry, is attempting to persuade the European producers to put their corporate steel houses in order, so that they emerge from the crisis in a better shape to forge ahead in the mid 1980s.

The BSC is, and has been a strong supporter of the Davignon measures for stabilizing the steel market, although the corporation has been less than happy at the activities of some European producers and their pricing policies in the United Kingdom market.

But the corporation has large overcapacity. As Sir Charles noted in a speech to the Scottish steel stockholders' association earlier this month, a year ago the corporation found itself with new plants unfinished, old plants unclosed and standards of quality, delivery and development thrown out by the newness or oldness of the equipment.

The BSC at present has between 22 million and 23 million tonnes of liquid steelmaking capacity on tap with a further three million tonnes of additional capacity due for completion before the middle of next year. On the basis of the corporation's own prognosis of the likely levels of demand and consumption for the next few years it is clear that further capacity reductions and pruning of jobs are inevitable.

Sir Charles explained: "It was no light decision to change our views of the market, to reverse deeply entrenched policies, to disappoint whole communities and frustrate hopes long cherished."

The BSC has made progress over the past six months in putting its house in order, despite the size of the challenge. It has reduced its labour force, but more closures of plant and job cutbacks will be necessary, together with reductions in overall costs. The corporation, however, remains committed to meeting its break-even target.

How Sweden's motorists took on the oil giants

Lord Young of Dartington, the founder of the Consumers' Association and chairman of the Mutual Aid Centre, plans shortly to launch Britain's first motorists' cooperative. It will be a frank imitation of the Swedish Union of Oil Co-op Societies, better known as OK.

OK is unusual in two respects. First, it must be one of the few domestic petrol companies to outsell the international oil giants. Secondly, it is owned and controlled by its customers.

OK leads Shell, Esso, BP and Gulf with a market share of almost one-fifth of all Sweden's petrol sales. Its market share of home heating oils is even bigger, at about a quarter of the total, and it has the largest single segment of heavy fuel oils too.

The group's origins go back to cooperatives founded among taxi drivers and lorry owners during the First World War. In the 1920s these professional vehicle owners decided they had to protect their business interests by grouping into purchasing associations which would challenge the foreign oil giants. The oil majors at that time dominated the Swedish market and set petrol prices almost three times as high as those on the world market.

The present OK union was started in 1945, but under the leadership of Mr Sten Kjellberg it evolved in the fifties and sixties from being primarily a coalition of haulage and transport concerns to being a mass consumer movement, with elaborate machinery for democratic control.

There are 29 local and regional OK societies, each with its own statutes and rules, but all are open to any motorist who wants to join.

Managers say that it is precisely because their societies belong to the customers that they have such a reputation for pioneering new ideas. Most of the innovations they have pioneered, they say, spring from the grass roots.

Thus in 1951 OK was the company which installed the first self-service petrol pumps in Europe. It was not until five years later that the private companies followed its initiative.

In the early seventies the group launched the first unmanned transportable filling stations, easily set up in places where it would be uneconomic to build an ordinary service station.

A more recent development by the group has been the introduction of low-lead petrol, a development particularly popular with the environment conscious Swedes. This initiative stimulated a product control board proposal to the Swedish Government that the maximum content of lead in petrol permitted in Sweden should be cut to the new low level which OK had adopted.

The group is also deeply involved with the development of a cashless system for petrol sales, which, it hopes, will eventually enable its customers to buy their fuel by debiting their bank accounts.

By no means all its advanced schemes and pioneering projects prove to be money-spinners. A car hypermarket operation was hard hit by the recession in Swedish car sales, and OK was obliged to sell its big Malmo store. The unattended petrol stations proved dearer, rather than cheaper, to run than manned ones, because of vandalism and maintenance problems.

This is not too important to OK since, as a cooperative society, its job is not to make the maximum return on capital invested, but rather to benefit its customer-members by the way in which it supplies goods and services. While it has sought to avoid losing money (and it has lost recently on tanker operations and interests in a major refinery) it is not obliged to go always for the most profitable alternative.

The feature that Lord Young and his cooperators are particularly keen to imitate is one that OK introduced as an admitted loss-leader, though it has unexpectedly proved something of a financial success since.

This is the idea of providing service stations with do-it-yourself service bays where motorists can carry out their own maintenance work and simple repairs with their own or rented tools.

OK now provides 1,400 such bays, more than 500 of them with hydraulic lifts, at its 360 service and filling stations around Sweden. In a country with short working hours and high taxes, the idea has proved popular beyond all expectations, and the do-it-yourself car maintenance bays are now booked and occupied for an average of 16 hours each every day. From being a service subsidized by petrol sales, the provision of do-it-yourself maintenance facilities has become a profitable business in its own right.

Commercial operators have experimented with such ideas in Britain before but, with a single exception in Nottingham, have abandoned them as insufficiently profitable.

Robin Young

Business Diary: And so to bed

a great paper like not bed tonight, Mr Sam fall foul of a scribbler.

after supper, my wife Deptford, I to have combed by Deb, the engaged by my wife. nbing did occasion the orrow to me that ever a this world; for my ing up suddenly, did embracing the girl I wonderful loss upon it eavoured to put it off; wife was struck mute angry and, as her rea-to her, grew quite out , and to say little, but nd my wife said little

Up, and presently my h me, which she pro-now every day to dress I may not see Deb and, ve, whether I cast my her. I called my wife to my chamber and ith tears in my eyes could not help), dis-eb and advise her to be soon as she could. s by water from the id, taking in a gentle-t wanted a boat, to ster. He to remind me, forgot, the paper never elivered two days to-hat this was the last The Thunderer would hese many days. with my other woe, did



Mr Sam Pepys in his moment of peril, is seen receiving a Bad Press.

distress me so mightily, I having also forgot to bring my copy from the house. I did speak at Whitehall with Mr A. Booth. He tells me, just in these words "Closing that paper? No bother lad. Just one Tory sheet the less, innit?"

Officers of his department, Mr Booth said, did like to split their sides a-laughing as they do take it in turns to read to each other select editorials on industrial relations (for other folk) from The Thunderer.

Then to my office, where I did see grown men cry, they having filled in their last crossword.

I out to pay some debts; among others to the tavern at the end of Calthorpe Street, where my design was to see a pretty regular of the house, which I did, and indeed is, I have always thought, one of the modestest, prettiest plain women that I ever saw.

I coming out of there, did meet a man, whom I know (but not his name) to write for one of the papers I knew not which. I had not stayed to converse did he not tread upon my foot and shouldered me off my other in haste to enter the tavern.

"Heyday", says I, apologizing that I did thus strike his boot and shoulder, "Pepys, isn't it", he to ask in marvellous bad humour and abstracted. "How's the shorthand coming along? Chap like you, civil servant, should keep a diary."

Remarking the great news of the day, I to say "Thus is The Thunderer become A Whisperer." As I did speak I cursed my tongue, since the man, Mr Davies by name, I did remember, did write for that great organ, now withdrawn.

Straight did he damn me for a toad-hearted jackanapes on an unsackable civil servant, and one like to have an index-linked pension applied to my person to my great peril.

"Thunderer, Thunderer, Thunderer", he did rage. "Morning, noon and night, Thunderer. Why 'tis become a second Bible, more often debazed than read! Why did not this sennight a wench of the town ask of one of the lads 'What about The Thunderer, then?' and he with her at the veriest gates of Venus . . . Name of Pepys she was, I'll be bound".

I amazed, as he did sweep into the tavern, treading on my other foot and shouldering me on the other side.

To home, where that evening, my bruises salved, my wife and I to walk in the garden and there scolded a little, I being doubtful that she had received a silk blouse, which I feared she had received from someone or other as a present (A Thunderer special offer, no less).

But on the contrary, I find she hath bought it for me to pay for it, without my knowledge. This do displease me much; but yet do so much please me the better than if she had received it the other way, that I was not much angry, but fell to other discourse.

And so to bed. My wife to say "Now, my lad, about you and this Debbie . . . ".

Ross Davies





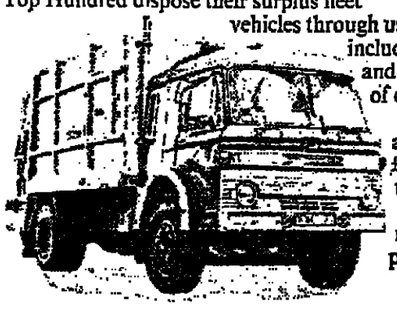
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The British Car Auction Group Ltd.

For copies of the Report and Accounts, please write to The Secretary, Expedier House, Farnham, Surrey.

SKF

Interim statement

SKF Group sales for the first nine months of 1978 amounted to 6,932 million Swedish kronor (Skr), an increase of Skr 1,135 million or 19.6% over the corresponding 1977 figure.

Income before depreciation rose to Skr 670 million (629) while profit before exchange differences, extraordinary items, provisions and taxes decreased to Skr 98 million (143).

The rolling bearing sector continued to make the major profit contribution to the Group, and results for the cutting tool business as a whole were satisfactory. Strong recovery was noted in the steel sector where losses were substantially lower than twelve months previously.

The final quarter of 1978 is expected to show considerable profitability improvement over the third quarter. Anticipated Group income for the full financial year, before exchange differences, extraordinary items, provisions and taxes, is of about the same order as the 1977 profit figure.

Comparison tables including the financial year 1977:

	Jan 1st to Sept 30th 1978		1977		Jan 1st to Dec 31st 1977	
	Mkr	%	Mkr	%	Mkr	%
Sales	6,932	100.0	5,797	100.0	8,004	100.0
Other operating income	62		44		59	
Operating revenue	6.994		5,841		8.063	
Cost of goods sold	4,932	711	4.055	69.9	5,628	70.3
Selling, administrative and development expenses	1,392	20.1	1,159	20.0	1,596	19.9
Operating income before depreciation	670	9.7	629	10.8	839	10.5
Depreciation	326	4.7	291	5.0	409	5.1
Operating income after depreciation	344	5.0	338	5.8	430	5.4
Financial income and expenses—net	–246	3.6	–195	3.4	–274	3.4
Income before exchange differences, extraordinary items, provisions and taxes	98	1.4	143	2.5	156	1.9
Capital expenditure, Mkr	255		465		757	
Average number of employees	53,992		57,361		57,209	
Group sales by product field*	**Mkr**	**%**	**Mkr**	**%**	**Mkr**	**%**
Rolling bearings	5,310	711	4,525	72.2	6,265	72.2
Steel	1,060	14.2	885	14.1	1,230	14.2
Cutting tools	355	4.8	275	4.4	365	4.2
Other products	745	9.9	585	9.3	820	9.4
Total	7,470	100.0	6,270	100.0	8,680	100.0

Figures include internal deliveries between the product fields.

Stock markets

Gilt switching but no decisive trend

Once again it was a day of switching in gilt edged securities though there was some buying early on at the short end which is untapped. The switching was quite busy as it suited some institutions to minimise end-of-the-year tax bills by buying some stocks and selling others. But apart from this sort of window dressing gilts showed no decisive trend. Fears of still higher United States prime rates are helping to keep short yields high over here, and there is little support from the banks and building societies. Yield on long-dated stock are thought adequate to reflect inflation but no more. Two taps overhang the market, the pay round is still in its early stages and the Government seems condemend to successive issues of stock simply to keep up with the interest charges on previous issues of securities. So there were a few movements of around 1/16 in shorts while longs tended to close unchanged.

After two days of institutional activity and a two day technical rally of 10 points in the FT index, equities once again became listless as this activity disappeared.

Dealers marked down many prices in early trading, influenced by a Wall Street weak on a widening trade deficit and further upward pressure on short term rates. The National Union of Railwaymen's decision to file a wage claim earlier than usual also did not help. But the marking down failed to induce any sizeable selling and prices were then marked a big higher. That failed to do much either. The result was that at 10 am the FT index was 0.6 down and 2.2 off at noon. But at the close it was only 0.9 lower at 489.0.

Litle interest was seen among leading industrials, with only ICI 2p up at 372p and GEC 1p firmer at 327p showing any improvement. Those remaining firm included Glaxo at 540p, Fisons at 310p, John Brown at 388p and BAT's at 295p. Beecham at 605p and Hawker Siddeley at 234p both at 234p both reported loses of 2p while Courtaulds shed 1p to 121p.

A £1m setback in the figures from Avon Rubber failed to shake re shares which finished firm at 183p. Improved half time results from BPB Industries were well received and rose 11p to 244p. Westbrick Products were another group to receive a warm reception following the announcement of more than doubled interim profits and as a result the shares moved ahead 3p to 59p.

J. Dykes improved 3p to 403p while among the publishing companies reporting Daily Mail ordinary firmed 2p to 365p and Routledge and Keegan Paul remained firm after disappointing figures at 190p.

Shares of Jackson Borrow End shed 3p to 70p after a warning on the effect of full year figures following the recent Ford strike.

Other shares to retreat after reporting figures included Ocean Wilsons 1p down at 79p and Muirhead 4p lower at 199p. Johnson Matthey and Wheway Watson remained firm at 453p and 23p respectively.

The main feature of the day was Inchcape which continued to lose ground after the news of cocoa provisions of £12m attributable to its Dutch subsidiary. The shares dipped 25p to 310p.

May & Hassell with figures due next month continued to attract some attention and the shares gained 4p to 73p. Profit-taking at Sirdar saw the shares clipped 3p to 70p. Interest from Middle East investors saw a little activity in Trust House Forte but this fizzled out towards to close and the shares finished only 1p better at 241p. Barr & Wallace Arnold 3p up at 106p and Pochins 4p better at 141p also saw some investment support while Lidstone leapt 35p to 135p after news of a bid approach.

London Sumatra with figures expected next week advanced 18p to 188p and Harrison Crosfields continue to wait the wings.

Banks remain a firm se but the recent gains among surances are halted with n

Buyers of Macarthys Pha ceuticals shares hope to profits climbing this year next April) by around one-f to £3.3m as the group reg market share in pharmaceut wholesaling, and grows stron in other divisions. The inte bulletin is due in January. 99p the shares sell at a lit 3.2 times earnings.

Morgan Crucible rose 2p to 117p ahead of today's third quarterly figures. There is an impression that the group expects next year to be a lot more exciting than this one is proving to be. For 1978, profits could be between £12.5m to £13m against £11.7m, which would indicate recovery after a dull start to the year. But tax could be a problem.

of the leaders retreating couple of pence.

In oils BP looks slightly str after the opening of Wall Str and the shares slide 14p to 93 This has an adverse effect the rest of the sector and St and Oil Exploration both l 4p to 588p and 228p.

Equity turnover on Novem 28 was £64.451m (16,587 b gains). Active stock yest day, according to the Exche Telegraph, were, BP, Inchca Beecham New, Shell, Rank, Elliott, London Sumatra.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Armitage Rhodes (I)	3.5(2.6)	0.16(0.10)	—(—)	1.0(—)	9/1*	—(—)
Avon Rubber (F)	118.8(106.0)	4.4(5.4)	48.5(68.4)	6.35(5.27)	22/1*	10.3(9.2)
BPB Indsts (I)	146.5(138.7)	17.7(14.9)	28.4(22.9)	4.2(3.8)	26/1*	—(—)
Broomsgrove Cast (I)	1.6(1.5)	0.09(0.01)	—(—)	0.09(0.8)	22/2*	—(—)
Brickh'se Dudley (I)	12.2(10.0)	1.1(0.33)	3.7(2.5)	0.8(0.7)	—	—(—)
J. Dykes (I)	2.3(2.1)	70.4(35.6a)	—(—)	0.55(Nil)	29/12	—(—)
D. Mail & Gen Tst (I)	—(—)	0.89(0.86)	—(—)	4.9(4.3)	20/2*	—(—)
R. Elliott (I)	43.5(29.7)	3.7(2.0)	17.34(10.31)	2.75(2.5)	2/2*	—(—)
Johnson Matthey (I)	232.0(190.4)	0.33(0.32)	—(—)	6.6(6.1)	—	—(—)
London Cremation (I)	—(—)	0.033(0.032)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
M & G Sc DT Trst (I)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	2.2(—)	16/1*	5.7c(5.0)
Mourgate Merc (I)	1.9(1.7)	0.13(0.10)	0.88(0.67)	Nil(Nil)	—	—(—)
Muirhead (F)	21.1(17.5)	2.1(1.5)	22.2(15.5)	3.0(2.0)	6/2*	5.0(3.7)
Ocean Wilsons (I)	20.3(17.1)	1.7(1.4)	8.6(7.2)	1.0(1.0)	29/12	—(—)
Routledge, Kegan (I)	1.8(1.5)	0.20(0.18)	8.6(7.6)	1.4(1.25)	15/3*	—(—)
Wallis Fashion (I)	b9.8(6.4)	0.35(0.05)	—(—)	1.0(0.38)	12/1*	—(—)
Westbrick Prod (I)	6.4(4.9)	0.34(0.13)	4.5(1.2a)	1.25(0.5)	—	—(—)
Wheway Watson (I)	7.0(5.7)	0.42(0.28)	1.1(3.0)	0.45(0.35)	5/1*	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividen are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.49. Profits are shown pre-t and earnings are net. a Loss. b 28 weeks. c Forecast.

Staflex Int stops trading

Staflex International officially stopped trading yesterday and an extraordinary meeting has been called for December 29 at which shareholders will be asked to vote for a resolution to place the textile equipment manufacturer in voluntary liquidation.

Having regard to the significant deterioration of the asset position, future projections since the meeting in July and the consequent reduction in the net proceeds anticipated from the proposed DHJ Industries Europe deal, the majority of the 30 or so banks concerned which are owed a total of more than £11m by Staflex stated that they were unwilling to continue their support.

Although accumulated tax losses of between £5m-£6m may attract a bid, liquidation is thought to be almost inevitable in which case neither investors significant repayment. United nor bankers can expect any Kingdom trade creditors, on the other hand, are no longer understood to hold substantial outstanding balances.

The shares were suspended yesterday 8½p, capitalizing the group at £1.4m, which compares with an equivalent offer price of 34p when the group came to market in September, 1967.

Liquidation proposals are the culmination of almost two years of sharp trading and consequent balance sheet deterioration. In 1976, Staflex made £2.08m pre-tax but interest payments of £2.02m were already a clear indication of steep rising cotton prices and high levels of finished stocks were enough to slash interim profits from £1.08m to just £250,000 in the following six months but it was not until the full results for 1977 were revealed last July that the true extent of Staflex's difficulties came to light.

The group crashed to a £6.275m loss, taking in a £2.1m stock write-down, which reduced shareholders' funds to just £224,000 before allowing for goodwill of £1.42m in the December 31 balance sheet.

Management action announced last August took in the sale of the Bellow Machine subsidiary for £1.35m, consolation in the Veenendaal factory in Holland after the closure of the Burnley coating plant and the disposal of the loss making Far Eastern interlining companies, the French and Italian sales companies and the South African production and sales operation.

The closure and consolidation programme looks to have been in vain. The interi result for the first six month of the current year are said to show a six figure loss includin further substantial stock provisions and a resulting deficit o risk capital. The Veenendaa factory has not been in oper tion for over a month since cannot support inventory cost

DHJ Industries had been pr pared to purchase the require raw materials through the Dutch subsidiary thus relieving the cash problem in addition to the assumption of Staflex' European marketing opera tions. In return, it sough assurances of continued bank ing support which, as yester day's meeting made clear, ha now been withdrawn.

Ray Maughan

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ANCIAL NEWS

wson expects same again er 17 pc interim increase

May

with a reaffirmation its for the full year at International will be ess than" £14.5m, ast year's exceptional omes a 17 per cent rise m profits to £6.63m x. Sales for the six which ended on Sep-0 went up 12 per cent , helped by a strong, urist season.

ar has been a hectic one for Dawson, which has fought off an unwelcome £30m bid from William Baird—which had a 29.9 per cent stake in the worsted spinning and quality knitwear group. It has subsequently put in a revised, and agreed, offer for John Haggas, a textiles group, worth £24.5m.

One spinoff from the Baird bid has been a higher interim dividend of 4.47p for Dawson compared with 1.3p (adjusted for scrip) last year, and the forecast total is 10.43p against 5.62p gross. Also, if the bid for Haggas goes through, the Baird stake will be diluted to just over 21 per cent.

With Haggas joined to Dawson the group would be broader-based and less vulnerable to the cycles in the cashmere business, and also too big for Baird to swallow.

Dawson says that its balance sheet continues to reflect a high degree of liquidity and the group is well equipped to face the future.

Volvo confident on Norway deal deadline

Swedish car group Volvo believe the final details of the proposed Norwegian purchase of a 40 per cent stake in Volvo can be settled by December 8. But the board declined comment on reports of a meeting last Sunday near Stockholm between the Swedish and Norwegian Prime Ministers and the Volvo managing director.

Industry sources said that at Sunday's meeting Sweden did not agree to Norway's demand to tax 40 per cent of the proposed bi-national Volvo (Svenskt-Norskt AB) profits.

The sources said the Swedish Government is not likely to seek to change the country's laws in order to meet Norway's taxation demand.

Meanwhile Sweden's industrial investment plans for 1979 total a preliminary 12,800m kroner against 13,200m for this year and 14,500m for 1977, the Central Statistics Bureau said in its latest survey.

This year's reduction stems mainly from an expected 25 per cent drop in construction investment as well as falls of over 20 per cent in the wood processing, iron and steel sectors. —Reuter.

New Life Business

ums assured by Edin-ed Standard Life, the nutual life assurance in the European Com-ose 30.6 per cent to in the year to Novem-Of this, ordinary life at £1,165.8m shows a it increase, and group ess a 41 per cent rise m. Annuities are up .8m to £150.9m.

w premium income f the group are up 9m to £47.2m while emiums are £23.9m 4.6m.

ard says that in the ingdom new annual for ordinary life busi-ased by 52 per cent to nd new single pre-mounted to £4.1m, a per cent.

B. Elliott takes off in first-half

By Alison Mitchell

An across-the-board improvement at machine tool manufacturer B. Elliott brought a spectacular increase in first-half figures. Against £2m last time the group turned in pre-tax profits of £3.7m in the six months to September 30 last on turnover up from £31.4m to £45.5m.

And the indications are that full-year profit could touch the £8.5m this time round against £5.6m.

Only the foundries division is proving a problem. The existing plant is working to 70 per cent capacity but the new foundry, due to start up in January, is unlikely to open at more than half. However the overseas side appears to be coming right.

Mr Mark Russell, chairman, admits that the current six times dividend cover is too high.

Options

The ending of the technical rally in shares, temporarily or otherwise, winded trade options. After a jump from 530 deals on Monday to 1,006 on Tuesday turnover relapsed to 419 yesterday. GEC, good for 79 contracts, and Shell with 76 options, dominated the proceedings.

The stock exchange said that dealings will start today in Land Securities Investment Trust with an exercise price of 260p for expiry in July, and in Rio Tinto-Zinc, also at 260p for expiry next August.

Once more nothing stirred in conventional fortnightly options; in three monthly options dealers reported activity. There were calls in Barker Dobson, an old favourite, Ultramar, Tesco, Associated Leisure, Sears and Trafalgar House and several others.

Borg and Firestone link

Borg-Warner Corporation and Firestone Tire and Rubber have agreed to consider a merger through the formation of a holding company.

The companies would continue to operate as separate entities under the holding company, Borg-Warner said. It said one share of the holding company's common, paying an initial annual dividend of $2, would be exchanged for each of the 21.5m shares of Borg-Warner common stock.

Firestone holders would have the option of receiving the holding company's convertible preferred or debentures.

International

The company listed a variety of SEC concerns. These included "arrangements, agreements understandings or contracts," with past or present board members.

Aborigines seek delay

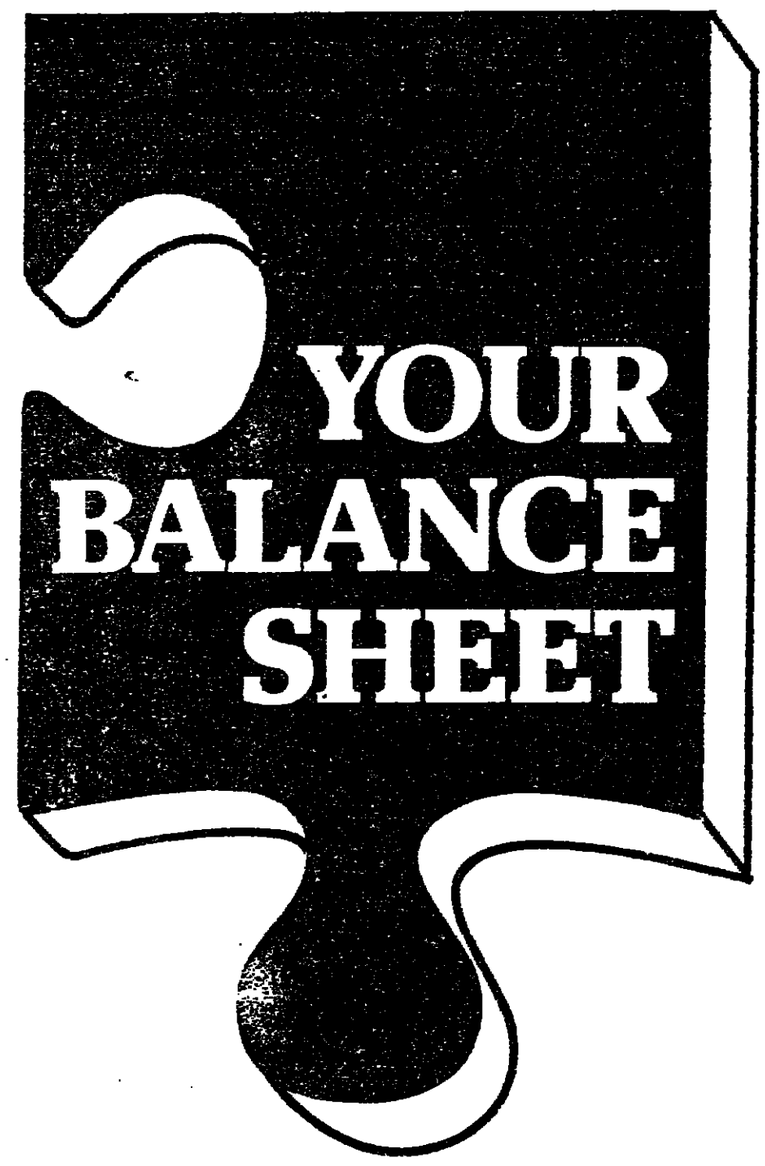
The Aboriginal people of the Alligator Rivers region of the Northern Territory, Australia, do not want any decision made on Pan-Continental Mining Jabiluka uranium project until the Ranger and Nabarlek mines had been observed in production, the Northern Land Council chairman said in Darwin.

He said the Aboriginal people felt they had carried out their responsibilities to the nation by giving approval to the Ranger project and looking favourably on the Queensland Mines project at Nabarlek.

Occidental inquiry

Occidental Petroleum Corporation has disclosed that it is the target of an SEC private investigation. In an amended registration statement filed with the SEC, the company said the agency is looking into whether any of its filings with the SEC since January 1, 1975, were untrue or misleading.

YOUR BALANCE SHEET



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aysian interests raise e in Harrisons

an interests which be stalking Harrisons ield have further their stake in H & C s prime plantation n the country.

uar Realty Sendirian ased its holding to cent through share earlier this month. in the stake is 5.06 held by Genting ich is acting in con-Kien Huat.

e purchase was made nting bought 3.5 per abah Timber, which ject of a share only C. All in all Far interests are now account for in excess cent of H & C's share

in the financial year ended last March together with a £5m provision against amounts outstanding. These have now proved inadequate and further trading losses of £6m have been incurred from the closing and revaluing of contracts entered into in previous years.

In addition the group has found it necessary to make another £12m provision to cover unrealised losses on uncompleted contracts and it is now hoped that this takes into account all the foreseeable losses at the Dutch subsidiary. Pre-tax profits in the year to end of March, 1978, were some £11m lower at £62.3m.

Briefly

Daily Mail & Gen Trust goes ahead

Gross revenue of Daily Mail & General Trust went up 3.7 per cent to £898,000 for the six months to September 30. Net revenue is £523,000, against £483,000 and the dividend is raised from 6.65p to 7.3p gross.

The group reduced its interest in Associated Newspapers Group, which published the Daily Mail and London's Evening News to 49.95 per cent, and the amount it has received in dividend is 2.03p against 1.85p, or £409,000 against £284,000. The board notes that the group received income from the investment in Associated News, as this is wholly accounted for in the second half.

Demand for Swiss loans ebbs

The syndicate of major banks which manages bond issues for foreign borrowers on the Swiss capital market plans no further issues this year, primary market sources said in Zurich.

Demand from borrowers to float loans in Switzerland has tailed-off as the year-end approaches, although the flow of new issues is expected to resume in January.

NO PLANS FOR US FRANC BONDS

Swiss National Bank spokesman said there are no definite plans for the United States to issue franc securities on the Swiss capital markets. Discussions will be continued shortly. This was after the Bundesbank

Euromarkets

vice-chairman, Herr Karl-Otto Poehl, said he expects the United States to issue a loan of about DM3,000m in mid-December.

FRENCH ISSUES

Two new bond issues totalling 640m francs are expected to be floated on the French capital market next week. The European Investment Bank is likely to tap the market for 500m francs. The 18-year, 2,000-franc nominal bonds will bear interest at 10 per cent.

e steps up rovisions

in Inchcape, the al trading group, further 25p to 310p ollowing the news of fty provisions in its mmodity trading sub-rborn Holding. Inch-already taken into alided losses of £1¼m

Wallis Fashion in opening leap

A leap in pre-tax profits from £53,000 to £356,000 has been achieved by the Wallis Fashion Group for the six months to August 12. Turnover went up from £6.4m to £9.8m.

Trading since the half year has not been as good, but the board still expects to show a "significant increase" in profits for the full year.

Westfield Minerals uranium find

Westfield Minerals, the Canadian mining stock whose shares have soared in recent days to 422p, says that uranium mineralization has been discovered at its site in Newfoundland. Assays vary from 0.2 pounds of U308 a ton to 25.6 pounds a ton.

The site is around the Upper Humber River, 25 miles north-east of Deer Lake. Mineralization has been located in boulders in the stream bed, and in a 50-foot trench dug nearby.

The company has staked 941 claims covering 37,500 acres. A diamond drilling programme should start within the next week.

ROUTLEDGE & KEGAN PAUL
Pre-tax profit up from £132,000 to £206,000 on turnover of £1.87m against £1.52m for the six months to end-September. Earnings a share up from 7.6p to 8.6p and interim dividend from 1.25p to 1.4p.

WESTBRICK PRODUCTS
On sales raised from £4.3m to £6.44m for half to September 30, pre-tax profit more than doubled from £135,000 to £344,000 after exceptional losses of nil (£65,000). Earnings a share were 4.5p against a loss of 1.2p. Interim dividend 1.25p against restated 0.5p. Current expansion being financed out of cash generated within group. First-half upswing continues.

MUIRHEAD CLIMBS
Pre-tax profit rose from £1.6m to £2.14m on sales of £21.17m (£17.59m). Earnings a share up from adjusted 15.5p to 22.2p. Total dividend of 5.07p compared with 3.7p. Treasury consent obtained.

LADBROKE—MYDDLETON
Ladbroke Group purchased 32,000 Myddleton warrants on November 21, 1978, and 24,000 on November 23 at 183p, and 184p per warrant respectively. These were purchased at 179p a warrant.

LONDON CREMATION
Pre-tax profit for half year to September 30, £33,500 (£32,500).

MILLETTS LEISURE SHOPS
County Bank said underwriting has been completed in connexion with an offer for sale of 1.7m ordinary shares.

JACKSONS BOURNE END
Turnover, £2.62m (£2.55m) for half year to October 14, pre-tax profit, £85,000 (£54,000). Earnings a share, before extraordinary items 3.8p (2.4p). No interim dividend (same). Board will consider a dividend for the year when results for full year are available.

BRICKHOUSE & DUDLEY
Turnover for 6 months to September 30, £12.216m (£10.033m). Pre-tax £1.17m (£803,000). EPS 3.744p (2.569p). Interim 1.29p gross (1.18p).

ARMITAGE & RHODES
Sales half-year to September 30, £3.570m (£2.62m). Pre-tax profit, £167,000 (£108,000). Initial int 1p.

BROMSGROVE CASTING
Turnover for half-year to September, £1.6m (£1.5m). Pre-tax profit, £96,000 (£19,000). Interim, 0.13p (1.2p).

NEWMAN-TONKS
Chairman says Econa companies will make a significant contribution to profits. Board is "actively pursuing several further acquisitions".

s appointments

Europe president

rd R. Aodlinger is to sident of ITT Europe. come executive vice-ITT on January 1 and ITT Europe, succeed-aurice R. Valente, in

Hardy has been elected f Baker Perkins Hold-

ld Bartlett has been naging director of esterman.

Wright has become an irector of Jove Invest-

R. Pulman has been aging director of the d engineering division

Mr T. Eggerdon has naging director of Win-ages.

Mr J. D. Salmon, technical director of the Crosfield electronics division of De La Rue, has been appointed managing director of the De La Rue Crosfield division in succession to Mr K. A. Wolfe, who is leaving the company.

Mr John Dickson has joined the board of Forest Thinnings.

Mr David Rutherford, of Rutherford Osborne and Perkin, will take over as chairman of the Wine Development Board early next year, succeeding Mr Peter Noble.

Earl De La Warr has become chairman of Broadcast Relay Services (Overseas) in succession to Sir John Spencer Wills who has resigned from the board following his resignation from the board of Rediffusion.

NEWMAN-TONKS LIMITED

Manufacturers and suppliers of architectural hardware, materials and services to the engineering, building and other industries.

Extracts from the circulated Statement of Mr. Michael L. B. Wright (Chairman):

RESULTS Despite difficult trading conditions for most of the ies in the Group, I am pleased to report a pre-tax profit of 000 compared with £1,725,000 for the previous year. Sales for were £22.3 million compared with £20 million in 1977. The recommend a final dividend of 3.1535p per share making a total ear of 4.0535p per share, the maximum permissible.

V The general recession in the construction industry continued to e the performance of the two principal divisions, engineering and . Margins on many of our products have been eroded by foreign tion but we have managed to increase our share of the existing

ineering division has maintained its position as the largest turer of overhead door closers in the United Kingdom and sales of rdware, hydraulic floor springs, flexible doors and glass door ave increased in volume.

the subsidiary companies have made a useful contribution to the rofit.

EAS Our two main overseas companies in Australia and South ave made a combined contribution to Group profits of mately 12%. In spite of the setback in the South African economy, pany has maintained its profits and is now the major manufacturer closers in South Africa.

a reduced profit from Australia even after taking into account the ution from the acquisition of Parrow & Wright, but I believe that erated company will become a more viable unit and will also make ased contribution.

ents we have concluded with manufacturing companies in North for the distribution of a selected range of our products have led to an improved order situation.

SITION The commercial advantages of the acquisition of Econa have already been explained. I am pleased to announce that in the months of the current financial year, the company has increased ability over the corresponding period last year and I am confident will make a very significant contribution to this year's Group The company has not, of course, contributed to the Group profits ear under review.

ECTS It is understandably not possible to make a firm t for the current year but we have budgeted for an e in profits which, together with the consolidation of Limited, should give our shareholders a real improvement ings and profits.

HOSPITAL STREET, BIRMINGHAM B19 2YG

OUR ADVICE

For 'The Complete Picture', a brochure describing all our property services, write to–D.N. Idris Pearce F.R.I.C.S. Richard Ellis, 64 Cornhill, London EC3V 3PS. Tel: 01-283 3090

Richard Ellis
Chartered Surveyors

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12½%
Barclays Bank	12½%
BCCI Bank	12½%
Consolidated Crdts	12½%
C Hoare & Co	*12½%
Lloyds Bank	12½%
London Mercantile	12½%
Midland Bank	12½%
Nat Westminster	12½%
Rossminster	12½%
TSB	12½%
Williams and Glyn's	12½%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 10½%, up to £25,000, 10¼%, over £25,000, 10½%.

TRANSVAAL CONSOLIDATED LAND AND EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

A member of the Barlow Rand Group

PAYMENT OF COUPON NO. 78

With reference to the company's profit announcement and dividend notice advertised in the press on 27th October, 1978, the following information is published for the guidance of holders of share warrants to bearer. The dividend was declared in South African currency and in accordance with the conditions of payment of this dividend, payment from the offices of the Secretaries of the company in the United Kingdom will be made in United Kingdom currency at the telegraphic transfer rate of exchange between Johannesburg and London which ruled on 27th November, 1978.

Payment will be made against coupon No. 78 on or after 3rd January, 1979 in U.K. currency at the London Bearer Reception Office, Charter Consolidated Limited, 40 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1AJ, or in French currency at Credit Lyonnais, 19 Boulevard des Italiens, 75002 Paris.

Coupons must be left for at least four clear days for examination and may be presented any weekday (Saturday excepted) between the hours of 10.00 a.m. and 3.00 p.m.

Republic of South Africa non-resident shareholders' tax will be deducted at the rate of 15 per cent. United Kingdom income tax will also be deducted from coupons presented for payment at the London Bearer Reception Office unless coupons are accompanied by Inland Revenue declarations. Where such deductions are made the net amount of the dividend is as follows:

	South African currency per share cents	U.K. currency equivalent per share pence
Amount of dividend declared	75.00	44.33235
Less: South African non-resident Shareholders' tax at 15%	11.25	6.65885
	63.75	37.73350
Less: U.K income tax at 18%		7.89062
		29.74288

Secretaries of the Company in the United Kingdom:
Charter Consolidated Limited,
40 Holborn Viaduct,
London, EC1P 1AJ
29th November, 1978.

NOTE:
The Company has been asked by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to state:

Under the double taxation agreement between the United Kingdom and the Republic of South Africa, the South African non-resident shareholders' tax applicable to the dividend is allowable as a credit against the United Kingdom tax payable in respect of the dividend. The deduction of tax at the reduced rate of 18% instead of at the basic rate of 33% represents an allowance of credit at the rate of 15%.

RICHARDS BUTLER
MIDDLE EAST

We are pleased to announce the formation of the partnership Richards Butler Middle East. One of the partners in Richards Butler Middle East, Mr. A. L. G. Trew (who is also a partner in Richards, Butler & Co.), is now resident in Abu Dhabi and is working at P.O. Box 6891, Habrouah Building, Istiqlal Street, Abu Dhabi, U.A.E. (telephone number 21850—telex number 3603).

Richards, Butler & Co.
5 Clifton Street
London EC2A 4DQ

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
62-63, Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01 628 2651
The Over-the-Counter Market

1977 78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div'd(p)	Yld %	P/E
79	29	Airsprung Ord	73	—	5.5	7.5	9.6
220	106	Airsprung 18½% CULS	220	—	18.5	8.4	—
46	25	Armitage & Rhodes	40	—	3.6	9.0	7.3
185	105	Bardon Hill	185	—	12.0	6.0	10.0
72	26	Deborah Ord	66	—	2.8	4.2	4.1
242	108	Deborah 17½% CULS	242	—	17.5	7.2	—
147	120	Frederick Parker	131	—	12.4	9.4	5.1*
156	135	George Blair	156	—	15.0	9.6	5.8
60	36	Jackson Group	60	—	5.0	8.3	3.2*
118	55	James Burrough	118xd	—	6.5	5.5	10.9
340	188	Robert Jenkins	300	—	29.7	9.9	4.9
165	150	Torday	165	+5	14.9	9.0	7.9
25	9	Twinlock Ord	23	—	—	—	20.5
82	54	Twinlock 12% ULS	79	—	12.0	15.1	—
112	54	Unilock Holdings	112	—	7.4	6.6	12.0
140	67	Walter Alexander	140	—	7.2	5.1	8.6

*Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15

GEC

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

Floating Rate Unsecured Capital Notes 1986

For the six months from 1st December 1978 to 31st May 1979 the above mentioned Notes will carry an interest rate of 13 1/16% per annum.

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

MARKET REPORTS

Wall Street

New York, Nov 29.—Prices droped in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange, influenced by an increase in the October trade deficit to a seasonally adjusted $2,100m in October from $1,600m in September.

General Motors was off ¾ to 54¾, IBM off ¾ to 267½, US Steel ¾ to 22½, and Sears, ¼ to 21¼. Active Exxon lost ¾ to 49¾. White Motor lost ¾ to 6⅝. It agreed to settle a suit brought against it by Studebaker-Worthington. Studebaker-Worthington lost ¾ to 56½.

All US metals down

New York, Nov 28: SILVER futures, as well as other metal fell sharply before the close on stepped up liquidation prior to the spot December first notice and United States October trade figures set for tomorrow morning. The spot month fell 14.70c. Precious metals traders are predicting a United States trade deficit for October of $1,400m to $1,700m. Some traders see a deficit of $2 to $3,000m. Dec: 589.60c: Jan. 594.30c: March. 600.50c: May. 608.20c: July. 616.70c: Sept. 625.20c: Dec. 638.80c: Jan. 643.80c: March. 655.50c: May. 66.290c: July. 672.80c: Sept. 683.40c.

GOLD was off round $4 in most contracts, NY COMEX.—Dec. $193.60: Jan. $194.40: Feb. $196.20: April. $199.80: June $203.60: Aug. $207.30: Oct. $211.00: Dec. $214.80: Feb. $218.60: April. $222.40: June. $226.20: Aug. $230.20. CHICAGO IMM.—Dec. $192.80-192.40: March. $198.20-197.50: June. $203.50-203.30: Sept. $209.00-209.40: Dec. $214.90: March. $220.90: June. $226.90: Sept. $233.50A.

COPPER was barely steady.—Dec. 65.05c: Jan. 65.80c: March. 67.35c: May. 68.60c: July. 69.80c: Sept. 71.70c: Dec. 72.80c: Jan. 73.60c: March. 75.40c: May. 74.20c: July. 75.00c: Sept. 75.80c.

SUGAR No 11 was from 15 to 53 points up. Jan. 8.05c: March. 8.47c: May. 8.75c: July. 8.95c: Aug. 9.05c: Oct. 9.39c: Jan. 9.65c: March. 9.83c.

COTTON prices in the No 2 account held quite large losses at times, rallying 0.50 cent in early afternoon dealings in March. The market rallied from the lows on local short-covering and light spec buying. Near traders said. Dec. 67.57c: March. 71.50-55c: May. 75.35c: July. 75.80c: Oct. 67.45c: Dec. 66.50c: March. 66.90-7.60cBA: May. 67.30-85cBA

COCOA futures closed limit down and in allocation in most months following heavier than expected Ghana arrivals and the weakness in London traders said. Losses ranged 7.15 cents in limitless spot December to 4.95 cents in distant months, with December contracts offered in pools on the close. Volume approximated 1,126 lots, including 20 switches.—Jan. 198.50c: March. 185.55c: May. 182.70c: July. 191.25c: Sept. 177.20c: Dec. 173.50c: March. nil.

COFFEE futures rallied on late buying mainly through one broker to close near the highs on 0.55 to 3.90 cents, traders said. Volume approximated 900 lots.—Jan. nil: March. 156.60c: May. 139.78c: July. 128.13c: Sept. 126.38c: Dec. 124.90c:

CHICAGO GRAINS: WHEAT: Dec. 256¼-256¾c: March. 258¾-¾c: May. 244¼-¼c: July. 227¼-¼c: Dec. 558¼-¾c. MAIZE: Dec. 214¾-215c: March. 236¾-¾c: May. 244¼-¼c: July. 248¾-¾c: Sept. 249¼c: Dec. 252-252¾c. OATS: Dec. 135-135¼c: March. 138¾-¾c: May. 146¼-147c: July. 150¾c asked: Sept. 154¼c.

COPPER: Cash wire bars were fairly steady.—Cash wire bars, £753-74 a metric ton; three months, £777-72.50. Sales, 3,900 tons (about half cathes). Cash cathodes, £741-41.50; three months, £760.50-61. Sales, 50. Morning: Cash wire bars, £763.55.50; three months, £771.50-73.50. Settlement, £753.50. Sales, 23,500 tons (mainly cathes). Cash cathodes, £741-41.50; three months, £760-60.50. Settlement, £741.50. Sales, 6,300 tons (mainly cathes).

SILVER was £ million market fixing levels.—Spot, 306.0oc per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 598.00); three months, 315.80p (617.20c); six months, 325.00p (617.70c); one year, 335.00p (659.70c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 304.5-4.6p; three months, 312.5-13.7p. Sales, 155 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each (mainly cathes). Morning.—Cash, 303.4-304.5p; three months, 311.3-11.4p. Settlement, 303.5p. Sales, 100 lots.

TIN was firm.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £7,585-93 - metric ton; three months, £7,490-90. Sales, 860 tons (mainly cathes); High grade cash, £7,585-95; three months, £7,490-510. Sales, nil. Morning.—Standard cash, £7,570-75; three months, £7,445-55. Settlement, £7,575. Sales, 450 tons (about half cathes); High grade, cash, £7,570-75; three months, £7,450-70. Settlement, £7,575. Sales, 25 tons (mainly cathes); Shaesberg tin ex-works, $41,916.5 a pical.

LEAD was firm.—Afternoon.—Cash, £286.50-287 per metric ton; three months, £401.50-402 (same). Sales, 5,900 tons (mainly cathes). Morning.—Cash, £421-21.50; three months, £398-98.50. Settlement, £401.50. Sales, 5,100 tons.

ZINC was quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £348-50 a metric ton; three months, £361-61.50. Sales, 5,700 tons (mainly cathes). Morning.—Cash, £345-45.50; three months, £366.50-67. Settlement, £350.50. Sales, 1,500 tons (mainly cathes). All afternoon prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was at £166.95 ($336.00) a troy ounce.

RUBBER futures were uncertain (pence per kilo). Jan. 58.25-59.00: Feb. 59.50-59.60: Jan-March. 59.75-59.50: April-June, 61.80-61.90: July-

	Nov 28	Nov 27
Allied Chem	30⅞	30⅝
Allied Stores	25¾	25¾
Allied Supermkts	8	8
Allis Chalmers	8¾	8¾
Alcoa	28¾	28¾
Amax Inc	46¼	46¼
Amerada Hess	25¾	25¾
Am Airlines	8¾	8¾
Am Brands	31¾	31¾
Am Broadcast	19¾	19¾
Am Can	25¾	25¾
Am Cyanamid	16¾	16¾
Am Elec Power	13¾	13¾
Am Home	24¾	24¾
Am Hosps	40¾	40¾
Am Nat Res	14¾	14¾
Am Standard	16¾	16¾
Am Telephone	59¾	59¾
AMF Inc	10⅝	10⅝
Armco Steel	24¾	24¾
Asarco	13¾	13¾
Ashland Oil	45¾	45¾
Atlantic Richfield	58¾	58¾
Avco	6¾	6¾
Avon Products	51¾	51¾
Bankers Tr NY	30¾	30¾
Bank of America	23¾	23¾
Bank NY	20¾	20¾
Beatrice Foods	23¾	23¾
Bell & Howell	17¾	17¾
Bendix	38¾	38¾
Bethlehem Steel	20¾	20¾
Boeing	29¾	29¾
Boise Cascade	22¾	22¾
Borden	24¾	24¾
Borg Warner	28¾	28¾
Bristol Myers	57¾	57¾
BP	31¾	31¾
Burlington Ind	17¾	17¾
Burlington Nthn	29¾	29¾
Burroughs	37¾	37¾
Campbell Soup	28¾	28¾
Canadian Pacific	23¾	23¾
Caterpillar	56¾	56¾
Celanese	40¾	40¾
Central Soya	17¾	17¾
Charter NY	13¾	13¾
Chase Manhat	29¾	29¾
Chem Bank NY	28¾	28¾
Chesapeake Ohio	28¾	28¾
Chrysler	8¾	8¾
Citicorp	23¾	23¾
Cities Service	40¾	40¾
Clark Equip	34¾	34¾
Coca Cola	41¾	41¾
Colgate	17¾	17¾
CBS	51¾	51¾
Columbia Gas	13¾	13¾
Combustion Eng	33¾	33¾
Comwlth Edison	25¾	25¾
Cons Edison	22¾	22¾
Cons Foods	21¾	21¾
Cons Power	22¾	22¾
Continental Grp	23¾	23¾
Continental Oil	32¾	32¾
Control Data	32¾	32¾
Corning Glass	24¾	24¾
CPC Intnl	19¾	19¾
Crane	14¾	14¾
Crucker Int	18¾	18¾
Crown Zeller	22¾	22¾
Dart Ind	30¾	30¾
Deere	33¾	33¾
Del Monte	40¾	40¾
Delta Air	24¾	24¾
Detroit Edison	15¾	15¾
Disney	37¾	37¾
Dow Chemical	25¾	25¾
Dresser Ind	20¾	20¾
Duke Power	19¾	19¾
Du Pont	112¾	112¾
Eastern Air	9¾	9¾
Eastman Kodak	55¾	55¾
Eaton Corp	36¾	36¾
El Paso Nat Gas	15¾	15¾
Equitable Life	17¾	17¾
Exxon	49¾	49¾
Fairch Cam	23¾	23¾
Fluor	29¾	29¾
Ford Motor	37¾	37¾
Foremost	17¾	17¾
Fruehauf	21¾	21¾
Gannett Co	31¾	31¾
Gen Dynamics	48¾	48¾
Gen Electric	49¾	49¾
Gen Foods	31¾	31¾
Gen Mills	30¾	30¾
Gen Motors	54¾	54¾
Gen Pub Util NY	17¾	17¾
Gen Tel Elec	25¾	25¾
Gen Tire	21¾	21¾
Gerber Prod	24¾	24¾
Georgia Pacific	30¾	30¾
Getty Oil	31¾	31¾
Gillette	24¾	24¾
Goodrich	17¾	17¾
Goodyear	19¾	19¾
Gould Inc	16¾	16¾
Grace	24¾	24¾
Gt Atlc & Pacific	13¾	13¾
Greyhound	20¾	20¾
Grumman Corp	10¾	10¾
Gulf Oil	24¾	24¾
Gulf & West	20¾	20¾
Heinz H. J.	30¾	30¾
Hercules	38¾	38¾
Honeywell	57¾	57¾
Ic Inds	24¾	24¾
Ingersoll	25¾	25¾
Inland Steel	28¾	28¾
IBM	267¾	267¾
Int Harvester	20¾	20¾
ISCO	18¾	18¾
Int Paper	34¾	34¾
Int Tel & Tel	24¾	24¾
Jewel Co	24¾	24¾
Jim Walter	30¾	30¾
Johns-Manville	28¾	28¾
Johnson & Johns	37¾	37¾
Kaiser Alumin	23¾	23¾
Kennecott	31¾	31¾
Kerr McGee	43¾	43¾
Kimberly Clark	30¾	30¾
Kraftco Corp	24¾	24¾
K Mart	15¾	15¾
Kroger	13¾	13¾
Ligget Group	28¾	28¾
Litton Ind	27¾	27¾
Lilton	30¾	30¾
Lockheed	19¾	19¾
Lucky Stores	22¾	22¾
Manuf Hanover	28¾	28¾
Mapco	31¾	31¾
Marathon Oil	31¾	31¾
Marine Midland	20¾	20¾
Martin Marietta	30¾	30¾
McDonnell	30¾	30¾
Mead	25¾	25¾
Memorex	13¾	13¾
Merck	80¾	80¾
Minnesota Mng	61¾	61¾
Mobil Oil	30¾	30¾
Monsanto	44¾	44¾
Morgan J. P.	46¾	46¾
Motorola	40¾	40¾
NCR Corp	31¾	31¾
NL Industries	19¾	19¾
Nabisco	24¾	24¾
Nat Distillers	18¾	18¾
Nat Steel	28¾	28¾
Norfolk West	11¾	11¾
NW Bancorp	23¾	23¾
Norton Simon	13¾	13¾
Occidental Pet	19¾	19¾
Ogden	10¾	10¾
Olin Corp	17¾	17¾
Owens-Illinois	19¾	19¾
Pacific Gas Elec	20¾	20¾
Pan Am	3¾	3¾
Penney J. C.	31¾	31¾
Penzoil	23¾	23¾
Pepsico	24¾	24¾
Pfizer	23¾	23¾
Phelps Dodge	25¾	25¾
Phillip Morris	31¾	31¾
Phillips Petrol	30¾	30¾
Polaroid	27¾	27¾
PPG Ind	28¾	28¾
Procter Gamble	57¾	57¾
Pub Ser El & Gas	19¾	19¾
Pullman	33¾	33¾
Pst Nat Boston	25¾	25¾
Pst Fean Corp	13¾	13¾
Pst Ind	40¾	40¾
Radio Corp	15¾	15¾
Raytheon	31¾	31¾
Reed Tool	11¾	11¾
Reliance Elec	17¾	17¾
Reliance Group	11¾	11¾
Republic Steel	24¾	24¾
Reynolds Indust	24¾	24¾
Reynolds Metal	24¾	24¾
Rockwell Int	24¾	24¾
Royal Dutch	81¾	81¾
Safeways	24¾	24¾
St Regis Paper	24¾	24¾
Santa Fe Ind	22¾	22¾
Sc'ld	24¾	24¾
Schlumberger	46¾	46¾
Scott Paper	30¾	30¾
Seaboard Coast	11¾	11¾
Seagram	30¾	30¾
Sears Roebuck	21¾	21¾
Shell Oil	34¾	34¾
Shell Trans	40¾	40¾
Signal Co	30¾	30¾
Singer	16¾	16¾
Sony	24¾	24¾
SP Gul Indstrs	24¾	24¾
Southern Pacific	24¾	24¾
Southern Rly	30¾	30¾
Sperry Rand	24¾	24¾
Std Brands	24¾	24¾
Std Oil Calif	30¾	30¾
Std Oil Indiana	30¾	30¾
Std Oil Ohio	30¾	30¾
Sterling Drug	24¾	24¾
Stevens J. P.	24¾	24¾
Stude Worth	24¾	24¾
Sunbeam Corp	24¾	24¾
Sun Comp	24¾	24¾
Teledyne	24¾	24¾
Tenneco	24¾	24¾
Texaco	24¾	24¾
Texas Ind	24¾	24¾
Texas Utilities	24¾	24¾
Textron	24¾	24¾
TWA	24¾	24¾
Travelers Corp	24¾	24¾
TRW Inc	24¾	24¾
UAL Inc	24¾	24¾
Unilever Ltd	24¾	24¾
Unilever NV	24¾	24¾
Union Bancorp	24¾	24¾
Union Carbide	24¾	24¾
Union Oil Calif	24¾	24¾
Un Pacific Corp	24¾	24¾
Unirayal	24¾	24¾
United Brands	24¾	24¾
Us Industries	24¾	24¾
US Steel	24¾	24¾
Utd Technol	24¾	24¾
Wachovia	24¾	24¾
Warner Lambert	24¾	24¾
Wells Fargo	24¾	24¾
West Bancorp	24¾	24¾
Westinghse Elec	24¾	24¾
Weyerhauser	24¾	24¾
Whirlpool	24¾	24¾
White Motor	24¾	24¾
Woolworth	24¾	24¾
Xerox Corp	24¾	24¾
Zenith	24¾	24¾

Canadian Prices

Anthbi	5¾
Alcan Alumin	24¾
Algoma Steel	16¾
Bell Telephone	24¾
Bell Canada	24¾
Cons Bathurst	24¾
Falconbridge	24¾
Gulf Can	24¾
Hawker Sid Can	24¾
Hudson Bay Min	24¾
Hudson Bay Oil	24¾
Imasco	24¾
Imperial Oil	24¾
Int Pipe	24¾
Mass-Ferguson	24¾
Royal Trust	24¾
Seagram	24¾
Steel Co	24¾
Talcorp	24¾
Thomson N "A"	24¾
Walker Hiram	24¾
WCT	11½

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. b Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 1.9470 (1.9435); three months, 1.9370 (1.9345); Canadian dollar, 85.13 (85.10).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 392.57, off 4.57. The futures index was 391.51.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 801.14 (813.84); transportation, 311.82 (315.04); utilities, 99.90 (99.51). Sales, 27,045,470 (27,770,000).

New York Stock Exchange index: 53.13 (53.56); industrials, 57.92 (58.47); transportation, 43.12 (43.67); utilities, 36.33 (36.61); financial, 55.31 (55.50).

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Jan. 663-66c: March. 676-77c: May. 684½-84c: July. 687.87½c: Aug. 683-82½c: Sept. 659½c: Nov. 647½c: Jan. 656c.

SOYABEAN OIL.—Dec. 24.10-03c: Jan. 24.55-30c: March. 24.35-50c: May. 24.25-50c: July. 23.20-15c: Aug. 24.05-15c: Sept. 23.75c: Oct. 23.50c: Dec. 23.25c.

SOYABEAN MEAL.—Dec. $181.50-1.60: Jan. $183.30-4.50: March. $185.00-5.20: May. $184.00-4.50: July. $184.30-4.50: Aug. $184.00-4.50: Sept. $175.50: Oct. $179.00-180.00: Dec. $179.00-8.50.

GRAIN (the Baltic).—WHEAT: Canadian western red spring number one 13½ per cent. Nov/Dec. £95.75 Tilbury: 13 dark northern spring number two 14 pct. Dec. £91.50: £93.25 trans-shipment east coast: US hard winter number two 13½ per cent. Dec. £90.50: Jan. 90.00 trans-shipment east coast.

MAIZE: No. 3 yellow American/French spdon unquoted. French, Nov. £105: Dec. £103.50: Jan. 100.50 east coast: South African white No 1/2 Jan. £97.50 UK: South African yellow No 1/3 Jan. £97.50 UK.

BARLEY: English feed fob. Dec. £86: Jan/March £88.50 east coast. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

OATS was quiet. Bangladesh white "C" grade, Nov-Dec. $300 per long ton. "D" grade, Nov-Dec. $490.

RYE: March. £6.85: May. £9.05: EEC origin.—BARLEY was steady: Jan. London Grain Futures Market (Gafta): Sept. 83.40. Sales: 199 lots. WHEAT was steady.—Jan. £96.50: March. £94.75: May. 97.20: Sept. £89.45. Sales: 107 lots.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's location ex-farm spot prices.

	milling Wheat	Feed Wheat	Feed Barley
Shropshire	£89.50	£87.50	£83.50
Essex	£90.00	£86.00	£80.60

Meat Commission.—Average fatstock prices at representative markets on November 29: GB cattle 67.78p per kglw (+0.21); UK sheep 135.4p per kgestdcw (+1.3); GB pigs 6.1p per kglw (+0.1). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 5.5 per cent, average price 67.22p (+0.64); sheep numbers up 23.1 per cent, average price 133.9p (+0.5); pig numbers down 6.4 per cent, average price 64.1p (+0.1). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 5.3 per cent, average price 69.49p (−0.60); sheep numbers down 11.9 per cent, average price 127.2p (+5.6); pig numbers down 16.7 per cent, average price 64.3p (+1.6).

Commodities

Sept. 64.05-64.10; Oct-Dec. 63.35-6.40: Jan-March. 68.65-68.70: April-June. 70.95-71.05: July-Sept. 73.20-73.50.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were uncertain. Spot. 58.00-60.00: Oct-Dec. Jan. 59.00-59.50: Feb. 60.00-60.50.

COFFEE: was steadier.

ROBUSTAS (£ per metric ton): Nov. 1,896-1,900: Jan. 1,615-1,475: March. 1,536-1,528: May. 1,270-1,274: July. 1,229-1,230: Sept. 1,197-1,200: Nov. 1,168-1,167. Sales: 3,368 lots including 27 options.

ARABICAS ($ per 50 kilos): were unquoted.

COCOA was steadier (£ per metric ton): Dec 2,115.0-18.0: March. 2,183.0-84.0: May. 2,218.0-19.0: July. 2,210.0-14.0: Sept. 2,179.5-85.0: Dec. 2,150.0-45.0. Sales: 3,110.0-30.0.

ICCO prices: daily. 188.97c: 15-day average. 184.26c: 30-day average.

SUGAR: The London daily price of "raws", was unchanged at £99.00: the "whites" price was $1 lower at £99.50. Futures were steady (£ per metric ton): Dec. unplced. 106.75: March. 110.00-10.10: May. 113.00-13.15: Aug. 116.95-17.00: Oct. 120.00-20.50: Dec. 122.50-22.70: March. 126.80-26.70. Sales: 2,016 lots. ISA prices: 7.78c: 15-day average. 7.88. White sugar was quiet.—Feb. 105.00-5.50: May. 110.75-11.00: Aug. 116.20-16.25: Sept. 120.50-22.00: Nov. 125.75-27.00: Feb. 130.50-31.00: April. 130.00-35.00.

BEYOGLBEAN: Meal was steady (£ per metric ton): Dec. 116.60-17.70: Feb. 122.50-22.50: April. 125.60-25.00: June. 122.50-23.50: Aug. 123.00-24.00: Oct. 121.00-25.00: Dec. 130.00-33.0.

WOOL: Greasy futures were quiet (pence per kilo). AUSTRALIAN: Dec. 235.0-40.0: March. 235.0-38.0: May. 238.0-40.0: July. 240.0-43.0: Oct. 240.0-43.0: Dec. 240.0-44.0: March. 240.0-44.0: NEW ZEALAND CROSSBREDS were quiet.—Dec. 179.0-83.0: March. 183.0-83.5: May. 184.0-87.0: July. 184.5-87.0: Oct. 190.0-93.0: Dec. 193.5-97.0: March. 194.0-98.0: May. 194.0-98.0.

Foreign Exchange

All major currencies strengthened against the dollar on foreign exchanges yesterday following a disappointing set of US trade figures.

The US October deficit of $2,100m was $400m up on the previous month, and compared with market forecasts of $1,000m-$1,500m.

The Bundesbank and Swiss National Bank were believed to have given the dollar some assistance late in the afternoon.

Sterling, almost half a cent down against the dollar initially, finished with a net gain of 25 points at 1.9515, having touched 1.9550 briefly. The effective exchange rate index closed 0.1 higher at 62.7, after 62.8 at midday.

Gold rose by $1.125 an ounce to close at $196.5.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) November 29	Market rates (close) November 29
New York	$1.9440-9500	$1.9510-9520
Montreal	$2.3240-3315	$2.3270-3285
Amsterdam	4.05⅞-06⅝	4.06-07⅛
Brussels	58.00-58.25¢	58.05-.15¢
Copenhagen	10.39½-11⅜¢	10.39-.40¢
Frankfurt	3.74-.75¢	3.74½-.75¢
Lisbon	90 50-91.50c	91.40-.60c
Madrid	1.36.25-.35p	1.36.25-.35p
Milan	1,663-66¢	1,666-.67¢
Oslo	9.57-10.01¢	9.98-.99¢
Paris	8.58-.59¢	8.58½-.59¢
Stockholm	8.62½-.65¢	8.63½-.64¢
Tokyo	380-88¢	383½-.85¢
Vienna	27.35-.50sch	27.45-.60sch
Zurich	3.35-.39¢	3.35¼-.38¢

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, 1971, was up 0.1 at 62.7 per cent.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.45-.35c prem	1.05-.95c prem
Montreal	.10-.05c prem	1.75-1.65c prem
Amsterdam	1¼-1c prem	4¼-3¾c prem
Brussels	20-10c prem	55-40c prem
Copenhagen	1¼-3½ore disc	4½-8ore disc
Frankfurt	3½-3¼pf prem	9¾-9¼pf prem.
Lisbon	30-110c disc	140-260c disc
Madrid	30c prem-50c disc	140-340c disc
Milan	4-7lr disc	14-17lr disc
Oslo	½ore prem-¼ore disc	2¼-3ore prem
Paris	4¼-3¾c prem	9¾-8¾c prem
Stockholm	4½-3¼ore prem	11-8ore prem
Vienna	3¼-2¾gro prem	8¾-7½gro prem
Zurich	4¼-3¾c prem	11¼-10¼c prem
Canadian dollar	rate (against US dollar),	

Euro-$ Deposits

(¹⁵/₁₆ calls, 9⅝-10; seven days, 9⅝-10⅛; one month, 10⅛-10¼; three months, 11⅛-11¼; six months, 11¼-12⅛.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $196.65 (as since); pm, $196.60.

Krugerrand (per coins: non-resident, £135¼-136¼; £12814-129¼; resident, £208-209¼ (£1664-168¾).

Sovereigns (new): non-resident, £82½-84½ (£67-69¼); resident, £80½-81¼ (£64-64¾).

Recent Issues

	Closing Price
Auncliffe Hldgs 10p Ord (42p)	44
Ashton Mining 60c (A$8.50)	66½
Bristol Wtr 7% Pf 1983 (73)	51⅝
Colne Valley Wtr 9% Pf (92)	91½
Croda Dfd Ord	91
Crosby Hse 10% Cnv $7.40 (Paff)	£104
Exchequer 12¾% 1985 (89¾)	89⅞
Ferranti 50p Ord (101)	97
Kitchen Queen 10p Ord (29)	29½
Lalng Properties 25p Ord	121
Do A 25p Ord	121
Marlborough Prop 5p Ord	72
Richmond Wtr 7% $5 ($77½)	65½
Rightwise 10p Ord	119
Do 10% Cnv (£100)	£125
Seascope 10¢ £1 Pf (97)	98
Southwark 12½% 1987 (109½)	84½
Treasury 12¾% 2005-08 (105)	105¾
W. Kent Wtr 7% Pf 1963 (87½)	87½

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Beecham Grp (80p)	Jan 12	40 prem-½
Boulton W (77)	..	2½ prem-½
Brown (J.) (308)	Dec 12	45 prem
Capper Neill (167)	Jan 1	7pm
Dixon D (92)	..	14 prem
ML Hldgs (125d)	..	30 prem
Newman Ind (75d)	Jan 12	4 prem
Nothert and F (186)	..	45 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. + Issued by tender. ± Nil paid. a £10 paid. b £20 paid. c £25 paid. d £50 paid. e £25 paid. f Fully paid. g £56 paid.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 12½% (Last changed 9/11/78)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12½%
Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 11¾ Low 11½
Week Fixed: 11½-12

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying	Selling
2 months 11½	2 months 11⅜
3 months 11⅝	3 months 11½

Prime Bank Bills (Disc%) Trades (Disc%)

2 months 11⅝-11¾	3 months 12⅛
3 months 11⅝-11¾	4 months 12⅛
4 months 11¾-11⅞	5 months 12⅛
5 months 11¾-11⅞	6 months 12⅛
6 months 11¾-11⅞	

Local Authority Bonds

1 month 12⅛-12¼	7 months 11⅞-11¾
2 months 12⅛-12¼	8 months 11⅞-11¾
3 months 11⅞-12	9 months 11⅞-11¾

Property

Appointments Vacant also on page 28



Park, Penn, for sale at over £140,000 with 11 acres.

Homes fit for a business

of combining a home
all business is attrac-
any buyers, particu-
e nearing retirement,
n income-booster, or
a means of occupying
. Suitable properties
ll that readily come
interesting ones are
present.
aled "Maynscroft",
Square, Bures St
folk. Probably of
nteenth-century ori-
gh with a Georgian
has a grade two list-
ing of special archi-
historic interest.
st side with the
front is built of
ck with arched sash
while the south side
original lath and
ime construction. A
room with a wide
frontage to Church
included.
use as an antique
would also be suit-
restaurant or gallery,
planning permission.
g accommodation in-
lining hall, drawing
four bedrooms.
he region of £49,000
asked through Strutt
, of Chelmsford.
er property is one
eeive", in the vil-
ambourne, in Dorset,
ffers more living
ation and has an ad-
op which has been
number of years as
and village store. The
would be suitable for
into a single large
two smaller ones.
re three reception
breakfast room, bil-
n, conservatory and
bedrooms. Behind
s a garden which in-
terrace and a lily
property is for sale
ivills, of Wimborne,
n to offers in the
50,000.
atched Cottage", at
sthwaite, some six
Thirsk, in north
is purely residential.
part dates from the
nth century and has
isting. It is thought
st remaining timber-
ding of a group in
which originally
round the church.
thatched roof and
rations have intro-
umber of items and
als from other old
the neighbourhood.
ng in the older part
e is medieval, some

of it coming from buildings in the Shambles and Micklegate, York. Accommodation includes a reception hall, two reception rooms and two bedrooms and a dressing room.

There is also a stone-built guest cottage by the house which is self-contained. The garden is partly walled and the whole property extends to about an acre. The price is £115,000 and the agents are the Boroughbridge office of Knight Frank and Rutley.

The London office of the same agents is also offering a large country house called "The Old Park", at Penn, Buckinghamshire. It was built in 1927 of brick with a tiled roof in the Georgian style and is L-shaped. The house is divided into two, but could be converted back into one residence.

In the main part there are three reception rooms, a games room, six bedrooms and a dressing room. The self-contained wing has three reception rooms, its own kitchen with breakfast area, and four bedrooms. Outbuildings include three garages and a summer house and, in all, the property extends to about 11 acres. A price of over £140,000 is being asked.

Extensive and varied accommodation is provided by "The Old Farm," at Winkfield Row, Berkshire. The property is thought to be several hundred years old and originally to have been a bakery on the Windsor Estate. Later additions were in keeping with the original, and recent modernization has been carried out.

There are three reception rooms, a breakfast room, billwith a dressing room, and four bathrooms, three of which are *en suite*. There is also a self-contained flat. The grounds extend to about five acres, including three paddocks, and there is extensive stabling. In the sale also is a two-bedroomed cottage. The agents are Savills, of London, who are expecting a price in the region of £200,000.

Also among properties in the higher price brackets is one called "The Ham", at Warnage, Oxfordshire, in the Vale of the White Horse. Here, the main house has four reception rooms, nine bedrooms and a dressing room. There are a lodge and another three-bedroomed cottage.

Other buildings included in the sale are a mill, with planning consent for conversion to residential use, a range of outbuildings, also with planning consent for conversion into four residential units, and a block of farm buildings.

The gardens around the house are intersected by the Letcombe Brook, and the whole property with paddocks and woodlands extends to just under 66½ acres. A price of about £250,000 is expected, and the agents are Lane Fox and Partners, of London.

Typical of its kind is "Adams Farm", an old Sussex farmhouse, at Crowhurst, near Battle. Believed to date from the 16th century, it is built of brick and stone with tiled upper parts, and has a grade two listing. Features are much exposed timbering and inglenook fireplaces.

There are two main reception rooms, a large combined kitchen and breakfast room and six bedrooms. Additional useful space is provided by extensive attics and cellars. Garden and paddock run to about 7½ acres. Offers in the region of £60,000 are being asked through Braxton Watson and Co of Battle.

"The Cottage", at St Osyth near Clacton, Essex, is also typical of its area. It is believed to date from the early 18th century and is built of lath and plaster on a heavy timber frame, rendered and colour-washed under a peg-tiled roof.

The accommodation includes a reception hall with a fine carved staircase, two main reception rooms, a breakfast room, a playroom and six bedrooms upstairs. A feature of the property, which has fine views over the Priory deer park, are the gardens, which run to about three-quarters of an acre and are on three sides of the house and surrounded by a thick hedge.

The price is £49,500, and the agents are Abbotts of Colchester.

Gerald Ely

Country property

BEDFORDSHIRE
MODERN SPACIOUS TOWN HOUSE
4 double bedrooms 26ft lounge, k. & b. cloakroom, gas c.h. Garage plus parking for 2 cars. Small garden front and rear backing onto park 8 mins main line station 25 mins. St Pancras Completion early May.
Freehold £24,950
Further details on request.
Luton 36377

HIGH HURSTWOOD, EAST SUSSEX
(2 miles main line station). Peacefully situated detached country bungalow, beautifully modernised. Lovely views. About 1 acre with trout stream. £39,500 with fitted carpets. Braxton Watson and Company. Tel. Uckfield 5344.

PYRFORD, SURREY
Easy reach Woking and A3. Golf at several nearby courses. Pleasantly situated modern house. Hall, cloaks, 3 recepts., sun room, kitchen and utility, 3 beds., bath, gas c.h., double garage, secluded garden. Freehold £65,000
Harrods Estate Offices 4 Hans Road, London, S.W.3. Tel. 01-581 1490 (Ext. 2807)

TOO BUSY TO LOOK? Well let me do the looking for you. I will search London for just the house or flat you want, saving hours of your time. Phone Anne Calder 235 5909 for details.

ORIENTAL CARPETS up to 50 per cent. See Samani Carpets under For Sales.

CATERHAM, SURREY. Delightful semi-rural position, ½ mile town centre and station. Det. character bungalow. Tudor style, built from old materials. Hall, lounge, dining room, kit., b'fastrm., 3 beds., bath, sep. w.c., gas c.h., country outlook, garage, chestnuts, gdn. £47,000. Ref. 502. Patell & Partner, Forest Row. Tel. 2261.
HORSTED KEYNES, SUSSEX. Between Haywards Heath and East Grinstead. Easy access M23 (London 47 mins.). Picturesque det. cottage at end of private lane, yet 5 mins walk of village green. Dining hall, lounge, kitchen, sun room, 2 beds., bath., det. store, good size gdn. £29,500. Ref. 564. Powell & Partner, Forest Row. Tel.: 2261.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Happy and considerate girl (preferably mid 20's) wanted to share room in spacious flat off 6. £75 p.m. 581 1621 eves.
BARROW COURT, Barrow Gurney, Bristol. A single unit remains for private conversion of an interesting and varied group of 9 individual properties situated in an attractive courtyard in the grounds of Barrow Court. The accommodation will comprise 2, 3 bedrooms, 1 & reception rooms, kitchen & bathroom. Private garden with summerhouse. Parking space for 2 cars. For sale by private treaty on a 999 year lease with peppercorn ground rent. Offers in excess of £12,000 are invited. Conversion of the main Elizabethan house into 8 dwellings is nearing completion and further details of these attractive 3-4 bedroomed dwellings will be released shortly. Details from: Clarions, 10 New Street, Wells, Somerset. Tel. 0749-78012, and Osmond Tricks & Son, 7/8 Queens Square, Bristol, 1. Tel: Bristol 293171.

PROPERTY SOUTH OF THE RIVER

RICHMOND.—The Alberts. Charming Victorian cottage, 2 bedrooms, well modernized, southerly aspect. Carpets and curtains included. Immed. occupation. Freehold £52,500. Telephone 439 2569 (day); 940 8045 (eve.).

CHELSEA.—Bargain: small 6-roomed cottage, fully repaired but unmodernized. In best part. Freehold £60,000. Speedy sale. Ring: 352 5771 now.

London & Suburban property

HIGHBURY N.5
1 min. Highbury Fields, 3 storey end terrace house. 4 beds. (2 double, 2 single), 3 recept. (dining room drawing room, T.V. room). and downstairs W.C. Gas C.H. South facing, small easy to manage garden. Total refurbishment just completed. Owner posted out of London.
£40,000 Freehold
Ring: 226 2792
Mornings, eves. and weekends.

HYDE PARK, W.2.
3 bedroomed mews house for sale on short lease (16 months). Full central heating. Excellent location and home includes attached garage, carpets and curtains. Immediate possession.
Price for quick sale £17,500.
Ring Yorkdale Securities
486 5608

LEXHAM GARDENS, W.8.—Substantial 6-storey property overlooking quiet square, already converted to 4 self-contained flats: excellent scope for additional units: quick sale required: full vacant possession. £135,000 Freehold.—Mallett Booker & Co., 402 6191.

BAYSWATER, W.1.—2 adjoining freehold mews properties, arranged as 5-roomed flats over large garages currently used as profitable car-servicing business: excellent income potential: full vacant possession. £100,000.—Mallett Booker & Co., 402 6191.

S.O.S. Wanted 3/4 bed houses in Knightsbridge, Kensington, Chelsea areas for applicants desperate to buy and 2/3 bed flats same area.—Boyd & Boyd, 584 8843.

VAUXHALL, S.W.8. Within 10 minutes drive to Victoria and Westminster, an attractive end terrace house built about 20 years ago in very good decorative condition. 3 bedrooms, bathroom, large through reception/dining room, kitchen gas central heating, front and sunny rear gardens, lock-up garage. Lease 980 years. Price £17,000 to include carpets and curtains. George Trollope & Sons, 01-235 8099.

WOODMERE, ELTHAM, S.E.9. Set in landscaped surroundings with rural aspects, a modern contemporary style family house in a private close near Blackheath Golf Course. Station 300 yards. 3 bedrooms, large reception/dining recess, bathroom, kitchen, central heating, rear garden, garage. Lease 83 years. £29,500. George Trollope, 01-235 8099.

HAMPTON COURT. Fine fully modernised Georgian house of character ideal for entertaining and with open aspect to front and rear. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, fitted kitchen, cellar room, garage, central heating. Freehold £69,500. George Trollope & Sons, 01-235 8099.

TWICKENHAM. Superb detached freehold residence within easy reach of London Airport, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, double garage. Delightful garden, central heating. £52,500 to include fitted carpets. George Trollope & Sons, 01-235 8099.

London & Suburban property

DULWICH
5 miles West End. Close to College, Park and Golf Course. Convenient for Streatley, Croydon Station, etc. Modern detached house (1950), on two floors. 4 Beds., Bath., 2 Recep. Rooms, Kitchen & Utility. Gas C.H. Garage. Gardens, about ¼ acre. Lease 77 years. For sale £26,000 in includes fitted carpets, curtains and dishwasher. Harrods Estate Offices, 1 Hans Road, London, SW3. Tel. 01-581 1490 (Ext. 2826).

KENWAY ROAD, S.W.5
Character 3 bed house with attractive patio in backwater with village atmosphere. Recept., 3 beds., bit. & bath. Freehold £45,000.
MARSH & PARSONS
937 6091

Overseas Property

FOR SALE FLATS STUDIOS
1, 2 and 3 rooms. Duplex. Varying in sizes in luxury buildings, residential districts of PARIS 8th and 16th arrondissements and Neuilly Seine.
Advantageous prices for investment GOOD RETURN. Management assured
For full particulars:
C E P.
15 Square Avenue Foch
75016 PARIS
Tel.: 500 01 47

ORVIETO CLASSICO vineyard. 7 ½ acres. D.O.C. registered. other land, cattle, farmhouse, barns. £10,000. Box 2958 K The Times.

London Flats

May and Company
Est. 1920
NEWLY CONVERTED LUXURY FLATS
NEVERN PLACE, S.W.5
2 bed. recept. k. & b. £47,000.
3 bed. recept. k. & 2 b. £58,000.
3 bed. recept. k. & b. + garden. £55,000.
1 bed. 2 recept. k. & 2b. £48,000.
All on 99 years. Gas C.H., carpets, entryphone.
SUTHERLAND AVENUE MAIDA VALE
Top floor 2/3 bed. recept. lift, diner, huge loft, roof terrace. £54,500
Garden flat. 2 bed. recept. k & b. big garden £38,000.
Both with gas C.H. 125 years.
All these spacious flats are viewable from today:
302 FULHAM ROAD, S.W.10
01-352 9431

PRINCES GATE EXHIBITION ROAD SW7
Charming and sunny west-facing flat on eighth floor of prestigious block near Hyde Park. Three main beds and two baths, maid's bed/bed 4 and third bath, drawing room, dining room, kitchen and scullery; lift, porter, ch, chw, storage in basement; possible garage space; lease 56 years.
£150,000 to include fitted carpets
MARSH & PARSONS
937 6091

QUEEN ANNE ST., W.1
Attractive 3rd floor flat, with roof terrace in recently built block. 4 beds. 2 baths (1 en suite), 1 dbl. recept./dining room plus large kitchen with breakfast/dinette area. Private gdns. Gge. spac avail. in block on rental if required. Lease 71 yrs. £110,000.
MELLERSH & HARDING
493 6191

QUEEN'S GATE, S.W.7
Elegant flat in prestige block nr Kensington Gardens. Hall, 2 bed., 2 reception, k. & b., storage space. C.H./c.h.w., lift, resident porter. Lease approx 80 yrs. Offers around £49,500 to include quality carpets and curtains.
Tel. 584 2912

REDCLIFFE CLOSE, S.W.5.—Flats to suit you and your pocket. 1 room, k. and b., £16,500. 2 rooms, k. and b., £25,000 and £26,000. 3 rooms, k. and b., £29,000 or £34,950 modernized. All flats have c.h., c.h.w. long leases, entry phone. Well sited for transport into town. Richard Barry & Partners, 493 8333.

BONHAM HOUSE, W.11.—Attractive unfurnished 4th floor flat in modern block. lift and porter. dbl. bed., single bed./study, recpt., well equipped kit., bath and cloak. Pkg. space. C.H. £1200 p.w. Marsh & Parsons, 937 6091.

RICHMOND HILL. £26,500. Superb newly converted top floor flat. Full c.h., 2 beds., large recept., newly fitted k. & b. 99 year lease. Taylor Dixon Porter, 891 1382.

GORDON PLACE, W.8.—Pleasant garden flat with double bed., single bed., recpt., k. & b., c.h. £95 p.w. Marsh & Parsons, 937 6091.

MARYLEBONE AND PADD. Station. walking distance. Mallcastle St., W1. Flat: bedroom, lounge, k. & b., 94 yr. lease. £23,000. Tel. 01-370 6035 (9am daytime).
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3. Select quiet road. spacious 1st floor flat, with all rooms facing South, standing high with good views, entrance hall, lovely double aspect reception room, bright fitted kitchen, 2 good bedrooms with fitted wardrobes, bathroom, fitted carpets/bookshelves. C.H. use of gardens. Long lease £35,950. Woodcocks. 01-794 1161.
LANCASTER GATE, W.2.—Excellent 4th floor flat in popular block, close Hyde Park: dbl. bed., light recept., fitted k. and b., all amenities. 87-year lease; modern furniture included £35,000.—Mallett Booker, 402 6191.
WESTBOURNE TERRACE, W.2.—Charming 1st-floor balcony flat. 2 beds., recept., k. and b., lift, low outgoings, 127-yr. lease. £32,500, to include carpets, curtains, etc.—West Trend, 262 6204.
WESTMINSTER. Mansion flat newly decorated: fitted carpets, gas c.h., spacious fitted kitchen, 4 rooms, k. & 3 b. £45,000. 98 years lease. 499 8555. Richard Barry & Partners.
LANDLORDS ONLY.—Can KAL Fulham, help in letting your property? Our areas are Fulham, Putney, Battersea, Clapham, Wandsworth. 731 5531.
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BIGGER AND BETTER mortgages, remortgages.—Garfield Hillman & Co. Ltd., 178 Temple Chambers, Temple Ave., E.C.4. 01-353 3437.

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Modern Georgian - style ground floor Flat, situated in recessed private grounds. 2 dble. bedrooms with fitted cupboards, lounge diner, fully fitted kitchen, plumber for automatic washing machine, bathroom, fully central heated, own garage. Commuting 20mins. to town. £21,950.
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Modern ground floor Georgian style maisonette. 1 hour London, road/rail. 2 beds., garage, small gdn., C.H. Quiet, pleasant surroundings, central. Quick sale £16,950.
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Candidate should have proved writing ability, wide interests, good political judgment and education of university standard or equivalent. Experience of radio (including a good broadcasting voice) and knowledge of at least one foreign language desirable.
Salary £6,120 p.a. x £360 to £7,680 p.a.
Telephone or write immediately to Appointments Department, BBC, London W1A 1AA. Tel. 01-580 4468 Ext. 2611 for application form enclosing addressed envelope quoting reference 1772 TL.

Sourhampton Archaeological Research Committee
STAFF VACANCY
Applications are invited for the post of
ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR
whose main duties will involve planning on a 5 acre urban Saxon site. The appointment will commence as soon as possible at a salary of £5,556 (inclusive of all supplements). NJC conditions apply.
Applications, together with full curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, should be sent by 8th December to:
The Assistant to the Director,
S.A.R.C.,
58 Upper Bugle Street,
SOUTHAMPTON.
Tel. (0703) 35621.

OFFICE MANAGER/ESS
A busy firm of Solicitors (Holborn area), require a mature person to cope with all the problems arising from the daily office routine. The successful applicant could come from a wide variety of backgrounds, but adaptability and the experience to lead the staff team are essential. For further details telephone Mr. Courtney:
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ARCHAEOLOGY GRADUATE or person with good knowledge Egyptian and Greco-Roman antiquities 28+ required for research and cataloguing of Antiquities. Must have selling ability and be capable of assuming responsibility of running small West End gallery.—Apply Box 0212 N, The Times.

BILL GIBB requires professional Sales Manager/Manageress to take control of couture and ready-to-wear collection. Excellent remuneration, unlimited potential.—Phone Mr. Fox on 01-734 2626.

BUYER, experienced Required for South London builders merchants, salary negotiable around £3,750 p.a. hours, 9.00-5.00, 5 day week. Please ring 01-240 4401, extn 26.
WANTED PIANIST ABLE TO SING (crooner style) during 4 months winter holiday season at ski station near Côte d'Azur. board and lodging plus 2000F.F. pocket money for four hours of piano/singing between 5 and 11 p.m.
BUYER FOR DESIGN SCOPE.—required for fast growing furniture and household accessory retail chain. Creative thinking and energy combined with considerable experience is needed from applicants, plus the will to grow with the company. Salary circa £6,000 plus commission and company car. Apply in first instance to Paul Nathan Design Scope Limited, 65 South Street, Dorking, Surrey. Tel. 0306 23200
STUDENT REQUIRED to extract information from annual reports and check typing. Must have good knowledge of English and be available until 30 March at least. Could suit school leaver waiting to go to university. Pleasant working atmosphere in small city office. £1.80 per hour. Telephone: 01-928 3748.
LEADING CHILDREN'S Knitted Outerwear manufacturer with most up to date versatile machinery, wishes to appoint agents (Home and Overseas) well connected with the larger retail outlets, chain stores and mail order houses. Only persons of proven ability need apply. Apply in first instance to Box 0173 N The Times.

Royal County of BERKSHIRE

SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER
£4,773-£5,073
The Newbury Child Guidance Clinic requires a full-time social worker. Preference will be given to those with relevant training or experience. The Newbury Clinic is situated in a pleasant house which it shares with a Day Unit for Maladjusted Children. The area served is largely rural. The Clinic has one full-time social worker, one full-time educational psychologist and four psychiatric sessions. It is planned to increase the autonomy of the Newbury Clinic, therefore an experienced person with some organisational ability would be an asset. Informal enquiries to Miss P. E. Trafford, Principal Psychiatric Social Worker—Reading 56631. **Application forms and further particulars from Director of Education, Kennet House, 80/82 King's Road, Reading RG1 3BL (ref. PL/N). Closing date: 22 December.**

SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER
£4,773-£5,073
A full-time social worker is required at the Reading (Bath Road) Child Guidance Clinic to serve the highly populated areas of Woodley and Earley plus a small rural area. The area has one full-time social worker, one full-time educational psychologist and two psychiatric sessions. There is scope to develop the job along personal lines both in the school psychological service and the child guidance service. Preference will be given to those applicants with relevant training or experience. Informal enquiries to Miss P. E. Trafford, Principal Psychiatric Social Worker—Reading 56631. **Application forms and further particulars from Director of Education, Kennet House, 80/82 King's Road, Reading RG1 3BL. (ref. PL/BR). Closing date: 22 December.**

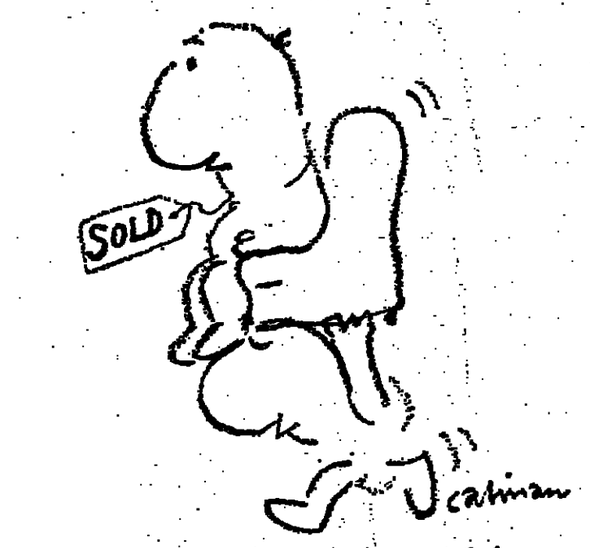
The Wallace Collection
Museum Assistant
The Wallace Collection invite applications from men and women for the post of museum assistant. Candidates must be at least 18 years of age on the closing date for applications.
Duties:
The duties will include the technical handling, care and display of works of art, the maintenance of records and the reception of visitors. The museum assistant will be expected to gain a good knowledge of the works of art in the collection.
Qualifications:
Candidates should normally have a general certificate of education passes in English language and at least 3 other subjects, or equivalent, or higher qualification. Exceptionally, however, applications may be considered from candidates without the academic qualification if they have other qualifications or experience of special value in relation to the post.
Starting salary:
(Inner London) £2,240 at 16 rising to £3,130 at 21. Scale maximum £3,768. Non-contributory pension. Closing date 2nd January, 1979.
Application forms may be obtained from Mr E. Evans.
THE WALLACE COLLECTION
Manchester Square, London W1M 6BN
Telephone: 01-935 0687

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the international magazine devoted to art and antiques, requires an advertisement representative preferably with some experience, aged 22-30. Driving Licence. Knowledge of languages an advantage. Salary negotiable. Telephone Advertisement Manager on 01-[illegible] 5061 or write Apollo, 22 Davies St., London W1Y 1LH.

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Appointments Vacant also on page 27

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL

ST. HELEN'S SCHOOL, NORTHWOOD, MIDDX.

BURSAR

Applications are invited for the post of Bursar and Clerk to the Governors of St. Helen's School, Northwood, an independent school for girls with 600 day and 200 boarding pupils. The present Bursar retires at the end of the Summer term and the new appointee should be available to join early in that term. Candidates, of either sex should be aged between 35 and 45. Experience in a similar capacity in an educational establishment would be an advantage. Competence in financial matters, accounting and administration is essential, as is a personality which would fit happily into the team of people running the School.
Salary negotiable, but not less than £6,000 per annum. Possibility of accommodation.
Applicants (enclosing a full curriculum vitae, recent photograph and names of two referees) should write to the Headmistress for further particulars.

DOVER COLLEGE

(H.M.C. independent, co-educational, 430 pupils 13-18)

Owing to the appointment of the present holder of the post to a Headmastership, there will be a vacancy in September 1979 for a DIRECTOR OF ACTIVITIES.

This is a senior post, parallel to and analogous to that of Director of Studies, and is concerned with assisting the Headmaster in matters of policy and administration related to sport and extra-curricular activities in a rapidly developing co-educational boarding school. It will suit a young and enthusiastic teacher who already has several years' successful boarding school experience, preferably as a housemaster/housemistress and or a Head of Department, and who now seeks a challenging post of greater responsibility.

Full details available from the Headmaster, Dover College, Dover, Kent, to whom applications should be sent as soon as possible, with the names and addresses of two or more referees.

St Elphin's Church of England Boarding School for Girls, Darley Dale, Matlock, Derbyshire

The Governors invite applications for the post of

HEAD

St. Elphin's is an independent Public Boarding School for about 250 girls (including some day girls, junior and kindergarten departments). The Sixth Form numbers 57.

The School situate in Derbyshire National Park, has extensive grounds and excellent up-to-date buildings and equipment. Founded originally in 1844 as a School for Clergy Daughters, St. Elphin's has maintained strong links with the Church of England, of which the Head must be a communicant member.

The salary is Headteacher Group 8 Scale on the Burnham Scale, in addition, the Head will receive full board and lodging, entertainment and car allowances. Normally a graduate of a British university would be appointed.

Further details may be obtained from the Secretary to the Governors, St Elphin's School, c/o 3 Winwick Street, Warrington, Cheshire WA1 1XS.

The closing date for applications is Friday, 12th January, 1979.

Whitgift School
Croydon
HMC : 880 boys
ages 10-18
The post of
HEAD OF PHYSICS

holds Vacant from September, 1979, at a school with high academic standards and very good facilities for science. Salary on Whitgift Scale IV current maxim £7,554. An applicant of outstanding merit could also be considered for the headship of science as a whole (scale V, maximum £7,737). Further details from The Headmaster, Whitgift School, Haling Park, South Croydon, CR2 6YT. Closing date for application 5th January, 1979.

Whitgift School
Croydon
HMC : 880 boys
ages 10-18
The post of
HEAD OF
JUNIOR SCHOOL

holds vacant from September, 1979. This carries overall responsibilities for 290 pupils, ages 10-13 and offers a special opportunity for a teacher with a strong interest and experience in work with the 8-13 age group. A separate classroom unit designed to cater for Junior School needs is now under construction. Salary on Whitgift Scale V (current maximum £7,737 p.a.). Full details from the Headmaster, Whitgift School, Haling Park, South Croydon, CR2 6YT. Closing date for application 5th January, 1979.

SOLIHULL SCHOOL
WEST MIDLANDS, B91 3DJ
(H.M.C.—Day and Boarding—980 pupils)
Required for September, 1979, an
ORGANIST AND CHOIRMASTER

(F.R.C.O. or equivalent), to join the staff of a flourishing Music Department.
Details from Headmaster's Secretary, 021 705 0938.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Calne, Wiltshire. Housemistress (non-teaching) required in January, 1979, for girls' Boarding House. Resident post.—Apply to the Headmistress as soon as possible.

TEACHER OF MANDARIN required by W.1. Language School. Phone: 01-499 0611.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALANGATE Legal Staff, the specialist consultants to the profession, offer confidential service to employers and staff at all levels. Telephone for appointment or write to Mrs. Hawkes, Mrs. Harkness or Mr. Gales, 01-405 7201, at No. 6 Great Queens St., London W.C.2 (off Kingsway).

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Nairobi, Kenya

Applications are invited for the post of

RESEARCH FELLOW

in the HOUSING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT UNIT. Applicants should have an M.Sc. or equivalent in Architecture and Planning and at least two years' relevant post-graduate experience in the fields of low cost housing and community planning. Relevant teaching experience will be an advantage. The appointee will join a multidisciplinary research and development team, and will be required to carry out research on low cost housing for urban and rural areas, urbanisation and uncontrolled urban settlements, site and services and squatter upgrading projects amongst other areas, including documentation, formulation of standards, development of prototypes and design of experimental projects. Service teaching on low cost housing and community planning to the Faculty of Architecture, Design and Development as co-ordinated by the Director may be required. The appointment will be tenable for a period of two years. Salary scale: KE2,016-3,312 p.a. (KE1 = £1.37 sterling). The British Government is unlikely to provide salary supplementation and associated benefits. Family passages: SSSF or FSSU: non-contributory medical scheme: subsidised housing/housing allowance. Detailed applications (2 copies) including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees should be sent by airmail not later than 5 January, 1979, to the Registrar (Recruitment and Training), University Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further details may be obtained from either address.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Nairobi—Kenya

Applications are invited for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF CROP SCIENCE:—

PROFESSOR—HORTICULTURE OR AGRONOMY

Applications are invited from specialists in Agriculture, Horticulture or Botany who must be holders of a Ph.D (Hort) in Agronomy or Horticulture. Candidates should have considerable experience in teaching and research as substantiated by published work. The appointee will be required to undertake academic leadership in the field of Crop Science with regard to teaching and research both at undergraduate and postgraduate level, the appointment will be on contract terms.

PROFESSOR—CROP PROTECTION IN ENTOMOLOGY

Applications are invited from specialists in Agriculture, Horticulture or Zoology/Entomology who must be holders of a Ph.D in Agricultural Entomology. Candidates should have considerable experience in teaching and research as substantiated by publications in the relevant discipline. The appointee will be required to undertake academic leadership in the field of Agricultural Entomology with regard to teaching and research at both undergraduate and post-graduate levels. In addition he/she will be required to lay groundwork in the design and implementation of a post-graduate course in Agricultural Pest Management. This appointment will be on contract terms.

Salary Scale: KE1,632-5,562 p.a. (KE1=£1.37 sterling). The British Government may provide salary supplementation of £5,796 p.a. (sterling) for married appointee or £4,182 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee (reviewed annually and normally free of all tax) and provide childrens education allowances and holiday visit passages. Family passages; SSSF or FSSU: non-contributory medical scheme: subsidized housing/housing allowance. Detailed applications (2 copies) with curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees to be sent to Registrar (Recruitment and Training) University of Nairobi, PO Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya by 3 January, 1979. Applicants resident in the U.K. should also send one copy to Inter University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further details may be obtained from either address.

University of Nairobi—Kenya

Applications are invited for the post of

SENIOR LECTURER

in the DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION. Applicants should have at least a MSc in Business Administration, Management, or a related Social Science field and have either considerable industrial experience, or research and teaching experience at University level. Candidates with an MSc should have at least four years' teaching experience and those with a PhD or equivalent at least two years' teaching experience at University level. Candidates should also have good research record. Relevant industrial experience will be an advantage. The appointee will be expected to teach at undergraduate and post-graduate levels and have capacity to teach at least two of the following sub-disciplines: Business Policy and Decisions, Organizational Theory and Behaviour; Personnel Administration and Labour Relations; Research Methodology; Public Enterprise Management. Salary Scale: KE2,988-5,984 pa (KE1=£1.37 sterling). The British Government is unlikely to provide salary supplementation and associated benefits. Family passages; SSSF or FSSU: non-contributory medical scheme; subsidised housing/housing allowance. Detailed applications (2 copies) with curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees to be sent direct to Registrar (Recruitment and Training) University of Nairobi, PO Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya by 3 January 1979. Applicants resident in the UK should also send one copy to the Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further details may be obtained from either address.

University College Dublin

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

APPOINTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for an academic appointment in AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING. The appointment will be made at the level of either Assistant Lecturer or College Lecturer. Candidates should have a good Honours Degree in Engineering, preferably in Agricultural Engineering or the equivalent. A higher degree and experience in research are desirable qualifications. Applicants should preferably have interest and experience in the application of Engineering to Agricultural Production or Processing.

The salary scales are: Assistant Lecturer: £2,127-£6,714; College Lecturer: £6,480-£8,230.

Entry point on the relevant scale will be in accordance with qualifications and experience. There is a non-contributory pension scheme and children's allowances are additional to salary.

Prior to application, further information (including application procedure) should be obtained from the Secretary and Bursar, University College, Belfield, Dublin 4. Telephone enquiries: 692534 ext. 351.

The latest date for receipt of completed applications is Thursday 14th December, 1978.

University of Reading
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for a

LECTURERSHIP

in the Department of Geography. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to teaching and research in at least two of biogeography; ecology; land resources.
The person appointed should take up duties as soon as possible.
Further information may be obtained from the Registrar (Room 214, Whiteknights House), The University, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AH, by whom applications should be received not later than 6 January, 1979.

Cambridge University Medical Library

ASSISTANT LIBRARY OFFICER

(Salary scale £7,883-£8,129 a year)

Required for administrative duties, cataloguing and classification. Previous experience in a medical library highly desirable. Applications, with the names of three referees, to the Librarian, Cambridge University Library, West Road, Cambridge CB3 9DR, by 6 January, 1979.



£5,000+ Appointments



Home and Overseas

Commonwealth Development Corporation

Solicitors or Barristers

CDC is a statutory Corporation engaged in the promotion, financing and management of projects to assist the economic development of overseas countries. Its interests cover a wide variety of projects and involve an investment commitment of approximately £364 million spread over 48 countries. It expects its investment programme and the number of countries in which it operates to grow.
CDC wishes to reinforce its Legal Department which at present comprises five lawyers. Applications are invited from solicitors or barristers with sound general experience preferably including some company and commercial law. An aptitude for drafting is essential. The preferred age is around 30 years but others with relevant experience will be considered.
The Corporation offers excellent terms and conditions of employment, a first class pension and insurance scheme and the opportunity of occasional travel overseas. Above average ability is sought and an appropriate salary will be offered.
Applicants should write to Head of Personnel, Commonwealth Development Corporation, 33 Hill Street, London W1A 3AR, quoting Serial 2034.

CDC

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

A well-established charity, where work extends throughout the U.K., with its headquarters in the Kensington area of London, seeks a Chief Executive Officer preferably between the ages of 45-55, to take up duties on 1st April, 1979. Experience of committee work is essential and an ability to speak in public. The job requires the coordination of the work of the various departments at headquarters, drawing up of estimates, and budgetary control. A certain amount of travelling will be necessary to visit the charity's Nursing and Residential homes and to liaise with the country committees of voluntary workers. Salary by arrangement. The post is pensionable.

Apply in writing for application form to Box 0216 N, The Times.

An exciting Management opportunity
London Borough of Southwark
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Head of Research & Intelligence Officer

£6495-£7137

The Research & Intelligence Section is responsible for a variety of activities including Financial & Project Control, Systems Development, Corporate Management and Planning and the execution of special ad-hoc projects. The section has an establishment of 5 persons and reports to the Chief Administrative Officer.
The successful applicant should be at least 28 years old, have at least 5 years' relevant experience, and possess a degree or equivalent qualification in an appropriate discipline (eg. Finance, Economics, Business Studies, Local Government, Administration, etc).
Comprehensive details of the department, the section and the post will be forwarded to interested applicants with our application form, which may be obtained from the Personnel & Management Services Officer, 27 Peckham Road, London, SE5, or by telephoning 01-701 2870 (24-hour Record-a-call Service). Please quote ref.:T/3/8856 and job title. Closing date : 15.12.78.

Southwark

THE PLUNKETT FOUNDATION for CO-OPERATIVE STUDIES

DIRECTOR

The Foundation is seeking a Director to plan a programme of work in the field of agricultural co-operation, both in the U.K. and overseas. The Director will be responsible to the Chairman and Board of Trustees; an important aim will be to develop close links with the Institute of Agricultural Economics, University of Oxford, to which the Foundation is to be affiliated.
The programme covers research, training, statistics and information services, and would make use of expertise available through established academic, technical and agricultural co-operative contacts; the ability to co-ordinate these diverse aspects and to communicate well, both orally and in writing, is vital. An interest in co-operative development is initially essential and background knowledge must be quickly acquired.
The post is at Oxford, but some travelling in the U.K. and overseas is necessary. The salary is negotiable but will not be less than £7,000. There is a contributory superannuation scheme.
Applications should be sent to the Chief Executive Officer by 22nd December.
Further information: Chief Executive Officer, The Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, 31 St Giles, Oxford OX1 3LF. Telephone: Oxford (0865) 53960.

MALE SECRETARIES

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With two years' hospital or G.P. surgery experience and a good working knowledge of medical terminology.

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With two years' admin. experience to senior management for general secretarial duties.
Salary is TAX FREE to U.K. residents and the benefits include single accommodation, life and medical insurance and return air fares. In addition, there are bonuses of around £900 after 6 and 18 months' service and an extra month's salary on completion of the 2-year contract.
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THE NATIONAL HOSPITALS FOR NERVOUS DISEASES

DEPUTY SECRETARY

to the Board of Governors

Applications are invited for the above vacancy, which has arisen due to the sudden death of the previous post-holder, Mr B. I. Sharp.
This is a group of postgraduate teaching hospitals, specialising in neurology and neurosurgery. The Group is associated with the Institute of Neurology.
Administrative duties will include the day to day management of the National Hospital, Queen Square, and group responsibilities relating to the Maida Vale Hospital, Finchley Branch Hospital, and the National Hospitals College of Speech Sciences.
The salary is on the scale £6,584 to £7,921 plus £354 London Weighting Allowance per annum (Administrative and Clerical Scale 20).
Application forms and job descriptions are obtainable from Miss L. Freedman, Personnel Officer, The National Hospital, Queen Square, London WC1N 3BG. (Telephone 01-837 3611, Ext 85).
Closing date 22nd December, 1978.

CONSULTANTS

Moore Stephens International Limited seeks consultants to work on clients' systems design and implementation, essentially in the accounting field.
The successful candidates, who will probably be aged around 30, will be able to demonstrate that they are capable of generating solutions to business systems problems, that they have a sound grounding in computer systems design and implementation, and that they have a good accounting knowledge, preferably supported by a recognised accounting qualification. Past experience of the type of work involved and a proven record of success will be obvious advantages.
The salary will be commensurate with experience.
Please write in the first instance with full details of career to date, qualifications and experience to :—
Mr. Gervase Hulbert,
Moore Stephens International Limited,
Management Services Division,
St. Paul's House,
Warwick Lane, London EC4P 4BN.

All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants.

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY
TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENTS

PROJECT MANAGER

Applications are invited for one new three-year appointment in the field of telecommunications developments within the Open University.
Project Manager (male/female), to manage the introduction into the Open University of Viewdata and similar information retrieval systems. Also to manage the development and extension of other educational systems, such as teleconferencing in the University. The post is as much concerned with the human aspect of system development as with understanding the technical problems.
Salary will be in the range £6,317 to £7,365.
The appointment is temporary in the first instance.
Application forms and further particulars are available from the Recruitment Office (JH 2568/43), The Open University, Walton Hall, P.O. Box 76, Milton Keynes MK7 6AL, or telephone Milton Keynes 63405. There is an answer service on Milton Keynes 66868. Closing date for applications: 12th December 1978.

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UNITAN CONSTRUCTION (NIG) LTD.,
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Minimum 5 years experience in heavy Civil Engineering work. Generous benefits including free accommodation, transportation and insurance. Interested applicants should 'phone:
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Business Opportunities

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Box 0214 N, The Times.

SPONSORED BOATS.—A whole season's approved hire fleet, Shakespeare Avon has a few vacancies for good quality steel canal craft, up to 3-year-old for the 1979 season.—Box 0241 N, The Times.
37-YR.-OLD MAN looking for a change from present career has capital available to invest in working partnership. Something very small requiring hard work. —Box 0235 N, The Times.
MIDDLE EAST.—U.K. Company is looking for British products on a Sole Agency basis.—Please contact Box 0206 N, The Times.
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DORSET VILLAGE seeks buyer to save its unspoilt pub. Tel Bourton 750 (eves.).

Commercial and Industrial Property

ENJOY A CONVIVIAL Christmas in our 13th Cen. Cotswold Inn. Good food, friendly atmosphere, characterful rooms. £60 fully inc., 21-27 Dec.—The Highway Hotel, Burford. Tel. 2136.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of UNDERWOOD'S TRANSPORT (LONDON) Limited. Nature of Business: Transport contractors.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 30th October 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS: 14th December 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES: On the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
H. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

OSLO CITY COURT
Grubbegt. 1, Oslo, Norway
WRIT OF PROCESS and notice of preparatory steps and subsequent main hearings in Case No. 1095/1977-XVII:
PETITIONER: ANNE KARIN BARNES. Counsel: Mr. Bengt Beverfelt.
RESPONDENT: VINCENT RAYMOND BARNES. Counsel: Mr. Gustav B. Dreyer.
The parties were married on 12 January 1974. There is one child of the marriage, born 22 May 1974.
Petitioner now claims separation, custody of the child and allowance for herself and the child.
Respondent's last known address was Odiham, Hampshire, England. The Court has not succeeded in contacting Respondent and service is therefore effected pursuant to the Courts Act (Norway) § 181.
Respondent is required to submit his statement of defence not later than 4 weeks after the service of this document. Furthermore Vincent Raymond Barnes is summoned to the main hearing in Oslo City Courthouse, Courtroom 1, Grubbegt. 1, Oslo, Norway, on Monday 5 March 1979 at 0900.
If Respondent does not later appear or submit a statement of his defence judgment may be pronounced on the basis of the available evidence.
Oslo City Court Div. XVII, 9 November 1978.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of YUGOPAIR LTD T/A ANGLO YUGOSLAV TRAVEL EXCHANGE. Nature of Business: Au-pair and travel agents.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 9th October 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 6th December, 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD, at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
G. B. GILLVRAY, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of W. & J. SAGAR (HOLDINGS) Limited. Nature of Business: Holding Company.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 23rd October 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 15th December 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES: On the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
H. W. J. Christmas, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of MATCH TYPESETTERS Limited. Nature of Business: Typesetters.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 30th October 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 13th December 1978, at Room 239 Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP at 10 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES: On the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of J. C. (GLASS) Limited. Nature of Business: Dealers in glass and woodwork sundries.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 23rd October 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 14th December 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD, at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
G. B. GILLVRAY, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of THE WHITE ISLANDS CLUB Limited FORMERLY GLADSONG Limited. Nature of Business: Club Proprietors.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 30th October 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 14th December 1978, at Room 239 Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 003597 of 1978
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE, Chancery Division in the matter of U.U. TEXTILES Limited and in the matter of the Companies Act, 1948.
Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 9th November, 1978, presented to Her Majesty's High Court of Justice for the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £1,000,000 to £350,000.
And Notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Brightman at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2, on Monday the 11th day of December, 1978.
Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of Capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.
A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undermentioned Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
Dated this 27th day of November, 1978.
THEODORE GODDARD & CO.,
16 St. Martin's-le-Grand,
London EC1A 4EJ.
Solicitors for the said Company.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of COPEQUIP Limited. Nature of Business: Suppliers of office equipment and stationery.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 9th October 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 15th December 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 12.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 12.30 o'clock.
G. B. GILLVRAY, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of TONESMIRE Limited. Nature of Business: Music publishers.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 25th October 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 14th December 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 3.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock.
H. W. J. Christmas, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of MONTY PROPERTIES Limited. Nature of Business: Property investment.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 30th October 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 15th December 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
R. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of CADAC (LONDON) Limited. Nature of Business: Record consul manufacturers.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 13th November 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 15th December 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES: On the same day and at the same place at 11 o'clock.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of MARIE LLOYD LUNCHEON CLUB Limited. Nature of Business: Luncheon Club Management.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 9th October 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS: 15th December 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES On the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
G. B. GILLVRAY, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of R.J.W. BUILDERS Limited. Nature of Business: Building contractors.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 30th October 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 15th December 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 3.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3.30 o'clock.
G. B. GILLVRAY, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of TONY CHETTLE ASSOCIATES Limited. Nature of Business: Design consultants.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 23rd October 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS 14th December 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct London EC1N 2HD at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
R. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of AJAX SUPPLIES (LONDON) Limited. Nature of Business: Dealers in radio, TV and electrical appliances.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th October 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS: 15th December, 1978, at Room 239 Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP at 11.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES: On the same day and at the same place at 11.30 o'clock.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1967, Notice of Appointment of Liquidator Pursuant to section 305 of the Companies Act 1948.
In the MATTER of GRIFFIN AND COMPANY Limited. Civil Engineers of Maple Lodge Close, Maple Close, Northolt, Middlesex, UB5 4RW.
We NIGEL JAMES HAMILTON, 57 Chiswell St., London EC1Y 4SY and Michael Anthony Jordan, 81/87 Gresham St., London EC2V 7DS have been APPOINTED LIQUIDATORS of the above named company. Date of appointment 14th November 1978.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of KELLERGRADE Limited. Nature of Business: Hotel proprietors.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th October 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS: 14th December, 1978, at Room G20 Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES: On the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
G. B. GILLVRAY, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of D. HERON Limited. Nature of Business: Painters and decorators.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 16th October 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS: 15th December, 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 2.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES: On the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock.
R. W. J. CHRISTMAS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of CAPITAL ANNUITIES Limited. Nature of Business: Annuity Insurance.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 26th July 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS: 13th December, 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES: On the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
J. B. CLEMETSON, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of CASTLEGRANGE Limited. T/A GARTON-SHOPFITTERS. Nature of Business: Shopfitters.
WINDING-UP ORDER MADE: 16th October, 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS: 13th December, 1978, at Room 239, Templar House, 81 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP at 2.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES: On the same day and at the same place at 2.30 o'clock.
L. R. BATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of MARLSBRIDGE BUILDERS Limited. Nature of Business: Builders.
WINDING UP ORDER MADE: 16th October, 1978.
DATE and PLACE of FIRST MEETINGS:
CREDITORS: 13th December, 1978, at Room G20, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD at 10.00 o'clock.
CONTRIBUTORIES: On the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.
G. B. GILLVRAY, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

COMPANY NOTICES

NORGES KOMMUNALBANK.
US$10,000,000 5¼% 20 YEAR EXTERNAL LOAN OF 1963.
Bondholders of the above Loan are advised that the annual Redemption due 15th January, 1979, is US$698,000 Nominal has been effected by purchase. The outstanding balance after this Redemption is US$4,132,000.
SAMBROS BANK LIMITED
30th December, 1978.

PUBLIC NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1971

The Secretary of State for Transport hereby gives notice that he has made an order under S.209 of the above Act entitled "The Stopping Up of Highways (City of London) Order 1978" authorising the STOPPING UP of SHADWELL WHARF, a length and parts of Puddle Dock and parts of Blackfriars Underpass, E.C.4.
Copies of the order may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the Secretary of State, Department of Transport, St Christopher House, Southwark Street, London SE1 0TE (quoting Ref. TCP/1/2/1414) and may be inspected at all reasonable hours at the Guildhall, London, E.C.2.
Any person aggrieved by the order and desiring to question the validity thereof, or of any provision contained therein, on the ground that it is not within the powers of the above act or that any requirement of that Act or of any regulation made thereunder has not been complied with in relation to the order, may, within 6 weeks of the 30 November 1978 apply to the High Court for the suspension or quashing of the Order or of any provision contained therein.
R. G. WILSON
An Assistant Chief Engineer.

CATERING SITUATIONS DOMESTIC AND

AIDE FAMILIALE required in January to help run modern household. No heavy work. Must be dog lover. Applications by 15 December with recent photograph and reference to: Ward, 225 Avenue des Volontaires (Bte 27), 1150 Bruxelles.
ATHENS.—Capable experienced person required to look after boy 6, girl 5, in Anglo-Greek family. Own domestic help kept, mews views London. Tel.: 720-7879.
AU PAIR BUREAU.—Piccadilly Ltd. World's largest au pair agency offer best jobs London or abroad to all nationalities. 193 Regent St., W1. 439 5301.
MOTHER'S HELPER for 2 small children, plus light housekeeping. 1 hour from New York City. Write to: Mr and Mrs P. Fishman 84 Campfire Rd., Chappaqua, 10514, U.S.A.
NANNY/MOTHER'S HELP, reasonable and preferably experienced girl to look after 10-month-old baby. Own room, kitchen, bath, and col. TV in pleasant house Putney bridge. Tel.: 788-6923.
OXFORD.—Resident Housekeeper, possibly retired S.R.N. wanted by elderly professor's widow who has some difficulty in walking, fairly nurse. Modern flat with lift. Own bedroom and bathroom. Private sitting-room, meals and tea also some midday meals during week. Sole charge at times. Salary to be arranged. References required. Telephone Oxford 57411, or write to Oxford, Reply Box 0218 N, The Times.
QUALIFIED and experienced Nanny required by working mother for one boy (months) in Kensington. S/c nursery, flat, daily, or resident. Tel.: 01-904 6774.
SUPERIOR Mother's Help required for matron in Ascot, Own room. Other help kept. Use of car. Excellent salary for right person. Apply Box 0219 N, The Times.

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BARNES, S.W.13. Much loved Edwardian end of terrace between pond and river. Enclosed porch 2 reception (1 with open fireplace), kitchen/dining room, large bathroom, loos, 4 bedrooms (3 with basins), 5th bedroom study. Gas c.h. double glazed, garden with shed. Freehold. £52,750.—Telephone 01-876 6560.

GOSWICK, NR. BERWICK-ON-TWEED NORTHUMBERLAND

SUBSTANTIAL STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

with magnificent views of the Goswick Sands and Farne Islands, adjacent to Goswick Golf Club. Solar heated swimming pool, 60ft. x 30ft. Full size tennis court. The grounds included are approx. 15 acres. This is a splendid opportunity to acquire a large family residence and also adjacent outbuildings and a further 7.5 acres if required (at a price to be agreed). The spacious, partly double glazed accommodation includes: Porch, 11ft. 6in. x 11ft. 6in. Lounge, 13ft. 9in. x 13ft. 9in. plus 10ft. 7in. x 7ft. 3in. Dining Area, 16ft. 3in. x 15ft. 9in. Kitchen, 14ft. 9in. x 9ft. 3in. Rear Hall, Bathroom and W.C., Lounge bar, 24ft. 7in. x 23ft. 2in. with sliding doors to sun lounge, 24ft. 7in. x 15ft. 6in. Five bedrooms, bathroom and w.c. Outside: Dble. garage, Store, W.C. Further details and viewing from:

HINDMARSH & PARTNERS
20 Hide Hill
Berwick-on-Tweed
Tel. (02889) 7271 or 3339
(after office hours: 0289 7622)

NORTH WALES

LLANGOLLEN

Detached cottage in much sought after area. Large lounge, separate dining room, kitchen, utility, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, large garage. 52ft. x 10ft. min. Wealth of beams. Natural stone fire places. Secluded garden. Magnificent mountain views. Immaculate order throughout.

£34,000 o.n.o. Freehold

Llangollen 860507 after 6 p.m.

TWICKENHAM. 2 bed. vintage cottage, one of a pair + SWIMMING POOL. Super part panelled reception kitchen, covered utility, lge. bathroom, cen. htg. £17,650. gdn. and that Pool! £31,250 Freehold.

HAMPTON VILLAGE. nr. Thames and amenities. Fully restored, 3 dble. beds., cloc lounge and din. room, glass kitchen, bathroom, sep. shower, cen. htg., sth. facing patio and roof gdn., gge. £42,000 Freehold.

TWICKENHAM. Circa 1820 in a conservation area. 6 beds., 2 lux split-level bathrooms, handsome drawing and lib. rooms, equipped kit & fast. 3rd recept., T.V. room cloaks, cen. htg., walled gdn., dble length garage. £95,000 Freehold.

BARNES & BARNES
01-940 0093

Lane Fox & Partners

OXFORDSHIRE—NEAR WANTAGE

Newbury 13 miles. Oxford 15 miles

A MOST ATTRACTIVE PERIOD COUNTRY HOUSE

Surrounded by its own charming garden interspersed by the delightful Stony Hall, closely 4 recepts., domestic offices, 6 beds., terraced room, 2 baths. Oil C.H.

Delightful Lodge Cottage. Superb mill with planning consent. Small secondary house.

Outbuildings with detailed consent for 3 units, excellent trout fishing, productive agricultural land.

In all about 165 acres.

For Sale by Private Treaty as a whole or in lots.

36 North Audley Street, London, W.1
01-499 4785

Lane Fox & Partners

NORTH OXON. Banbury 5 miles. A highly modernised period village house quietly situated with open views. 2 receptions, games room, playroom, cloaks, kitchen/breakfast room, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Full oil c.h. Attractive garden, hard tennis court, paddock. 3 bed cottage and barn. 12 acres in all. Freehold for sale by Private Treaty.

SOUTH NORTHANTS. Between Northampton and Banbury in completely secluded situation. Well appointed country house facing south with extensive views. 3 receptions, kitchen/breakfast room, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Full oil c.h. Double garage. Mature garden and paddock. 10 acres in all. £57,500 Freehold (further 25 acres available).

BETWEEN BANBURY AND OXFORD. Substantial and highly attractive 14th Century Farmhouse. Hall, 3 receptions, kitchen, 5 principal bedrooms, Garage, secluded walled gardens. AUCTION—14th December (vacant possession available).

MIDDLETON CHENEY, BANBURY. TEL. 0295 710592

Brown & Merry

M.1 4 MILES, LONDON 38 MILES

In spectacular rural setting adjoining National Trust land an impressive house dating from 1840 comprising hall, cloaks, 4 recepts. study room, utility room, 4 beds, bath, CH, 1 acre landscaped grounds for sale.

£69,500

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Aylesbury 14 miles station 5 miles (Euston 45 mins). Unique built period farmhouse with courtyard and traditional buildings with paddocks extending to 4 acres, hall, 2 recepts, kitchen, conservatory, cloaks, 4 beds, bathroom, CH. For sale.

£60,000

NR. HIGH WYCOMBE

M40 2 miles. Attractive conversion of a traditional Chiltern brick and flint barn forming one side of a picturesque court and 2 large recepts, kit/breakfast room, cloaks, 3 beds, bath and large barn with pool, garage and garden room, etc. Small walled garden with swimming pool. For sale.

£65,000

Country House Department, Woollerton Hse, Wendover. Tel.: 0296 622855.

KENNINGTON OVAL

Attractive parts Victorian house in quiet setting after 1 mile, near tube fully modernised, 2nd beds, CH, patio and split garden. Through lounge, large fitted kitchen dining room

£39,750 freehold.

Please ring 01-582 0377

HIGH HAM, SOMERSET

Detached Stone Cottage

Beautifully situated Sou... peaceful village, ... Bath. Stone fitted and tiled throughout, 2 beds., bathroom, 2 recepts., dining room, kitchen, ... garage, ... gardens. Freehold.

£21,000 F'hold inc. carpets

PEARCE & CO
CHERTSEY (09328) 61221

WEST GREENWICH, S.E.10

3 storey semi cottage, circa 1860, 5 mins Park and Station (BR N. 20 mins). 3 beds., 1 recept., 1 Bkst room, small gdn. £25,950 f'hold

BLACKHEATH, S.E.3

Unique 3 bed Victorian house facing heath and Paragon, access communal gnds, superb decor, open plan, lounge room, kitchen, own courtyard, gdn. £29,500. Also 1 bed flat in Paragon, £21,500 + L & F.

BLACKHEATH, S.E.3

Super 3 bed Span house, private Cator estate, gas C.H., L-shaped lounge, fit. bath gdn. £30,500.

JOHN PAYNE
318 3633 &
852 1716

HERTFORDSHIRE

Redbourn Village. Luxury detached bungalow in delightful grounds with area for tennis through garden. Secluded and south facing. Hall, c.h., lounge, 4 good bedrooms, fitted kitchen and breakfast room. Double room to extend. Price £56,500.

N. E. BALL and SON
8 Spencer Street, St. Albans
Tel. (0727) 54748

EAST SUSSEX

(Nr. Ashdown Forest)

Superb country home of considerable merit with spacious 4/5 bedroomed accommodation, plus self-contained granny annexe. Close well known golf course. Offers around £77,500.

BRAATON WATSON & CO.
Crowborough (Tel 0892

RYLANDS & Co.

WILTS/GLOS. BORDER
Cricklade 2 m. Swindon 8m. Cirencester 9m.

Extensively modernised terraced cottage with lovely views across the River Thames. Sitting room, kitchen, dining room, utility, 3 beds., bathroom, gas c.h. Attractive garden, outhouse.

Price £25,000 OFFERS

MARLBOROUGH

WALTON ST., S.W.3

A newly decorated first-floor flat in this excellent Victorian purpose-built block just off Walton St. 1 bed 1 bathroom, 1 reception room, kitchen/breakfast room. 99-year lease, £55,000.

Grievson Lines
71 Walton St., S.W.3
589 8217

Old Bushey Village, Herts.

Attractive Georgian style detached house situated in countrified surroundings. 4 bedrooms, master bedroom with bathroom en suite. Separate bathroom through lounge, dining room, 21ft. teak wall plus cocktail cabinet with concealed lighting, kitchen breakfast room. Downstairs cloakroom. C.H. Patio garden. Garage.

£57,500 o.n.o.

Tel: Watford 39145

EAST SUSSEX CROWBOROUGH

(8 miles Tunbridge Wells)

A detached cottage with 2 acre garden, 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, bedroom, s/s w.c., attached garage all fitted central heating, quiet position. Auction 18th December, 1978 (or privately beforehand). Price guide £55,000 freehold. Apply Donald Reid, Chartered Surveyors, Crowborough (08926)

KENTISH TOWN NW5

Victorian House in quiet cul-de-sac, convenient for all amenities, 2 recepts, kit. & 3 bathrooms. F.H. £35,000.

KENNEDY & DUNPHY.
01-586 5505

LANGUAGE SCHOOLS CENTRAL LONDON

SEEKS PA/SEC TO DIRECTOR OF ENGLISH

department. Ability to organize and get on with people plus knowledge of languages essential. Friendly, busy atmosphere

Salary £3,250+ and LVs

Tel. Katie Gordon, 492 0992

PART TIME P.A. SEC. SOUTH KENSINGTON

Opportunity for experienced person to accept broader responsibilities as part of small team engaged in careers advice, working in conjunction with various universities. Duties are fixed secretarial and in a friendly office. Car driver preferred. Sal. £2,800 p.a. for 2½ days p.w. hours flexible.

Ring Peter Holwill
581 1254
Weston Staff Consultants

Tempting Times

HEAD OF UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT requires Temp. Secretary (graduate preferred).—Prospect Temps Ltd. (Staff Agy.), 629 3551.

POLITICS. — Interesting temporary Secretarial post in this field (graduate preferred).—Prospect Temps Ltd. (Staff Agy.), 629 3551.

ENJOY A CONVIVIAL CHRISTMAS at our 15th-c. inn in the Cotswolds; comfortable amenities, friendly atmosphere. Dec. 24-27. £60 inc. all meals.—Highway Hotel, Burford, Oxon, (099 382) 3136.



appears every day and

Stepping Stones

Charing Cross Hospital

SECRETARY/ASSISTANT

Salary £3,226-£3,806

A mature person with good shorthand and typing skills is required in the School of Nursing to assist in the allocation of staff.

The post will involve keeping accurate records of all learners attending training courses, dealing with enquiries and general liaison with Student and Pupil Nurses.

Further details and an application form available from Dis-trict Personnel Department, Charing Cross Hospital, Fulham Palace Road, W6 8RF. Tel.: 01-748 2040, ext. 2099.

Part-time Vacancies

CUT THIS OUT AND KEEP IT

You'll be glad you did when *you need temporary work in* December. Top rates, bonus and holiday pay for good shorthand secretaries.

Phone New Horizons,
01-584 4223

SECRETARY

Part-time Secretary required, mornings only, by private art form college in Kensington, who enjoy dealing with people. Good salary.

MANDER PORTMAN WOODWARD,
01-373 6251

PART-TIME SECRETARY required for mornings in expanding audio visual company based in E.C.1. Excellent working conditions. Apply J. Seel, 01-242 0691.

ST. ANDREWS, a club for young people, requires a part-time Secretary. Simple accounts. Knowledge of PAYE and efficient typing, four hours per day by arrangement. 5-day week. £3,080.—The Warden, 26 Great Peter St., S.W.1. 222 5481.

DULWICH VILLAGE. Mature, cheerful dental nurse/receptionist required for part-time practice starting January. Night split SRN/SEN. Box 0217 N, The Times.

Stepping Stones

—Stepping Stones—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial—Temporary & Part Time Vacancies—

SECRETARIAL

COLLEGE LEAVER SECRETARY £3,500

For Personnel Department. Needs to be discreet handling letters of appointments and welfare problems. Excellent opportunity for promotion. 4 weeks' holiday.

Simon Dean, 629 0111, 487 Oxford Street (2 minutes Marble Arch).

MATURE SECRETARY P.A. £4,000

For Senior Partner of Estate Agents. Someone who can hold the fort in his absence. This is a job with involvement.

Simon Dean, 629 0111, 487 Oxford Street (2 minutes Marble Arch).

AUDIO SECRETARY P.A. £4,000 + LVs

For Partner who is a Chartered Accountant. Lot of client contact. NO FIGURES. 4 weeks' holidays

Simon Dean, 629 0111, 487 Oxford Street (2 minutes Marble Arch).

LEGAL SECRETARY P.A. £4,200

For the Director of International company. Will be arranging travel, hotel itineraries and conferences. SUBSIDISED RESTAURANT.

Simon Dean, 629 0111, 487 Oxford Street (2 minutes Marble Arch).

ADMINISTRATOR NEEDS SECRETARY P.A. FROM £4,000 + LVs

Co-ordinating with overseas clients. Super job for someone who enjoys meeting people and who has a flair for administration. 4 weeks' holiday.

Simon Dean, 629 0111, 487 Oxford Street (2 minutes Marble Arch).

HAVE YOU ADVERTISING EXPERIENCE SECRETARY P.A. £4,000

For the accountants Executive handling large accounts. Beautiful office. 4 weeks' holiday.

Simon Dean, 629 0111, 487 Oxford Street (2 minutes Marble Arch).

Why not work temporarily whilst looking for a permanent job?

SECRETARIES, COPY TYPISTS, AUDIOS AND TELEPHONISTS NEEDED NOW. MARBLE ARCH AND ALL CENTRAL LONDON AREAS.

Phone Carol Hoskin now 0111, 487 Oxford Street (2 minutes Marble Arch).

ALFRED MARKS STAFF BUREAU

FRESHWATER BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION RIVER LABORATORY

SECRETARY

Applications are invited for this post. Duties include acting as personal secretary to the Officer-in-Charge and being responsible for office services and routine administration in the Laboratory. A good standard of education and secretarial skill is required. Salary scale £2,349-£4,974.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, River Laboratory, East Stoke, Wareham, Dorset BH20 6BB and applications should be received by 15 December.

NON-SECRETARIAL

WOMANS OWN

is looking for an experienced SUB-EDITOR for the Fiction Department who loves reading, who can cut copy with sensitivity, cast off accurately and who likes checking facts.

Interested? Apply in writing to Delia Cooke, Fiction Editor, Womans Own, Kings Reach Tower, Stamford Street, London SE1 9LS.

SECRETARIAL

RARE-TYPE TELEPHONIST to £3,800

You thrive on exceptional standards and a totally modern, creative environment—so your chic, confident telephone talents reap rich rewards. Here 35 telephonist extraordinaire reception involvement is important too. With your sophistication and basic typing step into the role you deserve. Call Claire.

01-828 8055/7361

Churchill Personnel Consultants
Alford House, 15 Hilton Road, London SW13 1LT.

LANGUAGE SCHOOLS CENTRAL LONDON

SEEKS PA/SEC TO DIRECTOR OF ENGLISH

department. Ability to organize and get on with people plus knowledge of languages essential. Friendly, busy atmosphere

Salary £3,250+ and LVs

Tel. Katie Gordon, 492 0992

PART TIME P.A. SEC. SOUTH KENSINGTON

Opportunity for experienced person to accept broader responsibilities as part of small team engaged in careers advice, working in conjunction with various universities. Duties are fixed secretarial and in a friendly office. Car driver preferred. Sal. £2,800 p.a. for 2½ days p.w. hours flexible.

Ring Peter Holwill
581 1254
Weston Staff Consultants

EDITORIAL and Art Directors of leading publishing group in W.1 seek well organised P.A. with good skills, who has a genuine interest in books, who is free to accept responsibility to Club Peter Holwill 581 1254, Weston Staff Consultants.

HELP! City of London Wine merchants desperately needs a P.A. to start early January. Versatile, cheerful and intelligent. Would suit self confident 25-30-year-old. Reasonable typing and shorthand essential. Salary negotiable. Tel. Nicky Tuik-Hart, 629 9740.

TYPIST/RECEPTIONIST for W1 Advertising Consultancy. Duties will include administrator and secretarial responsibilities. Enjoyment best but fun office. Salary c. £4,000 p.a. Twice yearly bonus. Ring Heather Russell, 01-734 9621.

ZARACH needs young shorthand typist interested in interior design. Telephone 01-235 6136.

SENIOR SECRETARY wanted urgently for City bank. Salary £4,000+. Jonathan Wren Personnel Consultants—627 1260.

RARE OPPORTUNITY with French wine shippers for a bi-lingual secretary P.A. responsible, adaptable and with executive initiative, probably not younger than 23. Team spirit essential in small dynamic and unusually congenial West End firm. Box 0215 N, The Times.

WEST END GALLERY requires senior assistant to director. Good shorthand and typing essential. Write Box 0136 N, The Times.

WELL-EDUCATED young records assistant, maybe graduate, sought by one of the major oil companies to read, digest and file away cuttings, complicated and technical jetters. Must have a good knowledge of current affairs and an interest in oil company business. Around £5,500 p.a. Guy Lester Recruitment Consultants. 839 1082.

£100 P.W. PLUS BONUS holiday pay. Guaranteed work for good Shorthand Secs.—Phone now New Horizons. 01-584 4223.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Agency, W.1. needs bright personable Receptionist/Typist to look after busy young consultants. 01-437 1823.

CHALET GIRLS, required to work in French alps for winter season. Cordon bleu or previous chalet experience essential. Interviews/auditions should be available from mid Dec.-April, with basic understanding of French and knowledge of skiing and prepared to work hard. We are also seeking someone to run small chalet on their own, car and language essential. Ring for immediate interview. Mark Warner Travel. 01-994 6255.

RESEARCH INFORMATION trainee. Job with G.C.L.S. is sought by famous international organ. to handle client queries and participate in a general information service.—734 9266. G.I. Cons.

SECRETARIAL

PUBLISHING SECRETARIES—for the Widest Choice its always Covent Garden Bureau, 55 Fleet St., EC4. 353 7696.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS. Permanent/temporary positions.—ANSA Agency, 1-734 0282.

SECRETARY REQUIRED. South Kensington Travel Service. Full or Part-time. Good shorthand and typing. Knowledge of languages an advantage. £5,500 plus travel perks. Mr Powell 01-581 0211.

Tempting Times

HEAD OF UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT requires Temp. Secretary (graduate preferred).—Prospect Temps Ltd. (Staff Agy.), 629 3551.

POLITICS. — Interesting temporary Secretarial post in this field (graduate preferred).—Prospect Temps Ltd. (Staff Agy.), 629 3551.

ENJOY A CONVIVIAL CHRISTMAS at our 15th-c. inn in the Cotswolds; comfortable amenities, friendly atmosphere. Dec. 24-27. £60 inc. all meals.—Highway Hotel, Burford, Oxon, (099 382) 3136.

appears every day and

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

£6,000 + BONUS

a diversification of their erty interests, this estab- d company is looking highly motivated person elp set up, market and age 18 luxury Mayfair e suites. The successful icant will project an e of smart efficiency, competent to manage billings regarding rent, lts, telephone and o-copying charges. Secial support will be sup- but typing is essential. gh level of initiative and unflappable nature is ntial; any languages d be helpful. Please c.v. in advance.

gela Mortimer Ltd.
ecruitment Consultants
55 PICCADILLY, W.1.
Tel.: 499 5378

INTERVIEWER

e to expansion this dely owned S.W.1. Social Consultancy (established for 10 years) requires experienced interviewer permanent staff to start e new year.

also need a lively young on to be trained to assist Consultant running our porary Department. Both ions offer enormous e, variety and excellent ries. Please ring or for- details in confidence

Mrs. Frances Carroll

Jaygar Careers
55a Sloane Sq.
London SW1
730 5145
(24 hours)

GAR

A/SECRETARY

required

consultant to firm of ctors. Must possess high retarial skills and initia- Demanding but interest- position involving legal, sonnel and charity work. reat deal of job satisfac- to the right person. ry £4,500 plus fringe efits.

Phone 353 2971

AMIC EXECUTIVE SEARCH SULTANT—who is always ing off all over the coun- —seeks Secretary with m and flair to become fully ived in most aspects of his Much client involvement. and £4,500. Monica Grove ruitment Consultants. 839 2.

P.A./SECRETARY to MANAGING DIRECTOR

Dir. of W.1 computer es needs top PA/Secretary. ellent shorthand, typing and n skills essential. Must be to work on own initiative. 0.On. Preferred age 27-35. Duncan MacDougall at Jermyn St., W1 or, preferring hi man.

388 1827

Secretary Senior

Salary £4,750 + other benefits

Required for Managing Director of Scotch Whisky Distillers with pleasant offices near Green Park Tube. Should be elegant and in early 20s, adaptable, with first class shorthand and typing. Please phone Miss Sonia Guest on

01-629 9592

£6,000 PA

It's a busy demanding international business, location West End. He's an entrepreneur and seeks an equal, 30+, with flair, personality, drive and integrity. A stable background essential together with the ability to work well under pressure. Must be numerate, possess a driving licence, all the social graces and be free to travel. A career is envisaged and only those with chairman level experience could cope.

Call Christine Watson.

NEW HORIZONS
584 4223

PROMOTIONS AND MARKET RESEARCH

£4,400

If you have good secretarial skills, are lively, flexible, enjoy initiative and getting involved and want something a bit different, to a W1 Marketing Communications Company offering informal atmosphere. 4 weeks holidays and salary around £4,400.

Ring Ruth Cowan

01-486 5711

NEW YEAR START FOR EXPERIENCED PA

QUORUM FASHION GROUP

Assist in running of W.1 company and work with designers. Basic secretarial skills. Salary negotiable plus generous clothes discount. Commence 2nd January, 1979.

Telephone Karen on 01-580 8271

MALE SECRETARIES

Saudi Arabia

Attractive tax free salaries.

SEE £5,000+ APPOINTMENTS TODAY!

FRENCH FLUENCY

£5,000

A new opportunity has arisen for a Secretary (English mother tongue), to join the expanding equity team of this *International Investment Bank*. The successful candidate will have the ability to compose her own letters and work for one dealer specializing in French clients with whom it will be important to build a rapport. 90/60. Preferred age 26-32.

Angela Mortimer Ltd.
Recruitment Consultants
166 Piccadilly, W.1.
Tel.: 499 5378

PROVENCE, FRANCE ENGLISH/FRENCH BI-LINGUAL SECS

Our client, a multi-national company wish to appoint three Executive Secretaries, preferably English mother-tongue with fluency in the French language and English and French shorthand. These senior posts will involve marketing, admin. and technical fields. This newly set up company is situated in one of the most beautiful areas of France.

Age open, salary £6 000 +. Excellent benefits.

Dulcie Simpson
439 7972
(Executive Division)
Recruitment Consultants

CENTACOM

PARIS

c £8,000

CAREER MINDED? FLUENT FRENCH?

Director requires Executive Secretary (25+) to join young ambitious team in PARIS. Excellent skills, business background and abundant commonsense prerequisites.

HOULTINGUAL SERVICES,
22 Charing Cross Rd., W.C.2.
01-836 3794/5.
Recruitment Consultants

INTERNATIONAL LAWYERS

IN CHANCERY LANE AREA

require a cheerful hard-working secretary of mature age, mainly audio for senior partner in small, informal, busy firm. Legal experience not necessary. Salary at least £4,500 negotiable.

Call Mrs Day on 242 5566

SECRETARY/P.A.

FOR 2 PARTNERS MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY

Would suit experienced person with initiative who likes working on own, varied, interesting, confidential work including typing. Comfortable office, West End. Scope for growth.

Salary range £4,000-£4,500.

Ring: 437 0238.

MAYFAIR GALLERY

Requires assistant with ability to sell Japanese prints and paintings. Specific experience of this art not essential. Interest and sales ability vital.

Telephone 499 2507
9.30-5 p.m. weekdays.

YOU MAY NEED US!

Now or later—you may need us to introduce you to London's most attractive jobs and top employers. But will you remember where we are? Why leave it to chance? Call out our Knightsbridge address and telephone number now. You will be happy to know that you can contact us at any time. There's a warm welcome and the support you need to ensure you move in the right direction—always waiting for you. Coffee's ready—welcome!

PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY

JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU
21 BROMPTON ARCADE
BROMPTON ROAD
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.3
(Brompton Arcade is a few steps from Knightsbridge Tube Station, Sloane Street exit)
589 8807/0010
THE RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Rolinco

ROLINCO NV Rotterdam announces for the year ending 31 August 1978 a 5 per cent stock distribution from the Share Premium Reserve which is free of Netherlands Withholding Tax and United Kingdom Income Tax.

Holdings represented by Bearer Share Warrants cannot be aggregated with holdings of Registered Sub-shares

EXCHANGE CONTROL POSITION

The Bank of England have given a general permission for Authorised Depositaries to deal with the distribution on behalf of beneficial owners who are resident in the Scheduled Territories, the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, the Republic of Ireland and Gibraltar as follows

(1) On the presentation of Coupon No 20, shares received by shareholders in respect of the dividend may be held by or if held abroad to the order of a United Kingdom Authorised Depositary, subject to the same conditions as the underlying holding

(2) Purchase of Coupons No 20

Such may be purchased for Sterling in the United Kingdom or with investment currency outside the United Kingdom. Shares acquired by the purchase of additional Coupons.

(a) may, in respect of United Kingdom residents whose underlying holding is classified as a "premium-worthy security" in accordance with the terms of Supplement No 28 to the Notice ECT, also be classified as a "premium-worthy security"

(b) should, in respect of United Kingdom residents whose underlying holding is classified as a "restricted security" in accordance with the terms of Supplement No 28 to the Notice ECT, similarly be classified as a "restricted security" —the Bank of England would be prepared to consider application, submitted through Authorised Depositaries, for the proceeds of sale of persons relating to shares derived from the Coupons purchased with investment currency, to be regarded as eligible for the premium.

(c) Shares acquired by residents of the Scheduled Territories other than the United Kingdom should be held subject to the terms of paragraph 37-64, as amended, of the above-mentioned Notice

(3) Sale of Coupons No 20

(a) In respect of United Kingdom residents

(i) where the underlying holding is classified as a "premium-worthy security", Coupons No 20 may be sold in the United Kingdom for Sterling or abroad for foreign currency in accordance with the terms of paragraph 51a of Supplement No 28 to the Notice ECT.

(ii) where the underlying holding is classified as a "restricted security", Coupons No 20 should be sold in an Authorised Dealer at the current market rate in the official foreign exchange market. The Coupons may not be sold in the United Kingdom for Sterling

(b) In respect of residents of the Scheduled Territories other than the United Kingdom

Permission under the Exchange Control Act 1947 is given for Coupons No 20 to be sold in the United Kingdom for Sterling or abroad for foreign currency where Authorised Depositaries are satisfied that the underlying holding is in the beneficial ownership of such residents. Paragraph 58 of the Notice ECT (and Letter), as amended, refers

Note:

The above permission relating to residents of the Scheduled Territories other than the United Kingdom are given without prejudice to any requirements of the Local Exchange Control Authorities

INCOME TAX POSITION

The proceeds of the sale of coupons on the bearer shares will not be liable to United Kingdom Income Tax since they represent the sale of an entitlement to a stock dividend paid from the Share Premium Reserve

Sub-shareholders will not be liable to tax on Sub-Share fractions obtained through the sale of Sub-Shares on the market to provide these fractions

BEARER SHARE WARRANTS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED

Authorised Depositaries in the United Kingdom may present coupons to the Company's Paying agents, National Westminster Bank Limited, Stock Office Services, 5th Floor, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London E.C.2 on business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. on the following basis

Payable as from 11 December 1978

Holders will receive new market Part 20 warrants on the basis of one new share for each 20 shares held against Coupon No 20, presentation in which must be in multiples of 20 shares.

After 2 p.m. on 20 June 1979 an amount in cash based on the value of the shares as at that date will be made available by the Company. Claims lodged after 20 June 1979 must state country of residence of the beneficial owner and, where the shares underlying holding are classified as "restricted" in accordance with the terms of Supplement No 28 to the Notice ECT

SUB-SHARE CERTIFICATES REGISTERED IN THE NAME OF NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK (NOMINEES) LIMITED

Claims should be lodged with National Westminster Bank Limited, Stock Office Services, 5th Floor, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2R 2BA on the appropriate form by Archer and Depositaries only. Claims must state such payment of the dividend on the back of the certificates.

The Record Date will be 30 November 1978 and the Payment Date 11 December 1978

Holders will be advised when the new Sub-share certificates are available against claim. Fractional certificates will not be issued but the certificates for Sub-shares representing fractions will be sold and the net proceeds distributed in the appropriate portions to claimants

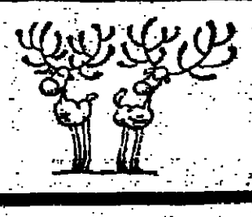
Warrants (constituted by 20 Dividend Coupons No 15)

As a result of this stock distribution ROLINCO NV shares may be acquired on conversion of the warrants at the following reduced price. Fl. 143.00 per ordinary share for the period from 1 December 1978 to 31 August 1979 1 December 1979

Other classified financial notices appear on page 28



Christmas Gift Guide



For Everyone

Give someone you love a Garden Shop for Christmas.



Garden Gift Tokens are the ideal gift. Shrubs, tools, house plants, books, seeds, fertilisers, in fact any kind of gift under the sun for home or garden. Buy and exchange them at over 1,000 Horticultural Trades Association shops, nurseries and centres nationwide.

Or buy direct by sending a cheque or P.O. for £1 plus 20p for a greeting card, envelope and full list of members to the HTA. Dept. T, 19 Westcote Road, Reading, Berks RG1 2LE.

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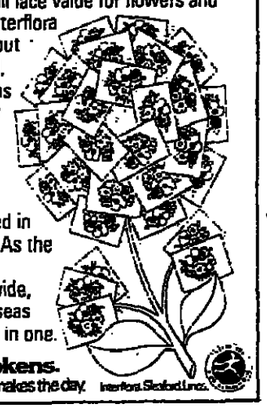
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All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

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Are you the Hemingway of inter-office memos?

A literary giant, dwarfed only by the fact you never write.

Well, don't wait to be discovered.

The Gift Guide competition is the perfect opportunity to reveal your rhetorical skills. And make them pay.

So simply write us a letter and solve all your gift problems by winning some of the splendid prizes shown below.

HOW TO ENTER

First, study the guide carefully and find the answers to these three simple questions.

Clues

1. Charles is going where?
2. Gold Kid Girth?
3. Glaze your eyes where?

Now imagine that you are the fairy at the top of your Christmas tree.

Consider your position in society. Elevated, perhaps. But the job has its drawbacks. Hours are long, the money is poor and seasonal work involves extensive periods of unemployment. Besides, it's lonely at the top.

So write a letter to Father Christmas, no more than 100 words and ask him for a payrise.

Remember that he is, by all accounts, a generous man. But a busy one. It'll help if you treat the matter lightly, and humour him.

Then send us your letter, (we must receive it within the next three days). Enclose your full name and address and say which prize you would like to receive if you are one of today's three winners.

At the end of the competitions, all the winning letters will be judged again. And the author of the most outstanding plea will receive this year's 'Super-Prize': a Pye 20" colour T.V.

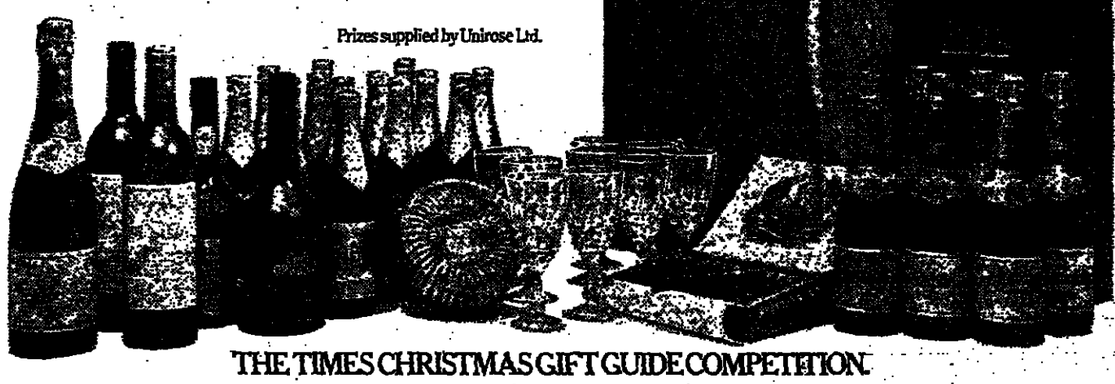
Post your entry to: The Times Christmas Gift Guide Competition, No. 8 Coley St., London WC99 9YT.

The names and addresses of all winners will be published in The Times. The decision of the judges is final.

PRIZES:—

1. Pye 20" Colour Television CT 420.
2. 6 x ½ bottles of Veuve Clicquot Yellow Label Brut Champagne.
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4. A box of 25 Bolivar Bonitas Havana Cigars.
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 1 bottle Veuve Clicquot Yellow Label
 1 bottle Croft Distinction Port
 1 bottle Croft Original Sherry
 1 bottle La Cour Pavillon Bordeaux Vin Blanc
 1 bottle La Cour Pavillon Médoc Vin Rouge.
6. 5 presentation packs of Bendicks Chocolates. Bendicks Chocolate Mint Crisps, together with one each of the new range of Orange and Coffee Crisps in Plain Chocolate and Coconut and Almond in Milk Chocolate.
7. 24 bottles of Löwenbräu Beer.

Prizes supplied by Unirose Ltd.



THE TIMES CHRISTMAS GIFT GUIDE COMPETITION

CHRISTMAS GIFT GUIDE COMPETITION WINNERS

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G. GODFREY, HAMMERSMITH, LONDON.
R. HAMILTON-HERBERT, WORCESTER.
F. MacKENZIE, CHISLEHURST, KENT.
C. EKBERG, GUILDFORD, SURREY.
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The closing date for applications is March 31, 1979.
For details and application form please write to The Postgraduate Admissions Secretary, Modern Languages Centre, University of Bradford, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP.

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1975 BMW. P reg. 3-litre LA. Tinted glass. Automatic. 8-track stereo radio. 56,000 miles. Tiger green. Immaculate condition. £4,750.
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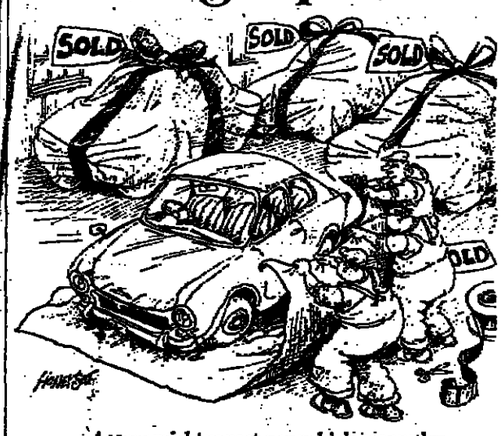
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(continued on page 31)

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THE TIMES

EDUCATIONAL
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THE LEVERHULME TRUST FUND
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The Leverhulme Trustees, through their Research Awards Advisory Committee, offer the following awards for 1979-80.

SENIOR STUDENTSHIPS
Up to six studentships to enable those persons who left university at least 5 years ago to return and study full-time at a United Kingdom university.
Applicants must be first degree graduates of a United Kingdom university, holders of C.N.A.A. degrees or equivalent education in the United Kingdom and not already have a postgraduate degree. They must have been at school in the United Kingdom or the Commonwealth, be normally resident in the United Kingdom and over 27 on 1st October 1979.
A maintenance grant of £2,000 a year for 1 or 2 years is paid and at the discretion of the Committee a family allowance of up to £1,450 a year and a contribution towards fees of up to £500 a year.
Candidates must be available for interview in London in March.
Closing date for applications (Form SS 2A) is 5th January, 1979.

STUDY ABROAD STUDENTSHIPS
A limited number of studentships for a period of advanced study or research at a centre of learning in any other part of the world except the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. and in any subject other than modern languages.
Applicants must be first degree graduates of a United Kingdom university, holders of C.N.A.A. degrees or equivalent education in the United Kingdom, have been at school in the United Kingdom or the Commonwealth, normally resident in the United Kingdom and under 30 on 1st October 1979.
An allowance of £2,400 a year for 1 or 2 years is paid for maintenance and fees, plus a return air passage, a baggage allowance and internal travel associated with the course of study. Further allowances may be paid at the discretion of the Committee, including a marriage allowance of £600 to a student accompanied by a dependent spouse; and a cost of living allowance to a student going to a country where costs are abnormally high.
Candidates must be available for interview in London in April.
Closing date for applications (Form SAS 2A) is 5th January, 1979.

Results of applications will be made known to candidates in April 1979. Awards must be taken up between 1st June 1979 and 1st May 1980.

Application forms and further information from The Secretary, Research Awards Advisory Committee, The Leverhulme Trust Fund, 15-19 New Fetter Lane, London, EC4A 1NR. Telephone 01-248 1910.

STUDENTSHIPS

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Applicants should have been born between 1 September, 1967 and 1 March, 1969, and be preparing to move from primary to secondary school in September, 1979. Applicants must be of high academic ability but consideration will also be given to their capacity to make a major contribution to other sides of school life.

There will be no formal examination, selection being by head teacher's report and interview. Applications, giving date and place of birth, together with the name and address of the candidate's present head teacher, should reach the Headmaster, Felsted School, Dunmow, Essex, by 8 February, 1979.

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Prospectus now available
Music exam. in March
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Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE



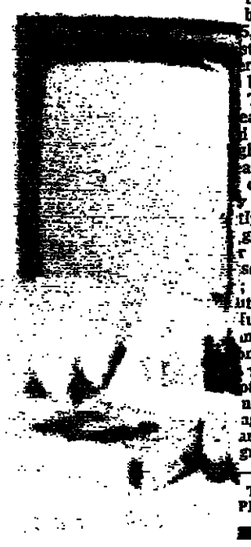
'ourmile family in George and Mildred (ITV, 8.00): Fearn, Norman Eshley, Nicholas Bond-Owen and Jitle Lloyd.

of the basic premises underlying After the Dream, 's *Omnibus film* (BBC1, 9.25) *is that* Peter Brook really eserve his reputation as the greatest theatre director in rld and that the dream in question (the midsummer night Shakespeare) was the greatest theatrical experience of t decade. Even if the statements were only half true, 's film would be something of an occasion, for it sets out ain in much detail what Mr Brook has been doing since 70 Dream. Some of it is common knowledge. His tion of Antony and Cleopatra at Stratford has been much ed, though not universally admired. What is generally ll known—and here the Omnibus film is at its most ory—is his creation of the International Centre for e Research in Paris. It was this company who came to *with Ubu Roi, to considerable critical acclaim.* Tonight's ns profile of Brook contains sequences from both Ubu Roi ntony and Cleopatra, in rehearsal and performance.

not subscribe to the view that the most exquisite sound t is willow thwacking leather. For me, it is the gulp made black as it is swallowed by the pocket. That is why, tonight , I will be rendered oblivious to all else as BBC1 transmits st semi-final of the Coral United Kingdom Professional r Championship. This is no poor man's Pot Black, either; big names will be lowering their chins to the green Tomorrow night, for example, sees the Welsh wizard, eardon, in action again.

d not watch J. B. Priestley explaining to Sue MacGregor ght why he thinks so highly of Ninotchka (BBC2, 8.30). eason I will watch Ninotchka is that I want to remind of the time when Hollywood films had dialogue that sang into the memory, when monochrome photography was tly lit that it was more interesting than colour, when got memorably tiddly and when there was nothing more r about a Soviet comrade than his funny accent.

se questions are not posed by me but, implicitly by Radio ; *they are intriguing enough to tempt me into wanting to* ut the answers: How does the hymn All Things Bright and ful cause a strike? (Kathleen Hetson's story, Radio 4, m). Does the "big bang" theory explain all the curious omical phenomena that have been observed? (Radio 3, n). The question that is all my own is: Why is it that ottish Baroque Ensemble (Radio 3, 11.10 pm) is not nore often on radio? Since I first heard it, to the ng of a gigantic log fire in a Berwickshire stately home ar, I have been convinced that it is as good a chamber group as you will find in Britain today.



THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; BLACK AND WHITE; PEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.41 am, For Schools, Colleges (until 12.20). 9.41, Merry-Go-Round, 10.03, Scan (The Black Lamp: 2), 10.25, Mathshow.

11.00, Scene. 11.30, Hyn o Fyd.

11.55, Bellamy on Botany.

12.45 pm, News and weather.

1.00, Pebble Mill: Pam Seed, cancer victim, is helping to raise £1m for a computerised scanner. She talks about the project and about the book she is writing about cancer.

1.45, Ragpress: Oliver Postgate's story for children.

2.154, For Schools, colleges (until 3.00), 2.14, English (A Collier's Friday Night: 2), 2.45 Encounter: Germany.

3.53, Regional News (not London).

3.55, Play School: the story of *the queen who couldn't sleep.*

4.20, Yogi Bear: cartoon. Hoodwinked Bear (r).

4.25, Jackanory: Ronald Pickup reads Willow's luck, by Gabriel Alington.

4.40, Emu's Broadcasting Company: including Shakespeare's Henry V, in a 38-second version.

5.05, John Craven's Newsround: junior newsreel.

5.10, Blue Peter: children are auditioned for roles in the forthcoming West End production of The King and I.

5.40, News with Angela Rippon.

6.55, Tomorrow's World: items on mini-computers for GPs and longer life for carnations.

7.20, Top of the Pops: Peter Powell introduces this edition of the pop music programme.

8.00, The Good Life: Margot puts her shoulder behind her *husband's efforts to win the* job of managing director of his company.

8.30, Mastermind: The first semi-final. Tonight's specialized subjects are astronomy, the life and works of Rudyard Kipling and German literature (1900-1950).

9.25, After the Dream; what theatre producer Peter Brook has been up to since his famous production of A Midsummer Night's Dream eight years ago (see Personal Choice).

10.25, Snooker: First semi-final round of the Coral United Kingdom Professional Championship, from the Guildhall, Preston. (See Personal Choice).

11.10, Tonight: including the Robin Day interview.

11.50, Weather/Regional News.

BBC 2

11.00 am, Play School: same as BBC 1, 3.55. Closedown at 11.25.

5.10 pm, Open University (until 5.35): The first year of life: Clash!

7.00, When the Boat Comes In: Tom gets out of his depth when he becomes attracted to Charlotte, a writer who asks him to help her find her father.

7.50, News and Weather.

7.55, Newsweek: With the EEC summit taking place next week, Michael Charlton discusses with Edward Heath and former French cabinet minister, Michel Jobert the much-debated question of the European Monetary System.

8.30, Film: Ninotchka (1939).* Famous and delicious comedy with Garbo as the Soviet woman sent to Paris to investigate the activities of Russian trade delegation. Melvyn Douglas is the French aristocrat *with whom she falls in* love. (See Personal Choice).



Michelle Newell as Terri in Accident (BBC2, 10.15)

10.15, Accident: fifth part of this flashback account of a *group of people involved in a* multiple car crash. Tonight: the story of Terri and the strike at the shop where she works.

11.05, News and weather.

11.20, Open Door: Programme about the Simon Community which provides shelter, and hope, for the homeless and the rootless.

11.50, Closedown; Peter Wilson, chairman of Sotheby's, talks about Manet's Bar aux Folies Bergère.

Thames

9.30 am, For Schools (until 12.00): Stop, Look, Listen (farming); 9.44, Good Health (germs); 10.04, My World: real life (police work); 10.16, Picture Box; 10.33, English Programme; 11.00, Writers' Workshop; 11.22, Seeing and Doing; 11.39, French studies.

12.00, Topper's Tales: Julian Orchard *story for youngsters.*

12.10 pm, Stepping Stones: how paper is made. For children.

12.30, Toycraft: how to make a dinosaur.

1.00, News: with Peter Sissons.

1.20, Thames News: with Robin Houston.

1.30, Crown Court: a verdict in the case concerning animals used by a cosmetics firm for research purposes.

2.00, After Noon: Anthony Howard and Peregrine Worsthorne look at the week's news. With Mavis Nicholson.

2.25, *Fallen Hero: repeat of* part three of this story of an injured Rugby League player who has to adjust himself to a new way of life.

3.20, Looks Familiar: Denis Norden's weekly date with nostalgia. His guests include American actors Elliot Gould and Gloria Grahame.



Denis Norden: 3.20

3.50, The Sullivans: story of an Australian family.

4.20, Film: Joe Dakota (1957). *Mystery story* set in California 100 years ago. Jock Mahoney (former Tarzan) is the stranger who arrives in an oil town.

5.45, News.

6.00, Thames at Six: regional magazine.

6.35, Crossroads: motel saga.

7.00, The Bionic Woman: a forest blaze drives a bionic dog wild.

8.00, George and Mildred: domestic comedy series. Tonight's story is about the installation of a shower.

8.30, TV Eye: current affairs programme.

9.00, The Sweeney: Why does the gynaecologist, bound for Switzerland, refuse to help the *police when his suitcases are* stolen?

10.00, News.

10.30, Thames Report: The *fight to save Bethnal Green* hospital in London.

11.00, Rafferty: medical drama, with Patrick McGoohan.

12.00, What the Papers Say: Peter Paterson discusses the crisis at Times Newspapers.

12.15, Close: a Picasso painting, with music by Stravinsky.

RADIO

● **THE NEW WAVELENGTHS:** Except for VHF, where they retain their old places on the dial, Radios 1, 2, 3 and 4 have moved to new tuning positions. This is where you can find them: RADIO 4: Long Wave, 1500m/200kHz. In certain areas, RADIO 4 can also be picked up on Medium Wave. These are: Aberdeen 267m/1449kHz; Carlisle 202m/1485kHz; Tyneside 498m/603kHz; Northern Ireland 417m/720kHz; Barnstaple 375m/801kHz; Exeter 303m/990kHz; Plymouth 351m/855kHz; Redruth 397m/756kHz; Torbay 206m/1458kHz. RADIO 3: Medium Wave, 247m/1215kHz (in Cambridge 251m/1197kHz, Medium Wave). RADIO 2: Medium Wave, 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz. RADIO 1: Medium Wave, 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz (in Bournemouth 202m/1485kHz, Medium Wave).

Radio 4

6.00 am, News, weather, papers, sport.
6.10, Farming.
6.20, Today.
7.00, 8.00, News.
7.30, 8.30, Headlines.
8.35, Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00, News.
9.05, Mid-Week: Desmond Wilcox, Angela Rippon.
10.00, News.
10.05, Checkpoint.
10.30, Service.
10.45, Story: Anniversary by Kathleen Hersom.
11.00, Analysis.
11.45, Listen with Mother.
12.00, News.
12.02 pm, You and Yours.
12.27, Peter Hudson Show.†
1.00, The World at One.
1.40, The Archers.
2.00, News.
2.02, Woman's Hour.
3.00, News.
3.10, Questions to the Prime Minister.
3.35, Play: Night of the Badger by Graham Blackett.
4.35, Story: The Master of Ballantrae.
5.00, Reports.
6.00, Six O'clock News.
6.30, Top of the Form (11): West of England v Northern Ireland.
7.00, News.
7.05, The Archers.
7.20, Time for Verse: Kingsley Amis.
7.30, BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra: Berlioz, Mozart, Debussy.†
8.55, The Western Isles: World service production.
9.25, Kaleidoscope.
10.00, The World Tonight.
10.30, Any Answers?
11.00, A Book at Bedtime: On the Eve (4).
11.15, Financial World.
11.30, Today in Parliament.
12.00, News, weather.
12.15 am, Shipping forecast. Inshore forecast.

VHF

As Radio 4 except: Regional News: Weather at 6.50 am, 7.50, 12.55 pm, 5.50. Schools at 9.05 am, 10.45, 2.00 pm. Study at 11.00 pm and 11.30 close.

Radio 3

6.55 am, Weather.
7.00, News.
7.05, Concert: Rossini, Scriabin, Strauss.†
8.00, News.
8.05, Concert: Brahms, Schubert, Beethoven.†
9.00, News.
9.05, Composer: Puccini.†
9.50, BBC Symphony Orchestra: Berg.†
10.25, Mozart Piano Music.†
11.25, Concert, part 1: Schubert.†
12.10 pm, Words: Talk.
12.15, Concert, part 2: Strauss.†
1.00, News.
1.05, Bradford Concert: Brahms.†
2.00, Orchestral Concert, part 1: Schubert, Schmitke.†
2.50, In Short: Talk.
3.06, Orchestral Concert, part 2: Schubert, Beethoven.†
4.00, To the Memory of a Great Artist: Concert: Tchaikovsky, Rachmaninov, Shostakovich.†
5.20, Piobaireachd (bagpipes) for St Andrew's Night.
5.45, Homeward Bound.
6.30, News.
6.35, Giulini conducts Berlin Philharmonic in Ravel, Debussy.†
7.30, Play: Conditions of Agreement, by John Whiting.
9.45, Talk.†
10.25, Scientifically Speaking. The "Big Bang" Theory.†
11.10, Scottish Baroque Ensemble: Elliott, Barsanti, Nielsen.†
11.45, News.
11.50, Schubert Song.

Radio 2

News at 5.30 am, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, and on hour 8.00 to 6.00 pm. 6.30, and on the hour from 7.00 pm to 5.00 am.
5.00 am, News, weather. 5.02, Tom Brandon.† 7.32, Terry Wogan.† 8.27, Racing Bulletin. 10.02, Jimmy Young.† 12.15 pm, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray meets Norris McWhirter. 1.45, Sports Desk. 2.30, David Hamilton.† 3.45, Sports Desk. 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.47, John Dunn.† 5.45, Sports Desk. 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02, *Country Club.† 9.02, Folkweave.†* 9.55, Sports Desk. 10.02, Roy Castle. 10.30, Star Sound Extra. 11.02, Brian Matthew, Round Midnight. 12.00, Midnight News. *Weather. 2.02 to 5.00 am,* You, Night, Music. 3.02, Cricket: Australia v England.

Radio 1

News on half-hour 6.30 am to 11.30, 1.30 pm to 4.30, 6.30, 8.30. 5.00 am, As Radio 2. 6.00, Dave Lee Travis. 9.00, Simon Bates. 1969. 11.31, Paul Burnett. 12.30 pm, Newsbeat. 2.00, Tony Blackburn: National Pop Panel. 4.31, Kid Jensen. 5.30, Newsbeat. 6.00, The New Album Chart. 7.00, Noel Edmond's Talk About. 8.00, Andy Peebles. 9.30, Newsbeat. 10.00, John Peel.† 12.00 to 5.00 am, As Radio 2.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am, With *Radio 2. 10.00 pm,* With Radio 1. 12.00 to 5.00 am, With Radio 2.

REGIONAL TV

Westward

As Thames except: 12.27 pm, Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20, Westward Headlines. 4.20, Little House on the Prairie. 5.15, Cartoons. 5.20, Just the Job. 6.00, Westward Diary. 7.00, The Bionic Woman: Motorcycle Boogie. 10.28, Westward News, Weather. 10.30, Westward Report. 11.00, Film: The Strange and Deadly Occurrence (Robert Stack, Vera Miles). 12.20 am, Faith for Life. 12.25, Close.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20 pm, Southern News. Weather. 2.00, Women Only. 4.20, Lassie. 4.45, Beachcombers. 5.15, Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 5.20, Crossroads. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.30, University Challenge. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Botanic Man. 10.30, Southern News Extra. 10.35, The Electric Theatre Show. 11.05, Barbary Jones. 12.05 am, What the Papers Say. 12.25, Weather: Praying Today. Close.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: 9.25 am, The Good Word. North-East Headlines. Weather. 1.20 pm, North-East News. Lookaround. Weather. 2.00, Women Only. 4.20, Flipper. Destination Inner Space (Scot: Bindr). 6.00, Northern Lic. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, The Botanic Man. 10.30, Northern Scene. 11.15, Pen-Celebrity Snooker. 12.00, The Rob Newman Show. 12.30 am, Epilogue. 12.35, Close.

Channel

As Thames except:
1.15 pm, Channel Lunchtime News, What's on Where, Weather. 4.20, Little House on the Prairie. 5.15, Cartoon. 5.20, Spiderman. 6.00, Channel News, Weather. 6.10, Lassie. 7.00, Bionic Woman: Motorcycle Boogie. 10.28, Channel News, Weather. 10.32, Sarn Kokan. 11.00, Film: The Strange and Deadly Occurrence. 12.20 am, News, Weather in French. Close.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20 pm, Lunchtime. 4.18, Lassie Headlines. 4.20, The Beachcombers. 4.45, Lassie. 5.15, Cartoons. 5.20, Crossroads. 6.00, Reports. 6.25, Police Six. 6.35, Happy Days. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Botanic Man. 10.30, Counterpoint. 11.00, The Practice. 11.25, Bedtime. 11.35, Close.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm, Report West Headlines. 1.25, Report Wales Headlines. 2.00, Women Only. 4.20, Little House on the Prairie. 5.15, Jobline Newsdesk. 5.20, Crossroads. 6.00, Report West. 6.15, Report Wales. 6.30, I Think We'll Call You Georgie Jones. 7.00, Six Million Dollar Man. 10.35, Hardase Island. 11.35, Film: Not of This Earth (Paul Birch, Beverly Garland, Morgan Jones). 12.45 am, Weather. Close.

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV General Service except: 1.20 pm, Penawdau Newyddion a Dydd. 4.20, Seren Wib. 4.45, The Flockton Flyer. 5.15, Jobline Wales. 6.00, Y Dydd. 6.30, Sports Arena. 10.00, News. Report Wales Headlines. **HTV WEST:** As HTV General Service except: 9.44 am, Good Health. 1.20 pm, Report West Headlines. 6.15, Sport West.

Border

As Thames except: 1.20 pm, Border News. 3.50, The Sullivans. 4.20, The Little House on the Prairie. 5.15, Laverne and Shirley. 6.00, Lookround. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. 7.30, Botanic Man. 10.30, Richard Nixon at Orrest Union. 11.30, Chopper Squad. 11.58, Border News. Weather. 11.58, Close.

Scottish

As Thames except: 1.25 pm, News: Weather. 2.00, Women Only. 4.20, Tarzan. 5.15, Cartoon. 5.20, Crossroads. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, Garnock Way. 7.00, The Botanic Man. 7.30, Welcome to the Ceilidh. 10.30, Film: The Ambassadors. 11.30, Late Call. 11.35, Emergency. 12.30 am, Close.

Grampian

As Thames except: 1.20 pm, Grampian Headlines. 4.20, Little House on the Prairie. 5.15, Bob Newhart Show. 6.00, Grampian Today. 6.30, Reports. 10.30, Police Newsroom. 10.35, Sportscall. 11.15, Reflections. 11.20, Headlines. 11.25, The Practice. 11.55, Close.

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20 pm, This is Your Right. 4.20, Grizzly Adams. 5.10, What's News. 5.15, Crossroads. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, Emmerdale Farm. 7.00, Six Million Dollar Man. 10.30, What's On. 11.00, What the Papers Say. 11.20, Barnaby Jones. 12.15 am, Close.

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm, ATV Newsdesk. 3.55, Films. Windows plus The Borrowers (Eddie Albert). 6.00, All Today. 7.00, Emmerdale Farm. Sports Arena. 10.00, News. Report Five. 11.00, Film: A Cry for Help (Robert Culp). 12.30 am, Close.

Anglia

As Thames except: 1.25 pm, Anglia News. 2.00, Women Only. 4.20, Sportsman. 4.45, The Roadrunners. 5.15, Emmerdale Farm. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.20, Arena. 7.00, Reporter. 7.30, Botanic Man. 10.30, Film: McCloud. Sharing (Dennis Weaver, J. D. Cannon and Terry Carter). 12.20 am, Music at Night: Close.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20 News. 4.20, Little House on the Prairie. 5.15, Calendar. Yorkshire Way. 7.00, The Botanic Man. 7.30, The Love Boat. 11.30, The Proter Close.

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PARK LANE.—Fully furn flats of 1-2 or 3b avail now in prestige block. All with good size reception rooms, kitchen and 1 or 2 b. Rentals from £100 p.w. to include electricity. 24hr. porter, c.h. and c.h.w. Some surrounds avail. for Holiday Lets.—Hampton & Sons, 01-493 8222.

RUCK & RUCK 584 3727.—Quality furn. flats/houses for long lets needed urgently and available. Ideal tenants looking.

CENTRAL LONDON. Luxury flats. Short term and luxury serviced apartments. Winter rates now available. Prices ranging from £85 p.w.-£500 p.w. Inc. Use facilities, details please phone 01-437 0077 24/24.

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RENTALS

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QUEENS PARK, N.W.6.—2 studio spaces at £56 50. Co. lets. new. Nathan Wilson & Co., 794 1161.

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to The Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

...one remo and sold unto ... (Jesus). Good Master, what good ... thing shall I do, that I may have ... life? —St Matthew 19:

...Designed by Col ... George IV for his ... taken from his or ...

...Exceptional accom... the best dinner part... examples in the world... November, to a few still available. ...standing Christmas ... connoisseur. £7.5... November, at appointment to view: ... Hospital to ... Tel.: 01-348 72... Lov. Edward ... or write to: ... Kendall and ... Ratias.

...27th, at ... Inperor, in ... 67 Priory Gardens, ... Oliver ... London NG 52U ... Kalle

BIR ORCHESTR...

BEST WISHES on ... to ... by Ken. From Alan. Dav... and Lenny.

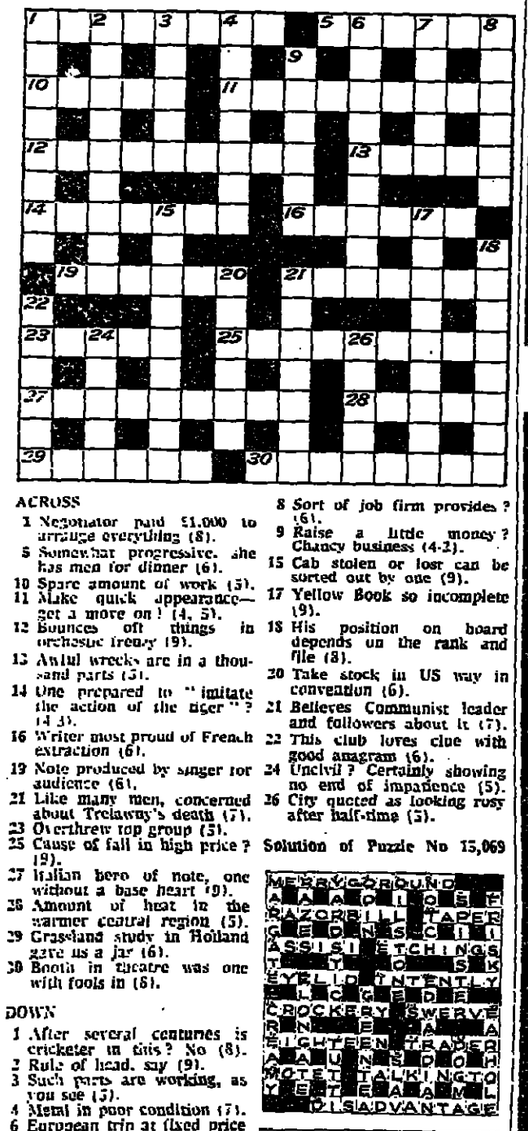
HAPPY BIRTHDAY Kenny darling. Forever. Christie.

JOHNNY. Many happy birthday. Many happy returns. Ron.

KEVIN DOVER—Happy 21st from the other two S.W.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,070

The possibility of suspension of the paper may affect the 1979 Cutty Sark *Times* National Crossword Championship. In the event of *The Times* not appearing on Friday, January 12, 1979, all those interested in the 1979 championship send a stamped addressed envelope to Crosswords, Cutty Sark Scotch Whisky, 42 Albemarle Street, London, W1.



ACROSS

1 Negotiator paid £1,000 to arrange everything (8).
5 Somewhat progressive, she has men for dinner (6).
10 Spare amount of work (5).
11 Make quick appearance—get a move on! (4, 5).
12 Bounces off things in orchestic frenzy (9).
13 Artful wrecks are in a thousand parts (5).
14 One prepared to "imitate the action of the tiger"? (4, 4).
16 Writer most proud of French extraction (6).
19 Note produced by singer for audience (6).
21 Like many men, concerned about Treiawny's death (7).
23 Overthrew top group (5).
25 Cause of fall in high price? (9).
27 Italian hero of note, one without a base heart (9).
28 Amount of heat in the warmer central region (5).
29 Grassland study in Holland gave us a jar (6).
30 Booth in theatre was one with fools in (8).

DOWN

1 After several centuries is cricketer in this? No (8).
2 Rule of head, say (9).
3 Such parts are working, as you see (5).
4 Metal in poor condition (7).
6 European trip at fixed price for Americans? (5, 4).
7 "A kiss Long as my ——" (*Coriolanus*) (5).
8 Sort of job firm provides? (6).
9 Raise a little money? Chancy business (4-2).
15 Cab stolen or lost can be sorted out by one (9).
17 Yellow Book so incomplete (9).
18 His position on board depends on the rank and file (8).
20 Take stock in US way in convention (6).
21 Believes Communist leader and followers about it (7).
22 This club loves clue with good anagram (6).
24 Uncivil? Certainly showing no end of impatience (5).
26 City quoted as looking rosy after half-time (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,069

Solution to today's problem is on Page 2, Column 8.

RUBY WEDDINGS

WOOD : BURGESS.—On 30th November, 1928, at Trinity Church, Bangalore, Lawrence to Joan. Now happily at Cherhill, Calne, Wiltshire.

DEATHS

CATTELL.—On 24th November, at Sotions Hospital in Charterhouse, London, E.C.1, Major Bernard Kingston Cattell, aged 91. Served 1914 to 1918 Gallipoli and Palestine with 2nd/10th Battalion Middlesex Regiment (D.C.O.) and as honorary treasurer of its Old Comrades Association from 1919 until now. Funeral service at 1.30 p.m. on Friday, 1st December, at St. Nicholas Parish Church, The Mall, Chiswick, London, W.4.

CHRISTIAN.—On Tuesday, November 28th, 1978, very peacefully and suddenly, Nancy, widow of Harold Christian and dearest mother of Anna and James.

DARLING, CHARLES BRIAN AUCHINLECK, C.M.G.—On November 26th, of Fallow Hill, Bromeswell, Woodbridge, Suffolk, after a short illness. Much loved husband, father and grandfather. Funeral service at Eyke Church on Friday, December 1st, at 2.30 p.m. No flowers, please, donations if desired to Cancer Research, free post, London.

FRIEDMAN.—On November 9th, at his home in Toronto, Canada, Otto Friedman, aged 93, of Prague, London and latterly York University, Toronto. Deeply mourned by many friends and colleagues.

GALE.—On November 27th, peacefully in a nursing home, Eric Leslie Gale, M.C., F.R.I.B.A., of 52 Saffrons Court, Eastbourne, Sussex, in his 85th year, loving husband, father and grandfather. Funeral service at Eastbourne Crematorium, Langney, on December 5th, at 2 p.m. No flowers, please. Donations to the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

GARDINER.—On Nov. 26th, Diana Gardiner, beloved wife of Charles Wray Gardiner and mother of Alexander Maclaran-Ross, niece of Virginia Woolf. Funeral 12.00 noon, Friday, Dec. 1st, at Mortlake Cemetery.

HETT.—On 27th Nov., 1978, peacefully after a short illness at Culpepers, Ardingly, Sussex, Leonard Keir Hett, S.R.I.B.A., in his 92nd year. Funeral service at Ardingly Church, Sat., Dec. 2nd at 11.00 a.m., followed by private cremation by his own request. No flowers or letters, please.

JAMIESON.—On 27th November, suddenly, but peacefully at home, Crawford John Baird, beloved husband of Betty and dearly loved father of Crawford, Jim and Anne. Cremation at Lewisham Crematorium, on Friday, 1st at 1 p.m. Any inquiries please to 852 2956.

LEACH.—On Nov. 24th, suddenly, in Bideford, Frances Leach, aged 77 years, beloved sister of Bobs and aunt of so many. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Bideford, on Friday, Dec. 1st at 2.15, followed by cremation. Flowers and enquiries to Trasnells Ltd. Funeral Directors, Tel. : Bideford 2008.

REYNOLDS.—On November 23rd, tragically, in Kuwait, Keith so prematurely at 45 years, dearly loved husband of Irene (Rene), father of Peter and Hugh, eldest son of Gladys Reynolds and the late Ernest Percy Reynolds. Cremation Hawaii. Family flowers only. If desired, donations to Felsted Development Appeal, Ungrans Close, Felsted School, Dunmow, Essex. Memorial service to be announced.

WAUGH, MARGARET DOUGALL, aged 81.—On 28th November, widow of Ray Waugh, formerly of Malaya, mother of Jean Jamieson, Ewan Waugh and Patricia Bowman, and much loved grandmother.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BRANDT.—A memorial service for Walter Brandt, will be held at St Lawrence Jewry, London, EC2, at 12 noon on Thursday, 14th December.

IN MEMORIAM

SELS, EDGAR JAMES.—In loving memory of my adored father. Dearest grandfather of Julia and Matthew. "Goodnight Sweet Prince".—Sheila.

CRAVEN.—In loving and constant memory of Janet Craven, died 30th November, 1961. She enriched life.

LEWIS GEORGE HENRY, died 30th November 1878.

POTEL.—In everlasting and loving memory of Sion Raphael Potel, dearly beloved husband of Dorothy and father of Robert and Alexander. A great man, who passed away on December 1, 1970. So sadly missed by his sorrowing wife, all relatives and many friends. His memory will be cherished forever.

RATTIGAN TERENCE.—June 10th, 1911 November 30th, 1977.—In loving memory and gratitude.

ROOK, VERNON FRANKLIN. Born 30th November, 1878, died 21st December, 1972. Adored father of Joan, beloved Grandma of Jonathon, Robin and Jolyon. Father-in-law of Ken Toy.

WILLIAMSON, HENRY 1895-1977. Mourned by many friends.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

JOIN A CONTACT GROUP of volunteers taking our elderly housebound people. Contact needs drivers with cars one Sunday afternoon a month. 01-240 0650.

FINE PRINTING as a career.—See General Vacancies.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANIMALS NEED YOUR HELP

the strays, the sick, the ill-treated and forsaken, those injured in road accidents.

THE WOOD GREEN ANIMAL SHELTER, 601 Lordship Lane, London, N22 5LG (Hon. Treasurer, Dr Margaret Young), has maintained a Free Clinic for the sick as well as a Cat Sanctuary and a Home for Stray and Unwanted Animals at Heydon, nr. Royston, Herts, since 1924.

The society is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions to continue its work. Please help by sending a donation for The Strays Christmas Dinner.

CANCER RESEARCH

We look to YOU for help, because without the generous aid of the public our work could not be continued (we have only voluntary support to help us). Please send a donation or in Memoriam donation to: Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Room 160AC, PO Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3PX.

Our Christmas Cards help our work—send to us for this year's 32 page catalogue.

DO YOU DREAM of living in the past—with all the modern conveniences of today? Stop dreaming—turn to the "Period Houses and Cottages" feature in today's paper—and start living next year in the past.

P.A./SECRETARY required for Consultant to firm of Solicitors. £4,500. See La Crème.

MRS. NETTIE SLOAN, grandmother to Dino, will not be attending A Wedding on December 28th. She would rather rest — in peace. (TCF).

SMALL, HAROLD WHITE SMALL otherwise HAROLD SMALL late of Moorhull Hospital, Moorhull Hall Road, Kings Norton, Birmingham died there on 24th September, 1977, estate about £2,500. The mother of the above-named is requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.) 10 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LA (Mail), from the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

HELP.—City of London wine merchant needs PA (see sec appts).

LINDA DEAN. Welcome to London. Great to see you.—Love, Sid.

LISTER HOME, 26 miles south of London, rural. Tel: Natalie 01-407 2431.

MR. & MRS. CHARLES VAN SLOAN will not be attending a Wedding on December 28th. (TCF).

JANE LAPOTAIRE is profoundly grateful to all those who so generously responded to her appeal last Sunday on BBC Radio 4 on behalf of the humanitarian cancer nursing, welfare and research of the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation. Those still wishing to respond are kindly asked to send their donation to 123 Sloane Street, London, SW1X 9BP.

BOMB-PROOF MERCEDES BENZ. 350 SE.—See Motor Cars.

ALOPECIA.—Can anybody help?—Box 0032 N, The Times.

SPECIAL NIKON finder from Euro Photo. See For Sale.

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A BEQUEST. Donation, Subscription urgently needed to help find Psoriasis research. Please write the Psoriasis Association, 7 Mitton Street, Northampton NN3 7JG.

COOK required for family Christmas.—See Domestic Situations.

DOING NOTHING AT XMAS or New Year. See U.K. Hols.

LONDON School of Bridge, 33 Kings Road, S.W.3. 589 7701.

TOO BUSY TO LOOK? I'll search for your house-flat. See Lon Props.

HYPOCRISY 1978.—To make it illegal to conspire to kill born human beings, but legal and praiseworthy to kill unborn ones. Life (09264) 21587.

HIGHBURY, N.5.—3-storey terrace house.—See London & Suburban properties.

MARIO ANDRETTI'S personal Lotus Elite 503. See Motors.

CHARMING FLATLET in Pimlico. See Flat Share.

LANGUAGE SCHOOLS (London) seeks PA/Sec. £7,250. See Secretarial Appointments.

HOTEL WANTED by overseas group. See Property Wanted.

LES CHATELAINS DE FRANCE propose exchange visits or paying-guests for boys and girls, aged 14 to 18, from cultured families. Please write C.D.I., 55400 Cron, France.

GIVE TONY SENN AWAY this Christmas.—See For Sale.

ATTRACTIVE FURN. mews house, West End.—See Rentals.

BENTLEY S.3.—4 door saloon.—See Motors.

MARLEBOROUGH. Walton St., S.W.3.—See Period Houses and Cottages.

FRENCH PERIOD HOUSE. 2½ acres all. in 16th Cent. Village. Ref. Period Properties Features.

CANADIAN ENTREPRENEUR wishes to exchange letters with English lady, over 35, who understands life and wishes to work for and enjoy its rewards. Common interests would be sailing, skiing, swimming and high society life. Write to R. Hugh Patrick, 1005-234 Ronald St., Winnipeg R3M 3L1, Manitoba, Canada.

GOODBYE DEAR TIMES.—We're sorry to see you go and hope you return soon with a more enlightened management.—Times employees.

RICHMOND HILL flat £26,500.—See London Flats.

GOSWICK.—Stone built residence. See Period Properties.

COUNTRY HOUSE or Educational Institution suitable for building temporary open-air theatre required in August 1979 by experienced Theatre Company unexpectedly displaced by change of ownership. Replies (immediately please) to Michael Clark, Director of Riverside Players, 50 Grosvenor Court, Fairfax Rd., Teddington, Middlesex or phone 01-892 5621 ext. 34 daytime or 01-977 7033 evenings.

PERIOD HOUSE required. See Property wanted section.

GOOSE-SHOOTING in the Hebrides —see U.K. Holidays

JOHN, disgrace bearable since Monday. Please update Stretters Squash ladder. Alan.

APOLLO INT. MAG. (arts and antiques) needs advertisement rep. (See Gen. Vacs.)

CAT LOVERS!

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The Director (T.M.)
The Cats Protection League
20 North St., Horsham, W. Sussex

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WENSLEYDALE, Yorks. Nat. Park. Converted water-mill. Idyllic position—mrs. Matthews, 40, Linton St., London, N.1. 01-226 0548/096-93560 after 6 p.m.

FLUSHING, CORNWALL—In heart of quiet harbour side village two adjacent cottages, bedrooms & 2 bedrooms, c.h., T.V.—All electric available through winter and spring for short let. Ideal for peaceful get away holiday. Ring Weybridge 40860.

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Spacious furnished family house in Highgate. Only 5 mins. from village. 4 bedrooms (3 doubles). Open plan ground floor, split level. Completely modernised. Kitchen with all modern equipment. Conservatory opening out on to garden. Central heating. Available 20th Dec-mid Jan. References preferable. A beautiful house for only £150 p.w. or £300 for 2 weeks.

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INSTANT FLATS, Chelsea. Luxury serviced. Mr. Page, 773 1475.

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CHISLEHURST—Available now well furnished flat overlooking common. Suit 2 adults. £55 p.w.—854 5037.

MEDICAL PROFESSOR requires two bedroomed flat, 16th December for five weeks, Sloane Square area preferred. £60 p.w. neg. 04012-2275.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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